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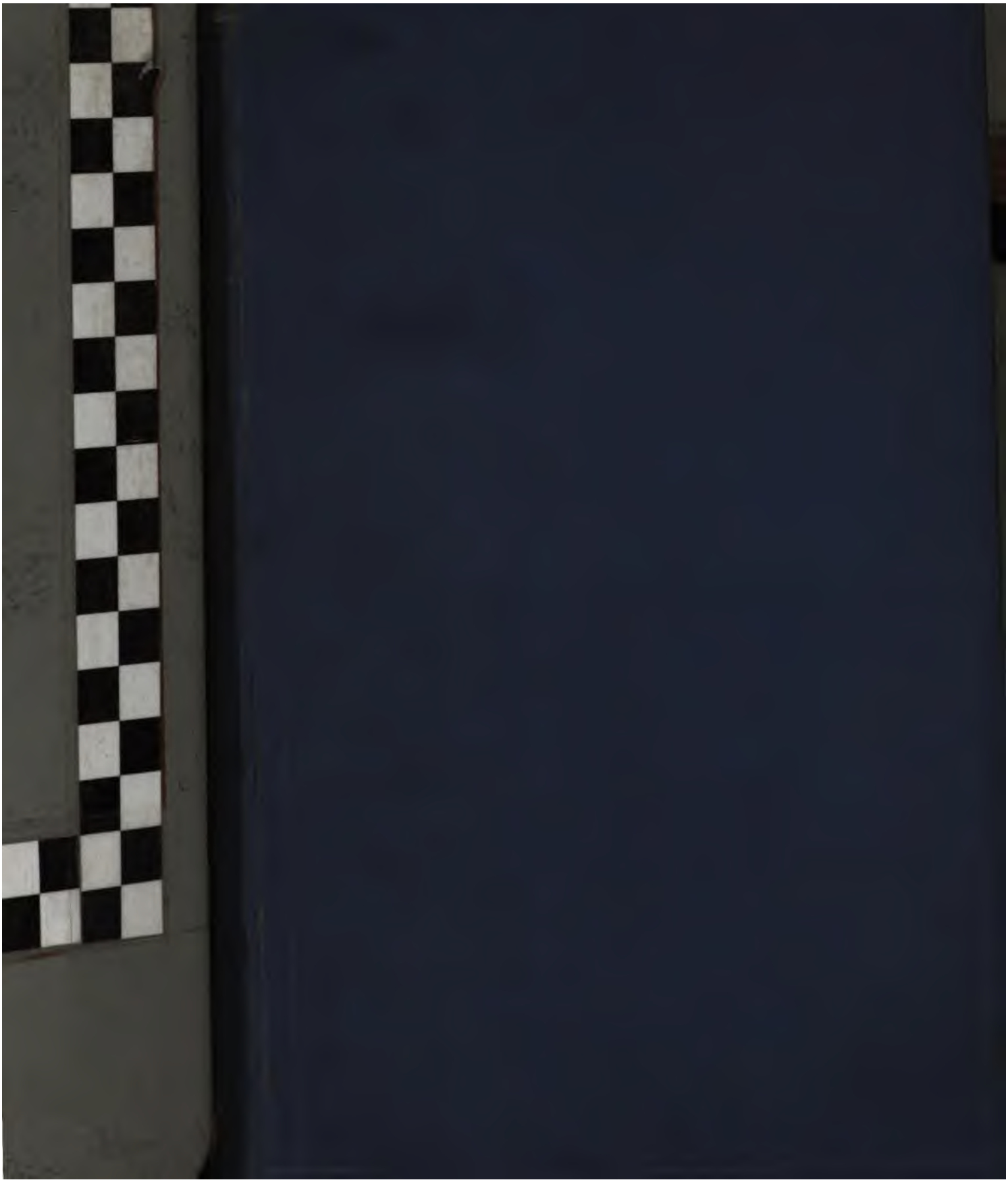

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU

OF

MILITARY STATISTICS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS & CO., DEPARTMENT PRINTERS.
1867.

Civil War in U. S. A.

PRESENTED

BY

JOHN S. PIERSON,

NEW YORK.

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1867.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY
3 SEP 86
OXFORD.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, *Albany, March* 22, 1867.

Resolved, That seven hundred and fifty copies of the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics be printed by the department printer, under direction of the Governor, for the use of the Chief of Bureau, and that two hundred and fifty copies of the same be bound.

By order of the Assembly,
L. CALDWELL,
Clerk.

State of New York.

No. 235.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1867.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE GOVERNOR, TRANSMITTING THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, *February* 2, 1867.

To the Assembly:

I transmit herewith the Fourth Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

R. E. FENTON.

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS,
ALBANY, *Feb.* 11*th*, 1867.

To HIS EXCELLENCY REUBEN E. FENTON,

Commander-in-Chief:

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 61, Laws of 1864, providing that abstracts of the statistics gathered and arranged in this Bureau shall be transmitted annually to the Legislature, I have the honor of presenting the accompanying report.

I deem it proper, in this connection, to submit a statement concerning the progress and labors of the department, from the date of its organization, in December, 1862, to the present time.

The order of Governor Morgan, creating the office, under authority of Chapter 477, of the Laws of 1862, was as follows:

"SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 866. }

"I. An additional bureau, to be called the Bureau of Military Statistics, is hereby established in the Department of the Adjutant-General.

"II. Colonel Lockwood L. Doty, Inspector Sixth Division, National Guard, is hereby detached from his Division, and assigned to duty at these Head-Quarters as Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

"By order of the Commander-in Chief."

The lack of suitable provision for the collection and safe-keeping of statistics growing out of the War, had been seriously felt, and the formation of a special department for the purpose was a measure of recognized utility and forecast. We had been engaged, as a people during twenty months, in a domestic struggle which involved new and extraordinary relations between the State and her citizens. A pressure of patriotic responsibility rested upon every household. The recruiting officer was busy in every community. A father, a son, a husband, or a brother had already marched from home, or was liable to be called upon, at any hour, to leave the family with whose name and affections he was identified.

To follow this citizen-soldier, from the date of his enrollment, through all his military life, tracing his service in the field, his camp experience, and his marches, until closed by casualty, decease, or discharge, was to be one of the tasks assigned to the Bureau of Military Statistics. To note the recruitment and organization of regiments, and chronicle the changes and episodes incident to active campaigning, making proper record of distinguished officers and soldiers, was to constitute another grateful duty. To amass and classify the statistics of hospitals and sanitary work as connected with our State volunteers in the army, and to obtain reliable data regarding the treatment of New York Soldiers in rebel prisons, came likewise under purview of this department.

At the same time, the financial details involved in the raising of troops demanded corresponding attention. Towns, cities and counties, under the stimulus of loyal enthusiasm, had contributed from the beginning of our great struggle, to the patriotic work of encouraging enlistments. The money of our people at home flowed as freely as their blood upon the battle-field. Individuals, communities, and the State were unceasingly bringing their offerings to the common altar of patriotism. In justice to ourselves, and as an example to posterity, due note of all these sacrifices was to be preserved in the archives of this Bureau.

Such was the area of service entered upon; and the primary duties involved were defined by act of the Legislature (April 8, 1863), to be as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Military "Statistics to collect in permanent form, an authentic sketch of "every person from this State who has volunteered into the service "of the general government since the fifteenth day of April, 1861, "and likewise a record of the service of the several regiments, "which shall include an account of their organization and subse- "quent history and operations, together with an account of the aid "afforded by the several towns and counties of this State; and an "abstract of such statistics shall accompany the annual report of "the Adjutant-General."

Had a department for preserving statistics and memorials been embraced in the military establishment of our State before the rebellion, with settled plans and means for the collection of information, it would have been an invaluable auxiliary to the government of both State and Nation. Had it existed during the Mexi-

can war, it would have been the means of securing interesting data regarding the personal histories of our New York volunteers in the general service, and would have become the depository, without doubt, of trophies, regimental records, soldiers' letters, and other memorials of that war. Going back to the earlier military experience of our State, who can calculate the amount of information which a Bureau such as this might have gathered concerning the part taken by our New York citizen soldiers in the Revolutionary struggle? How affecting to our generation would be the recital of some simple story of the sufferings in Valley Forge, handed down to us through the pages of a New York soldier's letter, kept sacredly in the archives of a Bureau of Military Record! How inspiring would be the sight of a "torn flag," under which Schuyler, or Herkimer, or Sullivan had mustered a regiment on the soil of our State, and marched it forth, to join the armies of Washington, battling for American independence! Who may compute the price or value of such a memento, in dollars of public or private money? It would be inestimable; because it would embody, to patriotic appreciation, the memory of all that the Revolution cost, and the realization of all that it purchased for our country!

My predecessor, Col. Lockwood L. Doty, in entering upon his duties as Chief of this Bureau, brought a single-hearted devotion to the work, and a praiseworthy ambition to make it as thorough as possible. He sought to place the department in communication with New York troops in the field, and to secure, through correspondence and agencies in regimental organizations, the means of obtaining constant and reliable intelligence touching the active service of our State soldiers. He was successful in this direction only to a limited extent; because the frequent shifting of camps and the strict regulations of military departments on hostile soil interfered with the local co-operation of officers or enlisted men; while the War Department deemed it improper to allow agents not enrolled in the service to visit its offices or our armies in the field for the purpose of gathering military statistics.

If the Bureau had been established at an earlier stage of the war, in season to connect with its operations some one or more of the officers or non-commissioned officers of each company organization from this State, it might have been enabled to trace and follow, march by march, the enlisted men of our regiments, through every phase of their active service while they continued soldiers of the

Union. It would then have been possessed, at any hour, of the latest information concerning every member of a company, battery or troop of New York volunteers serving in any military department, and would have been prepared to state, as accurately as possible, whether the man was on duty, in hospital, a prisoner, wounded or dead. And all such data, it is probable, could have been regularly received and registered without breach of military discipline in any camp or district, and without reciting matters whose publicity might be any more detrimental to the public service, or any more imprudent in a military point of view, than a soldier's sealed letters written from camp to his parents at home.

The necessary denial of access to official records, or to field statistics, was accompanied, on the part of the Adjutant-General of the United States, with an expression of full appreciation of the value of the data sought to be obtained, and with an assurance that all such information should be placed at the service of the Bureau after the permanent cessation of hostilities.

I quote General Townsend's letter, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *Aug.* 25, 1863.

SIR: I have examined the blanks you left with me, with a view to getting a pass to visit the New York regiments in the army of the Potomac.

Although your papers should properly have been indorsed by the Governor of New York, the want of such indorsement has not prevented a full consideration of the question, neither has it had any bearing on the decision I feel it a duty to make.

The information embraced in the heading of the blanks will be of great historical value to the State, and the minuteness of the details inquired for, give evidence of singular care for the fame and interests of soldiers from New York on the part of the State authorities. But much of that information belongs to a class strictly forbidden to be furnished on any account to any person. On this consideration I regret it is not in my power to forward your views at this time.

At the close of the war such information will be given freely, so far as the records of this office will go to make up any deficiencies in the records of the State.

I am, sir, &c.,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

It being thus found impracticable to obtain statistics from troops in active service, the efforts of the chief of this Bureau were directed to soldiers in winter quarters or in hospitals, and to others who had returned to their homes on furlough or after honorable discharge. Circulars and blanks were sent to the officers of "regiments whose terms of service had expired, to the friends of deceased soldiers, and the relatives of those still in service." Clergymen at

home and chaplains in the army, postmasters in every office in our State, medical officials in the United States military hospitals, principals of schools and colleges, boards of supervisors and town clerks were severally addressed and requested to forward lists of New York volunteers connected with their localities or institutions, and such specified information as they might possess of interest to the Bureau. Through a variety of agencies like these the task of collecting facts was subdivided; and to the prompt responses and warm co-operation of the friends and connexions of soldiers throughout the State this office owes much of its success in amassing the materials for military history.

It was not long after the creation of the Bureau before its objects awakened a deep interest in the community—an interest that has since steadily increased. The State of New York was the first to recognize the claims of her volunteers to a mention in history at least worthy of their services, and to a place in memory for the brave deeds of every soldier, whatever his military position or his station as a citizen. It is but little, at the most, that can be done to testify the respect which every patriot feels for the men who periled and sacrificed life in defense of their country; but the recognition of his loyal name and duty well done is as highly prized by the wearer of a knapsack as the insignia of rank can be by his officer; and the knowledge that his own State had taken measures to follow the career of every volunteer who marched from her borders, and to commemorate whatever meritorious act he should perform, could not fail to constitute an incentive to duty alike worthy of the soldier and the citizen.

The truth of this is attested by the sympathy and confidence with which the work of this department is regarded by the "obscure heroes" of our national struggle, as well as by those to whom fame has accorded special distinction.

Not only do these gallant men contribute to our archives their unofficial, but deeply interesting and truthful personal histories, but from the beginning they have seemed to welcome the Bureau as a "soldiers' temple" to which they might bring the memorials of their faithful service, and the trophies of battles in which, as New York volunteers, they bore no insignificant part. Their letters, accompanying returned blanks and offerings of relics, are full of expressions of gratitude for the interest taken by our State in the reputation of her soldiers; and visitors to the "trophy room"

may often meet some group of "Veterans," who stand silently gazing on a battered staff, to which still cling a few faded silken rags, recognized as their "old flag," while tears stream down their rugged cheeks, and their manly bosoms heave with loyal emotion. It is good to look upon the tears of these brave men. The State can do no less for her soldiers than to "keep their memory green!"

The results presented in the first annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics, transmitted to the legislature, January 29, 1864, demonstrated the usefulness of his labor. Returns were submitted, showing the amount given by counties in means and men, with the influence of the war on banking, and general business interests, and upon pauperism and crime. By the exhibits, as far as then completed, it was found that the counties, excepting ten, had voted through their Boards of Supervisors, previous to January 1, 1864, a total of $36,698,971.65, and that the aggregate appropriations of the various cities of our State at the same date, for war purposes, had reached the amount of $19,245,871.44. Abstracts of returns from towns were embodied in that report, showing the number of volunteers furnished for the first thirty-eight regiments, and under the various calls for troops, and giving a variety of data concerning the movements of citizens of New York State in aid of the war.

Deeming it wise to encourage the work laid out, by every practicable means, the Legislature (March 21, 1864,) erected the Bureau of Military Statistics into a department of record, defining its objects, and providing facilities for its future operations:

SECTION 1. The books, records and other property of the State in the Bureau of Military Statistics, shall be open to free inspection and use at all reasonable hours; but no book or other article shall be taken therefrom except by leave of the Legislature expressed in a concurrent resolution.

§ 2. The Chief of said Bureau is hereby authorized and required to procure a seal bearing a proper device, to be used in the authentication of copies of documents, and other papers recorded or on file in said bureau. Copies of records and other papers deposited or filed in said Bureau, certified under the hand and seal of said chief, and in the manner required for certified copies of papers from the office of the Secretary of State, may be read or used in evidence with the like force and effect as the originals; provided, however, that such certified copies shall not be conclusive evidence, but may be rebutted, and the force and effect thereof may be contested by any party affected thereby. No more than five cents per folio shall be charged for copies of papers furnished to persons who are or may have been in the military or naval service of the United States, nor more than ten cents per folio to other persons, but all fractions of a folio shall be counted as a full folio, and no more than ten cents shall be charged for the use of the seal. Where copies of papers are required by non-commissioned officers, mu-

sicians or privates, no charge therefor shall be made for one copy. The fees so received shall be paid into the State treasury, and a statement of them, under oath, shall be presented to the Legislature in the annual report from the Bureau.

§ 3. The Chief of the Bureau is directed to invite the co-operation of common councils and other officials of cities, the supervisors of towns and board of supervisors of counties and other local authorities in the work of collecting the statistics which it is the duty of the bureau to preserve: and for the purpose of collecting such statistics, common councils and other officials and bodies referred to in this section are authorized to make suitable appropriations, if to accomplish the object, it shall be deemed necessary to do so.

§ 4. The objects of the said bureau are to collect and preserve in permanent form the name of every person who has volunteered or been mustered, or may hereafter volunteer or be mustered into the service of the general government since April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the personal history of such person while in such service, so far as the same can be ascertained; a record of the services of the several regiments, including an account of their organization and subsequent history, and also an account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State. Chapter one hundred and thirteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act in relation to the Bureau of Military Statistics," is hereby repealed, and the term of the present chief of the Bureau is hereby continued to June first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and any vacancy occurring in the mean time may be filled by the Govenor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

§ 7. An annual report shall be made by the Chief of the Bureau as soon after the meeting of the Legislature as the condition of the materials therefor will permit, which report shall contain the names of all employees of the said Bureau and the sums paid to them respectively, but the number of regular clerks shall not at any time exceed four. For purposes of preservation and for exchange with other States and with individuals, fifty copies of all military documents, as well as of all reports and other papers relating to the war ordered by either House of the Legislature, shall be delivered to the Bureau of Military Statistics.

THE HALL OF MILITARY RECORD.

During the year 1864, the collection of relics of the war grew, by degrees, into a feature of great interest. The deposit with the Bureau of the flags of returned regiments, in large numbers, indicated, very soon, the necessity of providing for the permanent preservation of these priceless memorials. The Trustees of the Capitol took some initiatory action therefor, in the construction of a small fire-proof repository in rear of the building occupied for office purposes; and subsequently, on presentation of the facts in the Second Annual Report of the Chief of this Bureau (submitted February 2, 1865) the legislature passed "An act to provide a suitable repository for the records of the war, and for other purposes."

SECTION 1. The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the Regents of the University, the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record, John A. King, of Queens County, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan and John A. Dix; Ira Harris of Albany County; Preston King of St. Lawrence County; Horatio Seymour of Oneida County; Daniel S. Dickinson, of Broome County; Enos T. Throop of Cayuga County; Myron H. Clark, of Ontario County; Washington Hunt, of Niagara County, and Millard Fillmore of Erie County, are hereby appointed Commissioners to provide a suitable repository for the records of the war of the rebellion, and for the collections of the Bureau of Military Record.

§ 2. The Governor shall be the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record shall be the Secretary. In the absence of the Governor from any meeting duly called, the Lieutenant-Governor may act or in his absence the board may appoint a temporary chairman. An Executive Committee composed of at least three members, of whom one shall be the Governor and one shall be the Chief of Military Record, shall be selected by the Board of Commissioners, who shall have authority to transact all business except adopting the plan for the building and of making the contract for its construction. A list of such Executive Committee duly certified shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

§ 3. A fire-proof structure, to be called the Hall of Military Record, is hereby authorized to be erected, provided the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars shall be voluntarily contributed by the people of this State for that purpose. It shall be located in the city of Albany, provided said city shall give and duly convey by deed to the State a site, which, in the judgment of the Commissioners shall be deemed suitable for that purpose; but in case the said City should not so give and convey a site for that purpose, then the Board of Commissioners are at liberty to accept a site from the City of New York or other municipality, and there locate the Hall of Military Record.

§ 4. As soon after the passage of this act as practicable the Board of Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet in the City of Albany on the call of the chairman and secretary (but they may adjourn to another place), and shall take measures to bring the objects of this act to the attention of the public, to the end that means may be provided for the erection of the building. They shall apportion to the several towns, villages, and cities of the State, such sums as they may deem proper, and, after selecting a representative in each locality, shall direct that such assignment be notified to such representative, to be by him brought to the attention of his town.

§ 5. All moneys contributed for this object shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, and be by him deposited in the manner as other public funds; a separate account, denominated the Military Record Fund, being kept of all such moneys.

§ 6. Due acknowledgment shall be made of all sums received by mail, provided the remittance be accompanied by the necessary postage, and for all sums of five dollars and upward a receipt shall be issued, signed by the Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Board.

§ 7. The payment by any individual of fifty dollars shall entitle him or her to an annual copy of the report of the Bureau of Military Record, and the payment of one hundred dollars or upward, to a certificate under the hands of the Executive Committee of the Board, and an annual copy of the report of the Bureau of Military Record.

§ 8. Whenever the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars shall have been received into the treasury to the account of the Military Record Fund, the Board of Commissioners may advertise for a plan for a building. The building shall be of

marble or other suitable non-combustible material, it shall be at least two stories in height, and shall be arranged for the records of the military services of individuals, the services of the regiments, and the record of the part taken by towns, cities and counties in the war; also for the proper display of flags, trophies and other objects of military interest now belonging to the collection of the State, and hereafter to be received, and also for the preservation and convenient use of newspapers, books, documents, pamphlets and other papers belonging to the Bureau of Military Record, which shall be removed thereto, and which building, when ready, shall be occupied by the Bureau of Military Record. The Board of Commissioners may decide upon a plan, and may contract for the construction of a building at a cost not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars.

§ 9. Such towns as shall contribute the share assigned them by the commissioners for the construction of this building, may deposit their record books and papers relating to the war in the archives of the building for safe keeping, and transcripts therefrom, under the seal of the Bureau, shall be furnished on application by the supervisor or town clerk without cost to such towns. Officers or soldiers may deposite their discharge papers, descriptive lists, muster rolls or company or regimental books and papers, for safe-keeping.

§ 10. The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable by the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the Military Record Fund, in such sums, and from time to time as the work progresses, on the certificate of the architect, approved by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, for the purpose of carrying this law into effect. No compensation shall be allowed the commissioners named in this act, but their necessary expenses shall be paid, and for that purpose the sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable out of any money in the treasury.

Pursuant to the law a meeting of the commissioners named in the act was held, June 6, 1865, in the executive chamber, at which all were present except Maj.-Gen. Dix, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Gov. E. S. Throop, from whom letters of apology were received, expressing deep interest in the objects contemplated. His Excellency Governor Fenton, on taking the chair, explained briefly the purpose of the meeting, and on motion of Mr. Fillmore, in accordance with section 2 of the act, three members were added to the executive committee of the board; making it to consist of the Governor, the Chief of the Bureau, Chancellor Pruyn, Senator Harris, and Governor Fish.

At this meeting a Committee of the Common Council of Albany, composed of Mayor Perry, the Recorder, and Aldermen Kennedy, Parker and Shepard, appeared before the Board, with a certified copy of minutes of the Common Council, as follows:

In Common Council, *June* 5, 1865.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The Legislature of this State at its last session passed a law by which provision is made for the erection of a suitable repository for the records of the war of the Rebellion, and for the collections of the Bureau of Military Record, to be called the Hall of Military Record, by which law it is declared that such Hall of Military

Record shall be located in the City of Albany, provided said City shall give and duly convey by deed to the State a site which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, shall be deemed suitable for that purpose: now, therefore,

Resolved, That the City of Albany do accept the condition upon which the said Hall of Records is to be located in said City, and do hereby offer to the Commissioners appointed in and by said law to furnish to the State a suitable site for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this Board be appointed to confer with said Commissioners in relation to the location of such site, with power to make such arrangements in relation thereto as they may deem expedient, subject, however, to the approval of this Board.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency the Governor as Chairman of said Board of Commissioners.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct extract from the minutes of the Common Council of the City of Albany.

(Signed) MARTIN DELEHANTY, *Clerk of Common Council.*

After discussion of the above, it was, on motion of Governor Fish, resolved, "that if the City of Albany shall give the lot known as the Water-Works lot, the same would, in the judgment of the Commissioners, be deemed suitable for the purposes of the Hall of Military Record, and that the Executive Committee be directed to accept the same."

The question of selecting local representatives of the board, under the fourth section of the act, and of making the appointment thereby contemplated, was then taken up, and Governor King recommended that the Supervisors of the several towns should be designated as such representatives. This suggestion was concurred in by Governor Hunt and Governor Clark, and met with general approval, and on motion of Governor Morgan, it was resolved, "that the matter of selecting representatives and the raising of funds be referred to the Executive Committee, with power," Mr. Pruyn asked for a formal expression of the sense of the board, with respect to raising a larger sum of money than that named in the law, as in his opinion the amount named would be insufficient to erect a suitable building, and after interchange of views, the following resolutions, offered by Senator Harris, and amended by Mr. Fillmore, were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, in the judgment of the commissioners, it is expedient to raise the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes contemplated by the act, and that with the view of securing the collection of that amount, the apportionment contemplated by the act be made on a basis of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

"*Resolved*, That the executive committee be directed to proceed to execute the above resolution whenever the Common Council of Albany shall signify their

determination to convey to the State the water-works lot for the purposes of the act of the Legislature referred to."

The first meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Commissioners was held in the executive chamber, on June 15th, 1865, present, Governor R. E. Fenton, Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, and L. L. Doty. The secretary read a dispatch from Governor Fish, who was unable to be present, and on the subject of assignment to towns, under 4th section of the act (chap. 744) the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the assessed valuation be the basis of apportionment to towns, villages and cities, having also proper reference to population.

Resolved, That the Supervisors of the respective towns be the local representatives therefor, under the fourth section of the act."

A report of the Committee of the Common Council of Albany, to that body, and a resolution of the latter in regard to a site for the Hall of Military Record were then read, as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Your Committee, appointed on the fifth instant, to confer with the Commissioners on the part of the State "to provide a suitable repository for the records of the war and for other purposes," do report that they met with the Commissioners at the executive chamber, on Tuesday, the sixth instant; that your Committee presented to the Commissioners a copy of the resolutions of the Common Council, and that your Committee assured them of the readiness of the city to grant the Water-Works lot on the terms of the act above referred to, whereupon the Commissioners adopted the following resolution:

Resolved,, That if the city of Albany shall give the lot known as the Water-Works, the same would in the judgment of the Commissioners be deemed suitable for the purpose of the Hall of Military Record, and that the Executive Committee be directed to accept the same.

Your Committee would state that the lot is in shape an irregular parallelogram, measuring 82 feet from street to street on Eagle, 201 feet 10 inches, on Steuben, 192 feet 7 inches on Columbia, and about 108 feet wide at the eastern end. It appeared, on conference, that the Water Commissioners desire to retain the eastern end of the lot, leaving 130 feet for the State. It is hoped, and with some reason your Committee believe, that the Commissioners on the part of the State will deem this part of the lot, namely, 130 feet eastward from Eagle street, sufficient for the site of the Hall of Military Record; and your Committee do, therefore, recommend that the Common Council do now give and convey to the State the Water-Works lot, except such eastern part of it, and that the Mayor be authorized to execute a deed therefor, and they further recommend that the deed contain a covenant that the portion of the lot retained by the city shall not be used for any purpose injurious to the proper occupation of the building now designed to be erected on the site which they now recommend to be conveyed to the State, nor that any structure be erected thereon exceeding twenty-five feet in height; and whenever the city shall cease to occupy the portion of the lot thus reserved for purposes connected with the Water-Works, that the State shall have the privilege of purchasing the same, the value thereof to be determined by an impartial person to be selected by each party, the two, in case of disagreement, to select a third person, and that at any time when the State may desire to

buy the balance of the lot now reserved they shall have the right to do so at an appraisal.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELI PERRY, Chairman.
WM. S. PADDOCK,
J. KENNEDY, Jr.
C. T. SHEPARD,
J. N. PARKER.

Resolved, That the report of the Commissioners be approved, and that the Mayor be authorized to execute a proper conveyance of so much of the said Water-Works lot as recommended in said report, to the State, under the City seal, with such stipulations and conditions as he may deem proper to carry out the recommendations of the Committee.

After hearing the reading of the above, the Executive Committee passed the following resolution, conditionally accepting the proposed grant of a site:

"*Resolved*, That as the Common Council of Albany do not grant the whole of the Water-Works lot, for a site for the Hall of Military Record, the Executive Committee accept the grant only on condition that such action shall meet the approval of Governor Fish."

The Executive Committee then ordered, by resolution, "that the moneys to be received by the Commissioners be temporarily placed to the credit of the Secretary, as Treasurer *ex officio* of the Commissioners, in one of the State Deposit Banks in the City of Albany, to be drawn therefrom only on checks signed by the said Treasurer, and countersigned by two members of the Committee."

Such were the primary steps taken toward creating a fund for the erection of a Hall of Military Record, designed to be a monument to commemorate the loyal service of New York State in defence of the Union. Under authority of the Board of Commissioners, the subjoined circular was then issued, signed by the Executive Committee.

(Copy of Letter of Commissioners.)

ALBANY, July 15th, 1865.

The Legislature, at its late session, passed a law to "provide a suitable repository for the records of the war, and for other purposes," and appointed a board of commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. The Commissioners named in the act are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the University, John A. King, Hamilton Fish, Edwin D. Morgan, John A. Dix, Ira Harris, Preston King, Horatio Seymour, Daniel S. Dickinson, Enos T. Throop, Myron H. Clark, Washington Hunt, Millard Fillmore, and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

The object of this enactment is the erection of a fire-proof edifice, to be called The Hall of Military Record. It is intended mainly for the preservation of

I. A personal account of those who have served in the army and navy from this State since April 15, 1861;

II. A detailed account of the services of regiments, companies and batteries;

III. A record of the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties;

IV. For the preservation of the flags of volunteer regiments;

V. Relics and other objects of interest which may serve to illustrate the history of the war, embracing also copies and files of newspapers—north and south—and a comprehensive library of our war literature;

VI. War records of towns, descriptive lists and discharge papers of soldiers, muster rolls, and other official records for safe keeping;

VII. Relics of the earlier American wars, and of the aborigines of the country, as opportunity may offer to procure them;

VIII. Specimens and models of weapons of war and projectiles;

IX. Other objects of interest in the history and progress of our State.

The period seems peculiarly favorable for establishing such a State treasure-house of historical memorials, and a just pride should prompt us thus to honor the Capital of our Commonwealth. For while no one of our States has such an institution, every country in Europe points with satisfaction to its repository of national memorials. The valuable collection of the Bureau of Military Statistics, already made, affords a nucleus, and enables us to speak with confidence of success in the future.

The duty of preserving the records of the war, and an account of the services of those who have upheld the good name of our State, on land and at sea, needs no argument. It is a sacred obligation.

Not only may such records and mementoes be kept, but the names of those who fell in the service, whose deeds entitle them to the distinction, may be suitably commemorated within the walls of the building.

The objects of this undertaking rise above the spirit of section or party, and embrace whatever tends to make the present and future familiar with the past. The war, in all its phases of fact and opinion, will long be discussed at home and abroad, whether we will or no, until its facts are embodied in history. Then let us provide at the Capital an ample repository for official records, and original papers, from which the truth may be drawn at will, rather than to rely upon the uncertainties of memory or the accidents of time. Centuries of needless controversies on historic questions teach us so much wisdom.

The city of Albany has just given a valuable and commanding site for the building. A proper edifice is now to be erected.

To this end means are wanted at once; and private liberality is alone relied upon for them. As each town, city and village has an immediate interest in the records of the half million of men who have represented our State, in the three hundred regiments and batteries that have borne New York on their banners, and in preserving the part it took, so each is relied upon to contribute toward the building.

The act provides that towns contributing the share assigned them, may deposit their record-books and papers relating to the war in the building for safe keeping, and transcripts therefrom, under seal, are to be furnished to town officers without expense. This is an important consideration to many towns which have no means of preserving their documents from fire or loss from other causes.

The act requires the commissioners to apportion to the several towns, villages and cities such sums as they may deem proper, and to select a local representative. They have selected you, and now call upon your locality through you.

After four years of strife, peace returns and the Union is saved. Old friendships, outlasting the great struggle, are causing us to forget temporary animosities in view of the perpetuity of our Republic. But in the spirit of patriotism and good feeling, let the great lessons of the war be preserved to warn and instruct, and for the truth of history.

While relying on you to obtain the sum assigned to your locality, the committee suggest that you call to your aid, officers and others who have served in the war, as well as leading citizens of your neighborhood. The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Board, bespeak your prompt attention and zealous interest in the work, not doubting that success will attend your efforts.

(Signed by) R. E. FENTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
IRA HARRIS,
HAMILTON FISH, and the
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU.

The experience of a few months sufficed to show that the proposal to erect a permanent monumental structure, to commemorate the patriotism of our State soldiers and citizens, and to transmit the record of their service to posterity, was profoundly sympathized with by all classes of the community. It is true that the means chosen for collection of subscriptions, *i. e.* through personal effort of town authorities liable to be changed annually, were not adequate in every essential; nevertheless, in all cases where such authorities became actively interested, or obtained the co-operation

of other citizens, the most favorable results followed. Enough was done, during the first half year of operations, on the voluntary plan of contributions, to warrant an assumption that our people are heartily in favor of providing some worthy memorial in honor of the volunteer soldiers of the State. Up to the date of presentation of the last annual report of the Chief of this Bureau, the voluntary subscriptions to the Hall fund had reached the sum of $11,082.66, and contributions were regularly acknowledged in the ratio of from $1,200 to $1,500 per month.

Acting, however, on the recommendations of Supervisors, and other friends of the enterprise in various towns, my predecessor, in his last annual report, suggested that permission should be given to Boards of Supervisors to levy the inconsiderable quota asked for by the Commissioners as a local tax, when not voluntarily raised, and in accordance with this a law was passed as follows:

SECTION 1. At the first annual meeting of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of this State, they may, at their discretion, levy and collect from such towns, wards and cities as shall not at such time have paid their apportionment, in the same manner as are other town and city taxes, the amounts respectively assigned thereto by the Commissioners designated in chapter seven hundred and forty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the erection of the Hall of Military Record; but no tax shall be assessed and levied upon the property of any town until the Supervisor thereof shall produce to the said board some resolution or other expression from his town, or its officers, in favor thereof.

§ 2. Supervisors may pay over the amount assigned to their towns from moneys in their hands belonging to their towns, respectively, not otherwise appropriated, but not until some resolution of the town, or its officers, to that effect has been adopted.

§ 3. All moneys contributed or paid in for this object, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State, and be by him deposited in the manner as other public funds, a separate account, denominated the Military Record Fund, being kept of all such moneys. And such moneys are hereby appropriated to the erection of the said Hall of Military Record, payable by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller, from time to time as the work progresses, on the certificate of the architect, approved by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners.

The above provisions, conferring merely the authority to assess, without any mandatory clause, were intended only to meet the views of Supervisors who had instructed the Chief of Bureau that direct assessment upon their respective towns would be in accordance with the general feeling of citizens desirous of contributing to the Fund. At the first meeting of Boards of Supervisors, in November last, many towns, and in some cases all the towns of a county, availed themselves of the authority given, and levied a tax

to meet their quotas for the Hall of Military Record. Other towns continued the subscription plan, with no falling off in the average results. During the year ending December 31st, 1866, the amount of $12,029.44 was acknowledged by the Chief of the Bureau, in addition to all previous sums received from voluntary contributions; and since the 1st of January, 1867, the large return of $6,000 for subscriptions, attests the undiminished interest of our patriotic people in the projected Soldiers' Memorial.

On the fourth day of March, 1867, the total amount acknowledged as received from Supervisors of Towns and by individual subscriptions was $31,950.05. A financial statement, comprising all the items of receipts, investments, &c., on account of the Hall of Military Record, will be found in the appendices to this Report.

WORK OF THE BUREAU.

Under Chapter 690, Laws of 1865, the title of the Bureau of Military Statistics was changed to "Bureau of Military Record," and provisions were made for performing its work as follows:

§ 5. Blanks for a detailed statement of moneys raised and of moneys paid for every purpose connected with the war, by towns, cities and counties, as well by loans as by tax, classified by years and objects, the number of men raised under the several calls of the president, the number of men to whom bounty has been paid, and the rate of bounty per man, together with such other information as falls within the cognizance of officers of towns, cities or counties, shall be prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record and distributed to such officers.

In accordance with the above, suitable blanks were distributed, and the information obtained in response, has been transcribed into record books, and, when necessary, tabulated for reference or report. All Town Clerks and Supervisors (and in many cases successive ones) have been communicated with, for the purpose of securing accurate and detailed statements. In prosecuting this work, the Chief of the Bureau has realized the great importance of reaching statistics of this kind while yet they are accessible, for it happens often that the lapse of only a year, when involving official changes in towns, is sufficient to cause more or less difficulty in obtaining correct returns. I think I am justified in saying, that had the task of collecting data concerning Town and County operations connected with the war, been delayed until its close, the difficulties of reaching reliable results would now be almost

impossible. Happily, however, the research of this department has kept pace with much of the war-work of our loyal State, and we shall be able ultimately to make a clear exhibit of all that has been accomplished by her citizens at home as well as in the field.

STATISTICS OF WAR EXPENSES.

The duty enjoined upon the Bureau of preserving a detailed account of the aid afforded the General Government by towns, cities and counties of the State, in prosecution of the war, was accompanied by legislative provisions facilitating the work.

Sections 8, 9, and 10, of Chapter 690, Laws of 1865, enacted as follows:

§ 8. It shall be the duty of County Treasurers to furnish to the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record a statement of the amount of moneys raised by tax and by loans, and the amount expended for every purpose connected with the war, classified by years and by objects, together with particulars about loans; and it shall be the duty of Boards of Supervisors to examine, and if correct, to formally approve these statements of the County Treasurers, and if incorrect to cause them to be corrected and filed in the Bureau of Military Record.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of Mayors and Common Councils of cities to furnish or cause to be furnished to the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record a detailed statement similar to that required of town clerks, and they shall prepare or cause to be prepared, upon the written application of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record, statements, duly classified, of moneys raised and expended for war purposes, the number of men furnished under the several calls, and such other facts as fall within their official cognizance.

§ 10. Supervisors, County Treasurers, and officers of cities, or persons employed by the Mayor and Common Councils for that purpose, shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses in performing the duties devolved upon them by the provisions of this act, to be paid by their respective towns, counties or cities, in the same manner as other town, county or city charges.

The blanks sent out from this department to the above mentioned several officials, covered a variety of important details relative to the expenditures of money for war purposes. They comprehended an exhibit of money raised by taxes, loans, and otherwise on the property and credit of towns; on the amounts paid for town bounties, recruiting fees, hand-money, interest on town loans, and for support of soldiers' families. The information reached by this means is as interesting as it is valuable, and the sum of figures presented by returns received up to the 1st of January, 1867, furnishes unparalleled testimony to the financial

resources of our State, as well as to the patriotic sacrifices of her citizens.

In their proper places will be found the tables of war expenses, compiled from the returns of twenty counties, which are presented in this report as examples of the manner in which the financial records of the Bureau are entered upon its books. Our returns, to the first of January, 1865, cover full statistics of war expenses incurred by 59 counties, embracing more or less complete returns from 605 towns. There remain 251 towns which have reported partially, and 76 from which no returns have yet been received. The importance of completing the tables of all these counties need not be argued. They are necessary to a full exhibit of the financial service of our State in connection with the war for our Union, and the returns to the Bureau furnish the only approximation, thus far, to an official knowledge of the entire fiscal sacrifices made by our citizens.

I quote the following paragraph from the late Report of Comptroller Hillhouse, to show the estimate which he places upon the work already accomplished:

There are as yet no reliable data from which an accurate statement could be prepared, showing the aggregate of the debt incurred by Counties, Cities and Towns, for bounty and other purposes. and the amount now outstanding. The nearest approach to a complete exhibit, are the tables compiled under the supervision of the Bureau of Military Statistics, in conformity with Chapter 51, Laws of 1864. So far as they go, they furnish full and satisfactory information on this important subject. There are, however, a considerable number of Counties and Towns that have not yet reported, and it is respectfully recommended that adequate means and facilities be granted, in order to obtain complete returns. The value of the information as an aid, in judging of our present financial condition, and the resources at our command for the future, can hardly be over-estimated.

Following the tabular statement given in another portion of this Report, complete returns of the total expenditures of Towns, as far as received, will be found enumerated. But I will here introduce an Exhibit of the totals as reported by the 856 towns and 59 counties heard from — which foot up our war taxes to the gross amount of $111,382,638.35. Add to this the amount raised by voluntary subscriptions in 535 towns, $1,757,184.17, and we have the grand total of $113,139,822.52, as shown by the following table:

STATEMENT—Showing the Amount of Moneys paid by the several Counties, Cities and Towns in the State of New York during the War, for Bounties, Fees, and Expenses, Interest on Loans, Support of Soldiers' Families. The Voluntary Contributions for objects connected with the War, as shown by Reports from Treasurers of Counties, Treasurers or Chamberlains of Cities, and Supervisors of Towns. Also the Amount of Loans outstanding and to be paid.

Amount paid for Bounties by 46 Counties, to December 31st, 1865, as shown by complete returns from Treasurers of Counties,	$43,099,912.21	
Amount paid for Fees and Expenses,	2,748,778.93	
do do Interest on County Loans,	3,834,075.79	
do do Support of Soldiers' Families,	7,141,343.66	
do of outstanding County Loans to be paid,		$34,786,358.69
Amount paid for Bounties by 13 Counties (leaving Monroe still to report) as shown by partial returns, down to and including the year 1864,	7,404,447.50	
Amount paid for Bounties by 513 Towns, complete as shown by reports from Supervisors to December 31, 1865,	19,530,139.09	
Amount paid for Fees and Expenses, complete as shown by reports from Supervisors to December 31, 1865,	622,096.02	
Amount paid for Interest on Town Loans, complete as shown by reports from Supervisors to December 31, 1865,	1,076,257.68	
Amount paid for Support of Soldiers' Families, complete as shown by reports from Supervisors to December 31, 1865,	367,558.01	
Amount of Town Loans outstanding and to be paid,		6,301,060.03
Amount paid for Bounties by 92 Towns, partial returns as shown by reports from Supervisors, to December 31, 1865,	4,455,755.57	
Amount paid for Fees and Expenses, as shown by reports from Supervisors, to December 31, 1865,	90,444.60	
Amount paid for Interest on Town Loans, as shown by reports from Supervisors, to December 31, 1865,	189,342.96	
Amount paid for Support of Soldiers' Families, as shown by reports from Supervisors, to December 31, 1865,	116,621.09	
Amount of Town Loans outstanding and to be paid,		1,098,462.08
Amount paid for Bounties by 251 Towns (leaving 76 Towns still to report) as shown by partial returns, down to and including the year 1864,	8,374,222.37	
Amount paid for Bounties by 6 Cities as shown by reports from Treasurers or Chamberlains, down to and including the year 1864,	2,888,321.82	
Amount of City Loans outstanding and to be paid,		254,699.09
Amount paid for Recruiting Fees, support of Soldiers' Families, and Interest on Loans, by two Cities, down to and including the year 1865,	251,948.61	
Carried forward,	$102,201,264.91	

Brought forward,.....	$102,201,264.91	
Amount paid by the State for Bounties, in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864,.....	9,181,373.44	
Total amount as above,.....	$111,382,638.35	
Amount raised by voluntary subscription in 535 Towns, to promote enlistments, aid to families of volunteers, aid to soldiers in hospitals, and for sanitary purposes, part taken from former reports,	$1,757,184.17	
	$113,139,822 52	
Amount of County and Town Loans, from 46 Counties, and 605 Towns outstanding, and to be paid, as shown by above,.....		$42,440,579.89

These figures are yet to be swelled by the returns from 76 towns (which have not reported) and 251 (which have partially reported,) and to these must be added whatever additional expenditures were made, for war purposes, after the close of the year 1864,—our present statement being brought down to January 1865. I trust that suitable provision will be made by the Legislature, in order to obtain these final statistics of war expenses, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Comptroller Hillhouse.

SOLDIERS' HISTORIES.

One of the primary cares of this department was to take measures for the collection and preservation of personal military histories of both officers and enlisted men of our State regiments. In aid of the patriotic work the Legislature (May 11, 1865) enacted as follows, chapter 690, sections 6 and 7.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the town clerk of every town of this State, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, on receiving suitable blanks from the chief of the Bureau of Military Record, to make out a full and complete record of the names of all the soldiers and officers who composed his town's quotas of the troops furnished to the United States during the present rebellion, stating the place of residence, where known, the time of enlistment of each, and the number and designation of his regiment and company, and so far as possible all who have died in the service and stating, when practicable, at what time and place, and the cause of death, whether by disease, accident or on the field of battle. One copy of such record shall be deposited in the Bureau of Military Record within four months after the passage of this act, and one copy shall be preserved among the records of the town. And said town clerks shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses in performing the duties devolved upon them by the provisions of this act, to be paid by their respective towns, in the same manner as other town charges.

§ 7. To the end that the record above required of town clerks may be complete,

it shall be the duty of supervisors to afford all necessary information, as far as they may be capable of doing so, to the town clerks, and if the town records in the keeping of town clerks do not show such fact, they shall add or cause to be added opposite the name of each soldier or officer the amount of bounty paid to him by the town, or by the county, if the county bounty was disbursed through the supervisor. And it shall be the duty of the supervisor to furnish to the Bureau of Military Record a detailed statement of moneys raised and paid by the town, the aggregate number of men furnished thereby, and such other facts as may properly be required of supervisors, on his being furnished with the blanks provided for in section five of this act.

Over two-thirds of the towns of the State have responded, through their town clerks, to the circular and blanks transmitted from this department. In addition to these town reports, many thousands of military histories and filled up blanks have been received from individual soldiers. These personal records are entered and filed in suitable books, and await further disposition. In this connection I may remark that the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have ordered the preservation, in printed form, of similar military histories of their State soldiers who served in the war. Should it be hereafter deemed proper to print the short but pithy records of our own gallant volunteers, it is gratifying to know that we have already so large an accumulation of these military histories, and that the aggregate is constantly increasing.

As an example of the returns furnished regarding our soldiers, enlisted in various towns, the report of the county clerk of Orleans County, comprising the brief records of soldiers enlisted in the various towns of the county, is printed at length. From this may be gleaned the following statistics:

TOWNS.	No. of men reported enlisted.	Number of wounded.	Number of disabled.	Number of dead.	Number made prisoners.	Number of deserters.	No. of families relieved.	No. discharged for physical disability.
Barre,	232	45	63	36	21	2	5	35
Gaines,	266	17	21	37	15	2	2	11
Shelby,	283	14	12	45	11	4	35	7
Ridgeway,	528	33	10	39	19	10	27	10
Murray,	150	18	17	22	13	3	2	10
Yates,	217	31	14	27	12	3	4	15
Carlton,	182	32	23	24	21	1	3	
Clarendon,	149	11	4	20	3	2	11	4
Kendall,	113			13	2	1	1	
	2,120	201	164	263	117	28	90	92

FROM WHICH ARE TABULATED THE FOLLOWING RATIOS:

TOWNS.	Ratio of wounded.	Ratio of disabled.	Ratio of dead.	Ratio of prisoners.	Ratio of deserters.	Ratio of families relieved.	Ratio of those discharged for physical disability.
Barre,	5 7.45	3 43.63	6 4.9	1 21.22	116	46 2.5	6 22.35
Gaines,	15 11.17	12 14.21	7 7.37	17 11.15	133	133	24 2.11
Shelby,	20 3.14	23 7.12	6 13.45	25 8.11	70 3.4	8 3.35	40 3.7
Ridgeway,	16	52 4.5	13 21.19	27 15.19	52 4.5	19 15.27	52 4.5
Murray,	8 1.3	8 14.17	6 18.22	11 3.13	50	75	15
Yates,	7	15 1.2	8 1.27	18 1.12	72 1.3	54 1.4	14 7.15
Carlton,	5 22.32	7 22.23	7 22.24	8 4.21	182	60 2.3	
Clarendon,	13 6.11	37 1.4	7 9.20	49 2.3	74 1.2	13 6.11	37 1.4
Kendall,			8 9.13	56 1.2	113	113	
Total County,	10 11.20	12 38.41	8 19.263	18 14.117	75 20.28	23 5.9	23 1.23

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The experiences of New York soldiers, made prisoners of war by rebels, was constituted a special subject of inquiry by chapter 598, laws of 1865. A summary of startling facts, accompanied the annual report of the Bureau for 1866, and the present report concludes the statement called for, so far as required to present "A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE TREATMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS FROM THIS STATE IN REBEL PRISONS, A RECORD OF THE DEATHS IN SUCH

PRISONS, AND OTHER PATENT FACTS CONNECTED WITH SUCH PRISONS." From the abundant data supplied through the narratives of sufferers, a full and I believe, accurate account is now submitted.

A mass of equally interesting though painful details is filed for preservation, together with lists, so far as certified, of the names of our soldiers who died from disease or starvation or were murdered after capture.

NAVAL RECORDS.

Under chapter 598, laws of 1865, and chapter 748, laws of 1866, provision was made for obtaining "a record of the part taken by seamen from this State in the Naval service since the beginning of the war."

This work has been prosecuted to a considerable extent, and the results filed. The fame of our gallant sailors is worthy of equal care with that which we bestow upon their brave comrades in the land service; and the task of collecting data respecting them would be lightened greatly by the co-operation of officers in command of ships and naval stations. A complete record of naval services performed by citizens of the State of New York must constitute an interesting addition to our martial archives. In the present Report will be found a number of personal histories of sailors, given as examples of our Naval Service Record.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

The preparation of these important records is progressing. In the last report of the Chief of the Bureau were printed sketches of those regimental organizations which embraced the three months and two years men, enlisted under the first and second calls for troops. In the present Report such sketches are continued, from the thirty-ninth to the fifty-second (inclusive). Corrected and more extended sketches of the tenth, eighteenth, and thirty-second regiments, are also given, together with a full report of the movements, service, and discipline of the "Ulster Guard" (80th Regt. N. Y. S. V.) prepared by Maj. Gen. T. B. Gates, and contributed by that patriotic scholar, Brevet. Maj. Gen. J. Watts De

Peyster. I am indebted also to Gen. De Peyster, for sketches of the 128th and 150th Regiments N. Y. S. V., and for notices of distinguished service performed by members of these regiments, all of which are on file. The history of the Thirty-Second Regiment, contributed by Gen. Pinto, is valuable for its detailed remarks upon the rank and file, presenting a complete index to the *morale* of his regimental organization.

TRANSACTIONS AND SERVICE.

Since the transmission of its last Annual Report, the Bureau of Military Record has been organized by law (chapter 665) as an additional Military Staff Department, to be known and designated as the Bureau of Military Statistics.

In accordance with this, the official term of Chief of Bureau was extended, under commission of the Commander-in-Chief, and the service of the Department continued, subject to general regulations for the government of the General Staff.

Summing up results to December, 1866, I may report that the Bureau has received 648 *Town Military Records*, comprising the personal histories of volunteers; and by means of these records the service of 101,760 New York soldiers has been traced throughout the war, and registered, with statements more or less full, concerning their birth-places, ancestry, families, occupations, pay, and bounties. Since the last Report, 6,100 additional histories have been filed for registration.

Of *Individual Military Histories* (officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates) belonging to the record of our State Service, and exclusive of Town Clerks' reports, there have been received 24,377.

Of *Regimental Reports* (volunteer and militia) giving details of organization and service, there are filed, Infantry, 156; Cavalry, 11; Artillery, 22; Engineers, 2; total 201.

Of *Financial Returns*, from Towns, Cities, and Counties, reporting the amount of money raised and expended for war purposes, there are registered 573 of Towns, 4 of Cities, and 34 of Counties; total 611; leaving 389 localities to hear from.

Of *Personal Narratives* of New York Soldiers and Sailors confined as prisoners of war in the Southern Prisons, giving account

of treatment, etc. 309 have been received exclusive of filled up blanks.

Of *Personal Naval Histories*, comprising officers and men 135 have been received.

Of *Photographic Likenesses* of soldiers, about 3,000 have been acknowledged, and filed, with personal military histories.

Of *Newspapers and Periodicals* filed during the war, from 1861 to 1865 (inclusive) the number of volumes will reach 2,000; comprising some French, German, Spanish, and British journals.

Of *Volumes on Military Matters and Statistics*, connected with the action of the war, 2,000 sets.

Of *General Orders* (bound and unbound volumes), the files represent 31 Military Departments, during and subsequent to the years of active operations.

FLAGS AND MEMORIALS.

There are now deposited in the fire-proof flag room eight hundred and four battle flags, the colors of New York regiments, and twenty-eight rebel ensigns, captured during the war. With the exception of a few, these flags are furled and closely stacked, for lack of necessary room to display them.

A number of banners belonging to New York regiments remain at the War Department in Washington, subject, as I learn, to requisition through the Adjutant-General of this State. Other service flags are still retained by officers of mustered-out regiments, or by military societies composed of Veterans. These it is probable, will, in due time, be placed under care of this department. Provision was made for exchange of service flags for new ones, by section 11, chap. 690, laws of 1865, as follows:

SECTION 11. Any regiment of volunteers or of the national guard of this State, that has been or hereafter may be called into the service of the United States, may receive, by order of the Commander-in-chief, new colors in exchange for those that have been worn in the field; and it shall be the duty of the Quarter-master-General, approved by the Commander-in-chief, to issue, upon the requisition of the commandant of such regiment, one new flag for each flag returned for exchange, upon the production of the certificate of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record that the old flag, with a history thereof, has been duly deposited in his office, except it shall satisfactorily appear that the old flag has been lost, in which case a new flag may be furnished in lieu thereof, said flags to be paid for out of funds under the control of the Commander-in-chief.

The collection of memorials increases by constant contributions from soldiers and their friends. The war museum and flag room are visited daily by scores of strangers, sojourning at the capitol of the State. Since August last 6000 of such visitors have registered their names in a book kept for the purpose.

MILITARY STATISTICS AND RECORDS.

In the appendices accompanying this Report will be found the tabular statements of war money expended; accounts of war prisoners, regimental histories; personal records, and other data before mentioned, illustrative of the work done in this department; work which, has already accumulated a vast amount of material, that, with system and classification, can be wrought into records and statistical tables which will be of permanent value to our State military archives.

I trust that Your Excellency's intelligent influence will, as heretofore, assist the labors of the Bureau of Military Statistics, and that, as an institute based on the patriotism and liberality of New York State citizens, it may perpetuate the memory of your administration, in connection with the glories of our loyal commonwealth.

A. J. H. DUGANNE, *Chief of Bureau.*

STATEMENT

OF

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR ERECTION OF "HALL OF MILITARY RECORD,"

FROM SUPERVISORS OF TOWNS, AND BY INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

1865.

July	19.	Rec. from	H. D. Smith,	Supervisor, Northampton, Fulton Co., in full, Receipt	No. 1,	$45 00
do	24,	do	Thomas Cunningham,	Supervisor, Warrensburg, Warren Co. in full	2,	40 00
do	26,	do	P. Van Dyck,	do 4th Ward, City of Schenectady, in full,	3,	105 00
do	27,	do	Peter Holbrook,	Supervisor, Kingsbury, Washington Co., in full,	4,	200 00
do	31,	do	William Vail,	Supervisor, Mayfield, Fulton County, an excess of $2 16,	5,	67 16
August	3,	do	Martin De Forest,	Supervison, 1st Ward, City Schenectady in full,	6,	85 00
do	4,	do	Daniel Hewson,	Supervisor, 2d Ward, City of Auburn, in full,	7,	180 00
do	12,	do	C. W. Bender,	do 10th Ward City of Albany, an excess of $60,	8,	635 00
do	14,	do	Hon. Jerome Lapham,	Supervisor, Queensbury, Warren County, an excess of $50 00,	9,	300 00
do	14,	do	H. Rushton,	Supervisor, Edwards, St. Lawrence County, in full,	10,	60 00
do	15.	do	Albert B. Crandall,	Supervisor, Genesee. Allegany County, in full	11,	45 00
do	15,	do	L. M. Larned,	10th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,	12,	100 00
do	15.	do	B. P. Larned,	10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription	14,	100 00
do	15,	do	B. P. Larned, Jr.,	10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	13,	100 00
do	15,	do	Lyman Tremain,	10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	16,	50 00
do	15,	do	John G. Wheeler,	10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	17,	25 00
do	15,	do	Robert L. Johson,	10th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,	19,	25 00
do	15,	do	Wm. McCammon,	10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	20,	25 00
do	15,	do	Theodore Townsend,	10th ward. city of Albany, individual subscription,	21,	25 00
do	15,	do	Anable & Rathbone,	10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	22,	50 00
do	15,	do	Wickes & Strong,	10th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,	23,	25 00
do	15.	do	Rensselaer Proper,	Supervisor, Livingston, Columbia Co., in full,	24,	130 00
do	15	do	Hon. A. Wager.	do Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., in full,	25,	290 00
do	16,	do	Daniel Lassell,	do Ephratah, Fulton county in full,	26,	60 00
do	16,	do	Henry S. Rockefeller,	do Clermont, Columbia Co., in full,	27,	65 00
do	17.	do	James D. Decker,	do Lumberland, Sullivan Co., in full,	28,	35 00
do	18,	do	James G. Dickey,	do Constable, Franklin Co., in full,	29,	40 00
do	19,	do	J. E. S. Wilkinson,	do Wilmurt, Herkimer Co., in full,	30,	10 00
do	25,	do	R. S. & P. Cushman,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	31,	50 00
do	25,	do	J. V. L. Pruyn,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	32,	100 00
do	25,	do	John S. Perry,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	33,	25 00
do	25,	do	J. Woodward Jr.,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	....,	10 00
do	25,	do	W. W. Hill,	9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	...,	5 00
do	25,	do	T. S. Nash,	Supervisor, North Elba, Essex Co., in full,	34,	10 00
do	25,	do	John S. Vrooman Jr.,	do Niskayuna, Schenectady county, an excess of $8,	35,	53 00
do	28,	do	Peter Monteith,	10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	15,	50 00
do	28,	do	Charles L. Austin,	10th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,	18,	25 00

1865.

Aug.	29,	Rec. from	John W. Stickle,	Supervisor,	Milan, Dutchess county, in full,...	36,	$105 00
do	31,	do	David Moore, President Board Trustees, Newburgh, Orange county, an excess of $119,...			37,	1309 00
do	31,	do	Wm. S. Clark,	Supervisor,	Providence, Saratoga Co., in full.	38,	50 00
Sept'r	2,	do	Judson N. Barton,	do	Horicon, Warren county, an excess of $1.50,...	39,	36 50
do	6,	do	Col. Henry M. Benedict, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,...			40,	100 00
do	12,	do	H. Winchell,	Supervisor,	Morehouse, Hamilton county, an excess of $1,50,...	41,	6 50
do	13,	do	David S. Dyer,	Supervisor,	Berne, Albany county, in full,.....	42,	165 00
do	14,	do	Jonathan M. Coolidge,	do	Bolton, Warren county, in full,...	43,	30 00
do	14,	do	Teunis Berry,	do	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, in full,...	44,	300 00
do	14,	do	Rufus H. King, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,...			45,	100 00
do	14,	do	George J. Amsdell, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			46,	25 00
do	15,	do	L. J. Bennett,	Supervisor,	Glen, Montgomery Co., in full,....	47,	150 00
do	16,	do	James D. Wasson, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			47½	25 00
do	16,	do	Ellis Baker, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			48,	50 00
do	16,	do	Franklin Townsend, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,...			49,	25 00
do	16,	do	Steele & King, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,....			50,	50 00
do	16,	do	George N. Geary, for supervisor 9th ward, individual subscription,...			51,	227 00
do	18,	do	Joseph Nixson,	Supervisor,	Baldwin, Chemung Co., in full,...	52,	40 00
do	18,	do	John McCall,	do	8th ward, city of Albany, in part,	53,	312 50
do	19,	do	Alexander Greer, 7th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			54,	50 00
do	19,	do	Thomas W. Olcott, 8th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription			55,	100 00
do	20,	do	Samuel Gross & Son, 8th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,...			56,	25 00
do	20,	do	Borden H. Mills, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			57,	25 00
do	21,	do	Frank Marshall,	Supervisor,	9th ward, city of Albany, on subscription...	58,	14 00
do	21	do	David W. Seely, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			59,	25 00
do	21,	do	Jacob Parmenter	Supervisor,	North Hudson, Essex Co., in full,	60,	10 00
do	22,	do	W. H. Anthony,	do	2d ward, city of Schenectady in full,	61,	90 00
do	26,	do	A. J. Cheritree,	do	Luzerne, Warren county, in full,	62,	30 00
October	4,	do	David Hall,	do	Argyle, Washington Co., in full,	63,	205 00
do	9.	do	Luke Wilkins,	do	3d ward, city of Utica, Oneida Co., in full,...	64,	155 00
do	9,	do	Edward Saulspaugh, Supervisor, Red Hook, Dutchess Co., in full			65,	330 00
do	9,	do	Lefever & Smith, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,...			66,	25 00
do	9,	do	Lansing Pruyn, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,....			67,	50 00
do	10,	do	Eli Perry, Mayor, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,..			68,	50 00
do	11,	do	John Phillips, Jr., 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,..			69,	10 00
do	16,	do	Andrew Williams,	Supervisor,	Hope, Hamilton Co., in full,.....	70,	15 00
do	18,	do	N. H. Swart,	do	5th ward Schenectady city, in full,	71,	80 00
do	18,	do	John Bridgford, 9th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			72,	125 00
do	24,	do	A. R. Frost,	Supervisor,	Veteran, Chemung Co., in part,...	73,	45 00
do	26,	do	T. R. Reynolds,	do	Wilton, Saratoga Co., in full,.....	74,	70 00
do	27,	do	John D. Langdon,	do	Copake, Columbia Co., an excess of $10,...	75,	125 00
do	27,	do	Erastus Corning, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,...			76,	100 00
do	27,	do	Philip Wendell, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			77,	25 00
do	27,	do	A. Koonz, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....				200 00
do	27,	do	Wm. V. Many, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.....				10 00
do	27,	do	Alden March, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....				10 00
do	27,	do	A. E. Gifford, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....				5 00
do	27,	do	R. Thompson, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....				3 65
do	27,	do	L. L. Doty, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....				10 00
do	27.	do	U. G. Bigelow, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....				10 00
do	27,	do	D. H. Smith, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....				5 00
do,	27	do	T. & H. McBride, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,..				5 00
do	27,	do	Wm. Orr, 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....				5 00
do	31,	do	Hon. Alfred A. Brown, Supervisor, Georgetown, Madison Co., in full,			78,	75 00
Nov.	2,	do	Milo Ingalsbe	do	Hartford, Washington Co., in full,	79,	140 00

1865.

Nov.	3,	Rec. from	William S. Brown,	Supervisor	Cornwall, Orange Co., in full.....	80,	$250 00
do	4,	do	Daniel Rudes,	do	Arietta, Hamilton county, an excess of $5.00,.....	81,	10 00
do	8,	do	C. B. Brockway,	Supervisor,	Ripley, Chautauqua Co., in full....	82,	125 00
do	13,	do	W. Gould,	do	Lyndon, Cattaraugus Co., an excess of $1.25,.....	83,	56 25
do	13,	do	F. N. Sill, resident 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				10 00
do	14,	do	David Orr, resident 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			84,	100 00
do	14,	do	S. Van Rensselaer, resident Watervliet, individual subscription,.....			85,	100 00
do	14,	do	Thomas Schuyler, 2d ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,..			86,	100 00
do	14,	do	Dexter Reynolds, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,..			87,	25 00
do	14,	do	Hamilton Harris, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,..			88,	25 00
do	14,	do	John H. Reynolds, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			89,	50 00
do	16,	do	James M. Wardner, Supervisor, Brighton, Franklin Co., an excess of $10.00,.....			90,	15 00
do	17,	do	L. Thompson, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			91,	25 00
do	20,	do	Joseph Warren,	Supervisor,	Columbia, Herkimer Co., in full,	92,	100 00
do	21,	do	Harvey Hulett, Jr.,	do	Dresden, Washington Co., in full,	93,	35 00
do	22,	do	A. A. Phipps,	do	Smithfield, Madison Co., in full,..	94,	85 00
do	24,	do	Reuben Fingar,	do	Germantown, Columbia Co., in full,.....	96,	70 00
do	24,	do	Edward A. Roraback,	Supervisor,	3d & 4th wards, city of Hudson an excess,.....	97,	251 00
do	28,	do	John Hoskins,	Supervisor,	Essex, Essex Co., in full,.....	98,	60 00
Dec.	1,	do	Daniel Shafer,	do	Cobleskill, Schoharie County, an excess of $2.45,.....	99,	72 45
do	5,	do	Gilbert T. Clark,	Supervisor,	Westville, Franklin Co., in part,..	100,	35 00
do	6,	do	Columbus Gill,	do	Stony Creek, Warren Co., in full,	101,	20 00
do	18,	do	Joseph Kressa,	do	1st ward, city of Albany, in part,	102,	200 00
do	18,	do	Richard Hallenbeck,	do	Greenport, Columbia Co., in full,..	103,	100 00
do	19,	do	Joseph B. Fay,	do	Portland, Chautauqua Co., in full,	104,	110 00
do	23,	do	Hiram Cramer,	do	Northumberland, Saratoga Co., in full,.....	105,	90 00
do	28,	do	W. W. Locke,	Supervisor,	Indian Lake, Hamilton Co., in full,.....	106,	10 00
do	28,	do	W. Woodward,	Supervisor,	Kiantone, Chautauqua Co., in full,	107,	35 00
do	29,	do	Joshua Hatton,	do	Clymer, Chautauqua Co., in full,..	108,	65 00
do	29,	do	Jonas Moyer,	do	Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., in part,.....	109,	30 00
do	29,	do	C. B. Redfield, 5th ward, City of Albany, individual subscription,.....			110,	100 00
do	29,	do	A. Wild, Esq.. 4th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			111,	100 00
do	29,	do	A. Van Santvoord, 5th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,			112,	100 00
do	30,	do	Charles Plummer,	Supervisor,	High Market, Lewis county, an excess,.....	113,	20 00
do	30,	do	E. M. Lamb,	Supervisor,	Lebanon, Madison Co., in full,.....	114,	99 50
do	30,	do	Elias H. Jenner,	do	Busti, Chautauqua county, in full,	115,	105 00

1866.

Jan'y	1,	do	F. C. Lord,	Supervisor,	West Almond, Allegany county, in full,.....	116,	45 00
do	2,	do	George E. Morse,	Supervisor,	Eaton, Madison county, in full.,...	117,	200 00
do	2,	do	Peter S. Swart,	do	Schoharie, Schoharie Co., in full,	118,	115 00
do	2,	do	Joseph M. Gardner,	do	Montague, Lewis county, in full,	119,	10 00
do	2,	do		do	3d ward Schenectady, in part,.....	120,	33 00
do	2,	do	Wm. H. Taylor, individual subscription, ...			121,	50 00
do	2,	do	Wm. Barnes, 7th ward city of Albany,.....			122,	25 00
do	3,	do	Orson Stiles,	Supervisor,	Pomfret, Chautauqua Co., in full,	123,	245 00
do	3,	do	Buel Tolles,	do	Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., in full,	124,	110 00
do	4,	do	Hon. W. H. Richardson in behalf of Supervisor, Westport, Essex county, in full,.....			125,	70 00
do	4,	do	Samuel T. Catlin,	Supervisor,	Newcomb, Essex county, in full,	126,	15 00
do	4,	do	Ebenezar Lewis,	do	Marcy, Oneida County, in full,.....	127,	75 00
do	5,	do	John F. Rathbone, 9th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,			128,	100 00
do	6,	do	Peter Gansevoort, 9th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,			129,	50 00
do	6,	do	R. S. Ball,	Supervisor,	Stockbridge, Madison Co., in full,	130,	120 00
do	12,	do	Duncan McDougall,	do	Lenox, Madison county, in full,...	131,	450 00

1863.							
Jan'y	13,	Rec. from	Walter Cary,	Supervisor	Chenango, Broome Co., in full,....	132,	$90 00
do	13,	do	John H. Walker,	do	Chester, Warren county, in full,..	133,	60 00
do	13,	do	E. J. Burhans,	do	Roxbury, Delaware Co., in full,...	134,	150 00
do	17,	do	Parlia Brown,	do	Summit, Schoharie county, in full,	135,	55 00
do	19,	do	Theodore Smith, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,..			136,	25 00
do	19,	do	Roessel & Co., 5th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			137,	50 00
do	20,	do	N. Gandel,	Supervisor,	Croghan, Lewis county, in part,...	138,	17 50
do	20,	do	E. Corning, Jr., 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,....			139,	50 00
do	20,	do	Charles M. Jenkins, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			140,	25 00
do	22,	do	O. Meads, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			141,	25 00
do	22,	do	R. C. Davis, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			142,	50 00
do	22,	do	Mr. Wolverton, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,....			143,	25 00
do	22,	do	F. Rider, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			144,	10 00
do	22,	do	Geo. Harris, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			145,	10 00
do	22,	do	Mr. Waterman, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,..			146,	10 00
do	23,	do	Nath'l Reynolds,	Supervisor,	Hebron, Washington Co., in full,	147,	165 00
do	24,	do	Birdsall & Fassett, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			148,	25 00
do	24,	do	Albion Ransom, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,...			149,	50 00
do	24,	do	James McMartin, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			150,	25 00
do	24,	do	W. L. Learned, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			151,	25 00
do	24,	do	Dr. Cox, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			152,	10 00
do	24,	do	V. B. Lockrow, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,....			153,	25 00
do	25,	do	P. S. Nellis,	Supervisor,	St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., in full,.....	154,	100 00
do	29,	do	F. M. Foot,	Supervisor,	Stamford, Delaware Co., in full,...	155,	95 00
do	31,	do	W. C. Benedict,	do	Ellery Chatauqua county, in full,	156,	100 00
do	31,	do	R. Sandford Miller	do	West Turin, Lewis Co., an excess,	157,	75 50
Feb'y	1,	do	Abraham Steenburgh,	do	Seward, Schoharie Co., in part,....	157,	21 50
do	1,	do	J. J. Hermance,	do	Andover, Allegany Co., in part,...	158,	25 00
do	3,	do	James T. Henry,	do	Olean, Cattaraugus Co., an excess of $0.50, ...	159,	115 50
do	6,	do	Wm. Kimmy,	Supervisor,	Bethlehem, Albany Co., in part,	160,	125 00
do	7,	do	Alexander Smith,	do	Stark, Herkimer Co., in part,.....	161,	50 00
do	7,	do	Daniel Griswold,	do	Poland, Chautaqua Co., in full,....	162,	80 00
do	10,	do	William Bliss,	do	Stratford, Fulton Co., in full.....	162,	25 00
do	10,	do	Peter Keefer	do	Coeymans, Albany Co., in full,....	164,	185 00
do	12,	do	Israel M. Peck,	do	Stafford, Genesee Co., in full,.....	165,	150 00
do	15,	do	A. B. Law,	do	Salem, Washington Co., an excess of $15,.....	166,	215 00
do	16,	do	Jared Chase,	Supervisor,	Richmondville, Schoharie Co., in full,.....	167,	60 00
do	19,	do	W. H. Fenton,	Supervisor,	Carroll, Chautauqua Co., in full,..	168,	70 00
do	19,	do	Thomas R. Crary,	do	Liberty, Sullivan Co., in part,.....	169,	75 00
do	19,	do	J. W. Merchant,	do	De Ruyter, Madison Co., in full,..	170,	85 00
do	19,	do	George Dexter, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,....			171,	10 00
do	17,	do	J. H. Van Antwerp, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription, ...			172,	50 00
do	20,	do	Jacob H. Ten Eyck, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			173,	50 00
do	20,	do	A. O. Vanderpoel, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription			174,	10 00
do	20,	do	William Lacey, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			175,	10 00
do	20,	do	William White, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			176,	25 00
do	20,	do	John McCardle 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,...			177,	10 00
do	20,	do	A. E. Stimson, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,....			178,	25 00
do	21,	do	Delevan Peck, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			179,	10 00
do	21,	do	Joshua Rathbone, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,			180,	20 00
do	21,	do	John Winne, 5th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,.....			181,	10 00
do	22,	do	Peter Couchman,	Supervisor,	Conesville, Schoharie Co., in part	182,	32 25
do	23,	do	Augustus F. Allen,	do	Ellicott, Chautauqua Co., in full,	183,	275 00
do	26,	do	William More, late	do	Lindley, Steuben Co., in full,.....	184,	55 00
March	1,	do	Luke Hoxie,	do	Brookfield, Madison Co., in full,	185,	185 00
do	2,	do	Lewis Roberts,	do	Reading, Schuyler Co., in full,....	186,	90 00
do	2,	do	J. W. Lippitt,	do	Madison, Madison Co., in full,....	187,	140 00
do	2,	do	A. R. Frost,	do	Veteran, Chemung Co., in part,...	188,	22 00

1866.

March	2,	Rec. from	George H. Thacher, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				$25 00
do	2,	do	S. N. Bacon, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				25 00
do	2,	do	B. R. Spelman, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				5 00
do	2,	do	Cash, Mrs. A.,				5 00
do	3,	do	Linus Birdsey,	Supervisor,	Leyden, Lewis Co., in full,	189,	65 00
do	5,	do	Dr. J. H. Armsby, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription				25 00
do	5,	do	Alanson Sumner, 6th ward city of Albany, individual subscription,				25 00
do	5,	do	Benjamin Payn, 6th ward city of Albany individual subscription,				10 00
do	5,	do	Artemus Fish, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				10 00
do	6,	do	George Dawson, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription.				50 00
do	6,	do	John D. Parsons, 8th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				25 00
do	7,	do	Sylvanus H. Myrick,	Supervisor,	Sherman, Chautuuqua Co,, in full	190,	75 00
do	8,	do	George Relf,	do	Mina Chautauqua Co., in full,	191,	60 00
do	8,	do	George W. Phillips, late	do	Homer, Cortland Co., an excess of $0.50,	192,	240 50
do	9,	do	Andrew Davidson,	Supervisor,	Lee, Oneida Co., in part,	193,	100 00
do	9,	do	C. S. Lester,	do	Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., in full,	194,	410 00
do	9,	do	H. Q. Hawley, 6th ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				10 00
do	9,	do	L. G. Burgess, 3d ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				10 00
do	9,	do	Charles A. De Forest, 3d ward, city of Albany, individual subscription,				5 00
do	10,	do	D. D. Vincent,	Supervisor,	Union Vale, Dutchess Co., in full,	195,	100 00
do	10,	do	J. Lyman Crocker,	do	Pavilion, Genesee Co., in full,	196,	120 00
do	10,	do	Interest on $100 7-30, government bond, on coupon due Feb. 15, 1866,				3 65
do	12,	do	J. E. Dusenberry,	Supervisor,	Portville, Cattaraugus Co., in full,	197,	75 00
do	14,	do	N. Brownell, Jr.,	do	Hamilton, Madison Co., in full,	198,	205 00
do	14,	do	Robert Waddell,	do	Johnsburgh, Warren Co., in full,	199,	54 75
do	14,	do	C. H. Craig,	do	Sharon, Schoharie Co., in full,	200,	100 00
do	16,	do	Joseph C. Shelton,	do	West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., in full,	201,	99 25
do	16,	do	J. P.D arling,	Supervisor,	New Albion, Cattaraugus Co., in full,	202,	75 00
do	19,	do	V. R. Waters,	Supervisor,	Turin, Lewis Co., in full,	203,	60 00
do	20,	do	William Mulloch,	do	Duanesburgh, Schenectady Co., in part,	204,	146 00
do	20,	do	Cash, being individual subscriptions, names not given,				70 00
do	22,	do	N. D. Bronson,	Supervisor,	Weston, Oneida Co., in full,	205,	105 00
do	23,	do	Jesse Adams,	do	Willsborough, Essex Co., in part,	206,	26 65
do	24,	do	M. A. Nash,	do	Fort Edward, Washington Co., an excess of $1,	207,	201 00
do	27,	do	Wm. C. McHarg,	Supervisor,	6th ward, city of Albany,	208,	50 00
do	27,	do	J. C. Brevoort,	do	Crown Point, Essex Co , in full,	209,	75 00
do	31,	do	James Flood,	do	Lodi, Seneca, Co., in part,	210,	70 00
April	6,	do	James Brice,	do	2d ward, city of Albany, in part,	211,	150 00
do	11,	do	C. H. Chase,	do	Pienkney, Lewi csounty. in full	212,	29 85
do	14,	do	Howard Sterling,	do	Diana, Lewis county, in full,	213,	30 00
do	21,	do	D. Callanan,	do	New Scotland, Albany Co., in part.	214,	168 75
do	21,	do	Wm. M. Marshall,	do	Hague, Warren Co., in full,	215,	10 00
do	23,	do	David Carpenter,	do	Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., in full,	216,	70 00
May	25,	do	M. V. A. Fonda,	Supervisor,	North Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., in full,	217,	145 00
June	11,	do	David Day 2d,	Supervisor,	Macomb, St. Lawrence Co., in part,	218,	20 00
do	15,	do	Matthew Hale,	Supervisor,	Elizabethtown, Essex Co., in full,	219,	40 00
do	16,	do	John J. Sliter,	do	East Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., in full,	220,	120 00
do	25,	do	Thomas Barnes,	Supervisor,	Cambria, Niagara Co., in full,	221,	145 00
do	30,	do	James McMillan, Jr.,	do	Rotterdam, Schenectady Co., in full,	222,	140 00
July	12,	do	E. W. Hollister,	Supervisor,	Easton, Washington Co , in full,	223,	240 00
do	13,	do	Lee Chamberlain, late,	do	3d ward, city of Albany, in part,	224,	45 00
do	13,	do	Philander Power,	do	Augusta, Oneida Co., in full,	225,	100 00

1866.							
July	24,	Rec. from	D. P. Horton,	Supervisor,	French Creek, Chautauqua Co., in full,	226,	$45 00
do	24,	do	J. P. Armstrong,	Supervisor,	Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., in full,	227,	280 00
do	27,	do	Lemuel Sines,	do	Middletown, Delaware Co., in full,	228,	145 00
Oct.	9,	do	Lemuel Sherman,	do	Cambridge, Washington Co., in full,	229,	170 00
Nov.	12,	do	Silas Sweet,	Supervisor,	Blenheim, Schoharie Co., in full,	230,	35 00
do	18,	do	E. A. Clark,	do	Callicoon Sullivan, Co., in full,	231,	60 00
do	22,	do	Stephen L. Hedges,	do	East Hampton, Suffolk Co., in full,	232,	150 00
do	27,	do	W. E. Brown,	Supervisor,	Fort Ann, Washington Co., in full,	233,	165 00
do	30,	do	William A. Flack,	do	Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co., in full,	234,	345 00
Dec.	19,	do	S. E. Welch,	Supervisor,	Cortlandville, Cortland Co., in full,	235,	289 28
do	20,	do	A. J. Wagner,	do	Minden, Montgomery Co., in full,	236,	235 00
do	26,	do	Hiram Sisson,	do	White Creek, Washington Co., in full,	237,	195 00
do	26,	do	M. Chamberlain,	Supervisor,	Chazy, Clinton Co., in full,	238,	109 72
do	27,	do	Wm. W. Rice,	do	Croghan, Lewis Co., balance in full, and an excess of $0.79,	239,	28 29
1867.							
Jan.	1,	do	A. H. Tanner,	Supervisor.	Whitehall, Washington Co., in full,	240,	300 00
do	2,	do	Norman P. Dayton,	Supervisor.	Harpersfield, Delaware Co., in full,	241,	78 26
do	3,	do	Morgan Sheut,	Supervisor,	Monroe, Orange Co., in full,	242,	180 00
do	3,	do	E. C. Spaulding,	do	Hector, Schuyler Co., in full,	243,	320 00
do	8,	do	John W. Havens,	do	Ellenburgh, Clinton Co., in full,	244,	55 00
do	9,	do	E. W. Foster,	do	Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., in full,	245,	375 00
do	12,	do	Albert Turner,	do	Schuyler's Falls, Clinton Co., in full,	246,	55 00
do	12,	do	Halsey Rogers,	Supervisor,	Black Brook, Clinton Co., in full,	247,	70 00
do	15,	do	Alexander Storie,	do	Bovina, Delaware Co., in full,	248,	65 00
do	15,	do	M. Van Hoesen,	do	Preble, Cortland Co., in full,	249,	69 65
do	18,	do	R. F. Allison,	do	Hartsville, Steuben Co., in full,	250,	50 00
do	22,	do	J. N Walters,	do	Russia, Herkimer Co., in full,	251,	109 72
do	22,	do	Reuben Lipe,	do	Palatine, Montgomery Co., in full,	252,	169 37
do	22,	do	John Q. Johnson,	do	Florida, Montgomery Co., in full,	253,	180 00
do	22,	do	John H. Phinney,	do	Mooers, Clinton Co., in full,	254,	85 00
do	24,	do	Tilly Houghton,	do	Corinth, Saratoga Co., in full,	255,	65 00
do	28,	do	Samuel Johnson,	do	Booneville, Oneida Co., in full,	256,	175 00
do	29,	do	J. T. Mead,	do	Altona, Clinton Co., in full,	257,	40 00
do	29,	do	A. M. Gray,	do	Herkimer, Herkimer Co., in full,	258,	175 00
do	30	do	R. H. Rosa,	do	Broadalbin, Fulton Co., in full,	259,	70 00
do	30,	do	Jesse Adams,	do	Willsborough, Essex Co., balance in full,	260,	23 35
do	30,	do	Peter Mesick,	Supervisor,	Claverack, Columbia Co., in full,	261,	220 00
do	31,	do	Alexander Larkin.	do	Esperance, Schoharie Co., in full,	262,	50 00
Feb.	1,	do	L. L. Kane,	do	Schuyler, Herkimer Co., in full,	263,	120 00
do	1,	do	John Mead,	do	Walton, Delaware Co., in full,	263½,	140 00
do	4,	do	N. S. Scott,	do	Hanover, Chautauqua Co., in full,	264,	233 00
do	5,	do	John C. Griswold,	do	Arkwright, Chautauqua Co., in full,	265,	60 00
do	5,	do	Archabald Parker,	Supervisor,	Litchfield, Herkimer Co., in full,	266,	75 00
do	5,	do	Eaton J. Agard,	do	Catharine, Schuyler Co., in full,	267,	65 00
do	5,	do	Marion Nash,	do	Martinsburgh, Lewis Co., in full,	268,	100 00
do	6,	do	Isaac Plumb,	do	Sherburne, Chenango Co., in full,	269,	165 00
do	6,	do	Z. C. Priest,	do	Little Falls, Herkimer Co., in full,	270,	335 00
do	6.	do	Peter Couchman,	do	Conesville, Schoharie Co., balance in full,	271,	12 50
do	7,	do	J. K. Leaning,	Supervisor,	Otsego, Otsego Co., in full,	272,	265 00
do	7,	do	D. Herrington,	do	New Berlin, Chenango Co., in full,	273,	140 00
do	8,	do	James W. Dudley,	do	Johnstown, Fulton Co., in full,	274,	310 00
do	8,	do	George W. Root,	do	York, Livingston Co., in full,	274½,	190 00
do	8,	do	Norman Allen,	do	Dayton, Cattaraugus Co., in full,	275,	65 00

Feb.	9,	Rec. from	Burton A. Thomas,	Supervisor,	Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, in full,	276,	$115 00
do	11,	do	V. Danforth,	Supervisor,	Middleburgh, Schoharie county, in full,	277,	100 00
do	11,	do	Allen Whipple,	Supervisor,	Parishville, St. Lawrence county, in full,	278,	110 00
do	11,	do	Thomas Butterfield,	Supervisor,	Vernon, Oneida county., in full,	279,	135 00
do	12,	do	Winslow E. Snow,	do	Edinburgh, Saratoga Co., in full,	280,	55 00
do	12,	do	John E. Hogenkamp,	do	Clarkstown, Rockland county, in full,	281,	245 00
do	12,	do	Davis W. Bates,	Supervisor,	Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., in full,	281½,	145 00
do	12,	do	Nicholas A. De Long,	do	New Scotland, Albany county, balance in full,	282,	61 25
do	13,	do	George Graham,	Supervisor,	Whitestown, Oneida Co., in full,	283,	210 00
do	13,	do	Thomas B. Lowrie,	do	Jackson, Washington Co., in full,	284,	130 00
do	13,	do	Jehiel Stevens,	do	Brasher, St. Lawrence Co., in full,	284½,	145 00
do	13,	do	Henry E. Turner,	do	Lowville, Lewis county, in full,	285,	105 00
do	14,	do	John L. Dean,	do	Westmoreland, Oneida Co., in full,	286,	140 00
do	16,	do	William Reed,	do	Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., in full,	287,	245 00
do	18,	do	Wilbur Lament,	do	Neversink, Sullivan Co., in full,	288,	60 00
do	19,	do	William La Due,	do	Norway, Herkimer Co., in full,	289,	60 00
do	19,	do	A. J. Mason,	do	Charleston, Montgomery county, in full,	290,	100 00
do	21,	do	Henry Broadwell,	Supervisor,	Trenton, Oneida county, in full,	291,	145 00
do	26,	do	S. C. Mason,	do	Beekmantown, Clinton county, in full,	292,	90 00
do	26,	do	John Parkhurst,	Supervisor,	Dannemora, Clinton Co., in full,	293,	30 00
do	28,	do	James R. Calderwood,	do	Perth, Fulton county, in full,	294,	45 00
do	28,	do	G. L. Byington,	do	Salisbury, Herkimer Co., in full,	295,	110 00
do	28,	do	E. Mitchell,	do	Stockton, Chautauqua Co., in full,	296,	100 00
do	28,	do	Thomas H. Slingsby,	do	Champlain, Clinton Co., in full,	297,	165 00
do	28,	do	John S. Parker,	do	Fort Covington, Franklin county, in full,	298,	70 00
March,	2,	do	George W. Bayly,	Supervisor,	Stuyvesant, Columbia Co., in full,	299,	140 00
do	2,	do	John Herrick,	do	New Bremen, Lewis Co., in full,	300,	40 00
do	4,	do	Curtis H. Porter,	do	Ghent, Columbia county, in full,	301,	185 00
do	4,	do	Charles Rogers,	do	Malta, Saratoga county, in full,	302,	85 00
							$31,900 55
			Deduct for counterfeit bills received and on hand,				10 50
			Total amount received,				$31,950 05

RECAPITULATION

OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE ERECTION OF THE "HALL OF MILITARY RECORD" SHOWING THE TIME WHEN, AND PLACES WHERE, DEPOSITED.

1865.		
November 2,	Deposited in United States Sub-Treasury, New York city, rate of interest, 6 per cent,	$8,000 00
December 6,	Deposited in United States Sub-Treasury, New York city, rate of interest, 6 per cent,	2,000 00
1866.		
January 29,	Deposited in United States Sub-Treasury New York city, rate of interest, 6 per cent,	3,000 00
March 10,	Deposited in Mechanics & Farmers' Savings Bank, Albany, rate of interest, 5 per cent,	5,000 00
March 10, to April 16,	Deposited in Albany City National Bank, interest on daily current deposits, 4 per cent,	1,731 89
April 21, to Sept. 30,	Deposited with State Treasurer, as shown by Comptroller's Report, under head of Military Record Fund, page 97,	1,713 75
1867.		
Oct. 1, to March 4,	Deposited with State Treasurer, daily receipts,	10,404 41
	Cash on hand, being $100 7-30 Government Bond,	100 00
	Total amount deposited,	$31,950 05
	Total amount received,	31,950 05

	Interest.
Notice having been received from the United States Sub-Treasurer, New York city, that interest upon deposits would not be allowed after the —— day of August, 1866. The Chief of the Bureau, acting as Treasurer of the Fund, reported this fact to His Excellency Governor Fenton, and Chancellor J. V. L. Pruyn, the above sum of $13,000 was therefore withdrawn by these Commissioners from the Sub-Treasury, and re-deposited in the Albany City National Bank, Nov. 24, 1866, together with the accrued interest, $542.93, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Hall of Military Record,.....	$542 93
Estimated interest on the above sum from the time of deposit, to March, 1867,.....	237 00
Estimated interest on the $5,000 deposited with Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, Albany, from March 10, 1866 to April 1, 1867, at which time the interest account will be made up,.....	255 00
Estimated interest on amount deposited in Albany City National Bank, $1,731.89, from March 10, 1866, to April 16, 1866, 4 per cent on current daily deposits,.....	125 00
Interest on $100 7-30 government bond,.....	7 30
Interest on daily deposits to Treasurer of the State, not yet made up, as the rate is not yet adjusted.	
Estimated amount of interest,.....	$1,167 28

HISTORIES OF REGIMENTS.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-ninth regiment, infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Garibaldi Guard," organized in May, 1861, was the first three years' regiment from the State, and the first of fourteen regiments which the President and his cabinet authorized the Union Defense Committee to raise or select on account of the city of New York. The call for seventy-five thousand two-years' men had been filled, and it was with much difficulty that acceptance for additional regiments from the several States could be obtained.

The "Garibaldi Guard" represented several European continental nationalities; being composed of three Hungarian companies, three German, one Swiss, one Italian, one French, and one Spanish and Portuguese. These companies, many of whose members had seen severe service, were recruited in April and May, 1861, in New York city, principally as follows:

Co. A.	by Capt.	Cesare Osnaghi,	Co. F.	by Capt.	Charles Wiegand,
do B.	do	Joseph Schmidt,	do G.	do	Franz Tabatz,
do C.	do	Carl Schwarz,	do H.	do	A. Otto Bernstein,
do D.	do	Jose Torrens,	do I.	do	A. H. von Unwerth,
do E.	do	John Siegl,	do K.	do	Louis Tassillier.

FIELD OFFICERS AND COMMISSIONED STAFF, AT ORGANIZATION.

Colonel, Fred Geo. D' Utassy,	Assst. Surgeon, Rudolph Ribbeck,
Lieut. Colonel, Alexander Repetti,	Chaplain, Theodore Krueger,
Major, George E. Waring, Jr.,	Adjutant, Cornelius Grinnell,
Surgeon, Adolph Majer,	Quartermaster, Charles B. Norton.

Most of these officers were European veterans.

A bugle corps of about forty instruments, in place of a regular regimental band, was attached to the regiment. Several *vivandieres* joined the companies — all wives of members, although one is reported to have married a soldier never seen by her before, in order to go.

The Union Defense Committee furnished uniforms of dark blue pants and coat, shoes with black leather leggins, and Garibaldi hats of black felt, round top, wide band ornamented with a medallion American eagle, a tri-color badge and black plume. The Committee defrayed the entire cost of the regiment and

disbursed, on its account, for arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., $4,486.50: rations and medical stores, $7,527.63; clothing outfit and equipments, $40,126.61 — total, $52,140.74.

On the 23d of May, the Guard was presented, in presence of a throng of admiring and enthusiastic spectators, with a beautiful stand of colors. The presentation is thus described:

"The first flag presented was from Mrs. A. H. Stephens. It is a beautiful silken American standard. The borders are delicately ornamented with gold tassels and fringe, elaborately worked. A golden eagle sits proudly on the top of the staff. The center of the flag is inscribed, "Garibaldi Guard," in plain gilt letters; and beneath this are the words, "Presented by Mrs. A. H. Stephens, May 3, 1861." A speech was made, to which the colonel responded in appropriate terms, and the flag was passed into the custody of the standard-bearer.

The next flag presented was a rich Hungarian standard—green, red and white stripes. On one side was the motto, within a wreath, "*Vincere aut Morire;*" and on the opposite side, in English, the same motto, "Conquer or Die." The regimental name appeared on each side, over and underneath the wreaths, in English. This elegant present was from Miss Grinnell. It had four beautiful silk pendents of colors and inscriptions, the latter embroidered as follows: white, "Sylvia Grinnell;" red, "presented to the Garibaldi Guard;" blue, "New York, 23d May, 1861;" red, white and blue, "Brethren before, brethren again."

The next flag attracted much attention from the fact that it was surrounded by revolutionary and sanguinary memories. This was the tri-color standard which the patriot Garibaldi bore in triumph through the campaign of 1848 and 1849, and with his own hand planted on the battlements of one of the castles of the Eternal City—a triumphant emblem of liberty and power. The flag was composed of the Italian colors—green, red, and white—and was inscribed in Italian in the center, "*Dio e Popoli*"—God and the People.

In presenting this flag to the regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Repetti came to the front, leading by the hand a very beautiful young lady, the daughter of General Avezzana, and addressed the regiment in the Italian language. He in substance, said:

"Officers and soldiers of the Garibaldi Guard; it is with very great pleasure that I acccept the duty of presenting to you this memorable flag—a flag which Garibaldi himself has consecrated

to the cause of liberty. It is the gift to the regiment of this young lady, the daughter of one of the most intimate friends of our beloved General. Let the gift be very dear to every one of you; and as, wherever danger is the thickest, this flag shall wave, there shall be your place to defend it. Soldiers of the Garibaldi Guard—Hungarians, Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and men of every other nationality—take this honored flag, and swear to defend it through every peril. Swear! [Loud cries of we swear.]"

Under special orders, No. 234, May 27, 1861, the Garibaldi Guard, about 950 strong, officers and men, was mustered into the United States service, on the 28th of May.

On the same day, under escort of the Germania, Teutonia and Maennechor societies, amid the wildest cheerings and greetings of thousands of spectators, with gayest strains of music and the thrilling singing of the Marseillaise Hymn, the Star Spangled Banner and other national war songs, it took its departure for Washington. Arriving, it was reviewed and highly praised by the President. It then crossed the Potomac to Alexandria, and near that place went into camp—"Camp Grinnell."

The Regiment was first brigaded with the Eighth and Twenty-ninth N. Y. S. V., and Twenty-seventh P. V., in the First Brigade, Colonel Blenker, Fifth Division, Colonel Miles. March 14, 1862, the Brigade, Stahl's Division, under Blenker, was assigned to Major-General Sumner's Corps.

April, 1862, Blenker's Division assigned to the Mountain Department, General Fremont.

June, 1862. The Guard assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, General Banks.

January, 1863, to Third Brigade, Hays; Casey's Division, Third Corps, General Heintzelman.

June, 1863, to Third Brigade, Third Division, Hays; Second Corps, General Hancock.

March, 1864, to Third Brigade, Owen; First Division, Barlow; Second Corps, General Hancock.

During the first two months of service great dissatisfaction prevailed in the Regiment, on various accounts; the failure of the soldiers to secure the pay due and the rifles promised; the failure of their families to receive aid from relief committees and individuals; the failure of the officers (the Regiment having been accepted directly by the Government) to receive their commissions from the State authorities. On the eighth day of July, fifty members of Company "G" mutinied, under Captain Tabatz, and crossed the

Long Bridge to Washington, where, at midnight, they were surrounded by three companies of United States infantry and one of cavalry, disarmed and marched to confinement in the Treasury building. Subsequently, however, with the removal of causes of grievance, the whole Guard was again heartily ready for duty.

Joining the advance of the army in July, the Regiment moved to Centerville, where, with its Brigade, it was engaged as reported by Colonel Blenker:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
ROACH'S MILL CAMP, *August* 4, 1861.

Brigadier-General McDOWELL:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, during and after the action near Bull Run, on the 21st ult. Pursuant to the orders of Colonel Miles, the Brigade advanced from the camp and took their assigned position on the heights east of Centerville, about day-break. The Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stahl, on the left of the road leading from Centerville to Fairfax Court House; the Twenty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel Steinwehr, on the right of the same road—both fronting toward the east; the Garibaldi Guard, commanded by Colonel D' Utassy, formed a right angle with the Twenty-ninth Regiment, fronting to the south. The artillery attached to the Brigade occupied the following position: The battery of Captain Tidball stood in front of the left wing of the Garibaldi Guard; three pieces left in Centerville were placed near the right wing of the Twenty-ninth Regiment; three others on the left wing of the Eighth Regiment, where intrenchments were thrown up by the pioneers attached to the Brigade. The last named six pieces were served by experienced artillerists, detached from the Twenty-ninth and Eighth Regiments. The Twenty-seventh Regiment Pa. V., Colonel Ernstein, was detached to the village of Centerville, for the protection of head-quarters and hospital. Four companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment were detached in front of our position toward the road from Union Mills, to prevent the enemy from outflanking, unobserved, the left wing of the army. During this time I received the order to disarm one company of the Twelfth Regiment, which was promptly executed by two companies of the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V.

In this position the Brigade remained until about 4 o'clock P. M., when I received orders to advance upon the road from Centerville to Warrenton. This order was executed with great difficulty, as the road was nearly choked up by retreating baggage wagons of several Divisions, and by the vast number of flying soldiers belonging to various Regiments. Nevertheless, owing to the coolness of the commanding officers and the good discipline of the men, the passage through the village was successfully executed, and the further advance made with the utmost precision; and I was thus enabled to take a position which would prevent the advance of the enemy and protect the retreat of the army. The Eighth Regiment took position one and one-half miles south of Centerville, on both sides of the road leading to Bull Run. The Twenty-ninth Regiment stood half a mile behind the Eighth, echelon by companies. The Garibaldi Guard stood in reserve in line behind the Twenty-ninth Regiment. The retreat of great numbers of flying soldiers continued until 9 o'clock in the evening, the great majority in wild confusion, and but few in collected bodies. Soon after several squadrons of the enemy's cavalry advanced along the road, and appeared before the outposts. They were challenged, "who comes here?" and, remaining without any answer, I, being just present at the outpost, called "Union forever!" whereupon the officers of the enemy's cavalry commanded, "*En avant! en avant!* knock him down!" Now the skirmishers fired, when the enemy turned around, leaving several killed and wounded on the spot. About nine prisoners who were already in their hands were liberated by this action. Afterward, we were several time molested from various sides by the enemy's cavalry. At about midnight the command to leave the position and march to Washington was given by General McDowell. The brigade retired in perfect order and ready to repel any attack on the road from Centerville to Fairfax Court House, Annandale, to Washington. Besides the six guns which were mounted by our men and thereby preserved to our army, the Eighth Regiment brought in in safety two Union colors left behind by soldiers on the field of battle. The officers and men did their duty admirably, and the undersigned commander deems it his duty to express herewith, officially, his entire satisfaction with the conduct of his brigade. The three regiments (the Eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Garibaldi Guard) arrived in Washing-

ton in good order at 6 o'clock last night, after a fatiguing march of nineteen hours.

The loss of the brigade amounts to fifteen or twenty killed and wounded at the outposts. * * * * *

I am obliged to report in the most absolute terms, that, according to my order, all regiments, artillery and stragglers, had passed my arriere guard at Centerville, and the last artillery at Fairfax Court House, and that the brigade under my command marched last across the Long Bridge into Washington * * *

LOUIS BLENKER,
Commander Brigade, Fifth Division.

On the 26th of July the Guard crossed the Potomac and marched to Roach's Mills, where it encamped. It was engaged in drill, and on the various fortifications — Fort Blenker and others — till November, when it went into winter quarters near Hunter's Chapel.

At the opening of the Spring Campaign of 1862, the Thirty-ninth, in Stahl's brigade, Blenker's division, Sumner's corps, on March 28th, marched on a reconnoisance to Warrenton Junction, driving the enemy across the Rappahannock. On April 1st, Blenker's division was detached from Sumner's corps and assigned to the Mountain Department, General Fremont commanding. On the 6th the Garibaldi Guard marched with its brigade to Warrenton; on the 11th picketed on the Blue Ridge mountains, near Paris, in the Ashby Gap; on the 17th crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry and marched to Perryville. In May it moved southerly and on the 11th, joined General Fremont's army at Petersburg, in Hardy County, and with it advanced to Franklin. On the 25th it returned to Petersburg and thence moved by way of Moorefield to Strasburg, where on June 1st, it met Stonewall Jackson's forces. These retreating, it followed, through Woodstock and New Market, reaching Harrisonburgh on the 7th, well-nigh exhausted and disabled by the continuous and heavy marches through the mountains, mud and rain. It participated on the 8th in the battle of Cross Keys. In this engagement the Guard temporarily detached from its brigade, served with Col. Cluseret's Ohio brigade, as reported below:

HEAD-QUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
HARRISONBURG, VA., *June* 9.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

In my dispatch of yesterday I omitted to state that Col. Cluseret's brigade, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio and Eighth Virginia, afterward supported by the Garibaldi Guard, formed our advance, and commenced the battle of Cross Keys, by sharp skirmishing, at nine o'clock in the morning. During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening, when ordered to retire to a suitable position for the night.

The skill and gallantry displayed by Cluseret on this and frequent former occasions, during the pursuit in which we have been engaged, deserve high praise.

Respectfully,
J. C. FREMONT, *Major-General.*

On the next day, 9th instant, with the brigade in advance, on the left wing, it pursued the enemy toward Port Republic. General Fremont's report to the Secretary of War of this date, states that "Gen. Stahl's brigade was in the hottest part of the field, which was the left wing. From the beginning of the fight the brigade lost in officers, five killed, and seventeen wounded; and one of his regiments alone, the Eighth New York, has buried sixty-five. The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the Forty-fifth New York, the Bucktail Rifles, of General Bayard's brigade, and Gen. Milroy's brigade." The guard now returned through Harrisonburg, Mt. Jackson, Woodstock, and Strasburg, to Middletown. Here, near the end of June, through the erroneous statements to General Stahl, of Col. D'Utassy, as was charged by the officers of the regiment, and to the great regret of nearly all its members, "the regiment was separated from the German regiments, with whom the members of the Garibaldi Guard, as faithful brothers, always had shared dangers and mis-comfort."

At the consolidation, on the 26th instant, of the union forces of Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, as the Army of Virginia, under the command of Major-General Pope, the Thirty-ninth became part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, General Banks.

It spent the month of July in needed rest at Middletown, whence

it was, on the 12th, temporarily driven out by a strong body of rebel cavalry. Early in August, the army withdrew across the Blue Ridge to Warrenton, and began its southerly advance against Jackson's forces.

During the investment in September, by Jackson and Hill, of Harper's Ferry, the Guard, under Major Hildebrandt, did good service. Its brigade was at this time composed of the Thirty-ninth, One Hundred and Eleventh, and One Hundred and Fifteenth New York regiments, with the Fifteenth Indiana Battery, under Acting Brigadier-General D'Utassy. Captain Phillip's Battery, with the 65th Illinois supporting, was with the brigade for a time. The brigade held the extreme right, in rear of the ridge on Bolivar Heights. On the twelfth instant, the Thirty-ninth, with the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, was ordered to reënforce Colonel Ford on Maryland Heights. Here on the next day, (the guard on the extreme left,) after two assaults of the enemy, the whole force through a misunderstanding, as was reported, of orders, fell back from their line, and, ordered up again, it was unable to retake the breastworks. During the night, by order of Colonel Ford, it evacuated the heights. This abandonment of the key to the whole position, was deeply felt and loudly condemned. On the fourteenth, Sunday, Colonel D'Utassy volunteered with his brigade to recapture and to hold the heights, and being refused by Col. Miles in chief command, he, on his own responsibility, ordered two companies to return and bring off the guns and ammunition. Two companies of the Thirty-ninth, under Adjutant Buck, and two companies of the Sixty-fifth Illinois, all commanded by Major Wood of the latter regiment, returned to the heights, which they found unoccupied, and brought off four Napoleon six-pounders, (two imperfectly spiked,) and a wagon-load of ammunition. During the day, the regiment acted as skirmishers. When at night, the cavalry made their escape from Harper's Ferry, Colonel D'Utassy asked to be allowed to cut his way out with his brigade, but this was refused by Colonel Miles. Of the twelve thousand brave men surrendered on the fifteenth, the Garibaldi Guard numbered five hundred and thirty, with seven wounded. Its colors, concealed around the body of a sergeant, were saved.

After the capitulation, the regiment marched to Annapolis, and thence proceeded as paroled prisoners of war to the parole camp, Camp Douglas, at Chicago.

In November, being duly exchanged, it returned to Washington, arriving on the 27th. The next day it encamped at Camp Chase, on Arlington Heights, and on the 2d of December, marched to Alexandria, and thence by cars proceeded to Centerville, and went into winter quarters and picket duty on the Bull Run.

The casualties for 1862 are reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Schwarz, from memory (the regimental books having been lost at Harper's Ferry), thus: Strength of regiment, January 1st, 1862, 744, recruited during the year, 121; killed in battle, officers, 2, enlisted men, 21; died from disease, wounds, &c., (suicide, 1) 16.

January, 1863, finds the Garibaldi Guard in the Third corps, General Heintzelman, (reserves for the defense of Washington,) Casey's division, Third brigade, Brigadier-General Hays,) vice Colonel D'Utassy, removed for cause.)

In June the regiment was again assigned to the Second corps, Major-General Hancock; Third division, Brigadier General Hays; Third brigade, Colonel Willard (of the 125th New York) acting Brigadier-General. The brigade now consisted of the 39th, 111th, 125th and 126th N. Y. S. V.

Breaking camp near Centerville, on the 25th inst., by forced marches it joined the corps near Gettysburgh, on the morning of the second of July, and of the second day of the great battle. The corps took position on Cemetery hill, on the left center between Howard's (eleventh) corps, which held the center, and Sickles' (third) corps.

In the afternoon, having for several hours stood under the fire of shot and shell, the brigade was ordered to the left to check the advance of a body of the enemy whose artillery was already within a thousand yards of the line. Between six and seven o'clock it was ordered to charge, on the double quick, the rebel batteries. "This was new for us," writes a participant, "but we went into it with such a yell and scream that it made my blood chill in my veins. I can't tell you how the shot and shell flew. Oh! what a sight! to see the men fall one after another. But the groans were drowned by our shouts. On we go, and our left, I mean the left of the 126th, takes the battery, and drives them flying from the field. The Garibaldi Guards drag the cannon off. We took a great number of prisoners, and strewed the ground with dead rebels. As we returned, cheer after cheer went up for the brigade by the old troops, who said they never saw such a splendid

charge." By this brilliant charge, made under a terrific fire in front and on flank, the brigade drove the enemy back five or six hundred yards through the woods, to his original position. But the brave commander, Colonel Willard, and many a brave soldier slain, returned not to hear the plaudits of victory.

The brigade now retired to its first position on the left center and stood on its arms for the night. During several hours of the next and last day, the brigade still in the very front of the left center, bore the continuous fire of shot and shell, and repulsed four several mighty assaults of a vastly out-numbering foe.

Against Hays' division was hurled the last charge, decisive of the fate of battle.

This desperate final charge came at four. The rebels seemed to have gathered up all their strength and determination for one fierce, convulsive effort, that should sweep over and wash out our obstinate resistance. They swept up as before, the flower of their army to the front, victory staked upon the issue. In some places they literally lifted up and pushed back our lines, but that terrible "position" of ours!—wherever they entered it, enfilading fires from half a score of crests swept away their column like merest chaff. Broken and hurled back, they easily fell into our hands, and on the center and left the last half hour brought more prisoners than all the rest.

So it was along the whole line; but it was on the second corps that the shock of the rebel army was concentrated; it was there that the heaviest force beat upon and shook, and even sometimes crumbled our line.

We had some shallow rifle-pits with barricades of rails from the fences — the rebel line stretching away miles to the left, in magnificent array, but strongest here. Pickett's splendid division of Longstreet's corps in front — the best of A. P. Hill's veterans in support — came steadily and as it seemed resistlessly sweeping up. Our skirmishers retired slowly from the Emmetsburgh road, holding their ground tenaciously to the last. The rebels reserved their fire till they reached this same Emmetsburgh road, then opened with a terrific crash. From a hundred iron throats, meantime, their artillery had been thundering on our barricades.

Hancock was wounded; Gibbons succeeded to the command — approved soldier, and ready for the crisis. As the tempest of fire approached its height, he walked along the line, and renewed his

orders to the men to reserve their fire. The rebels—three lines deep—came steadily up. They were in point blank range. At last the order came! From thrice six thousand guns there came a sheet of smoky flame, a crash, a rush of leaden death. The line literally melted away; but there came the second, resistless still. It had been our supreme effort—at the instant we were not equal to another. Up to the rifle-pits, across them, over the barricades—the momentum of their charge, the mere machine strength of their combined action, swept them on. Our thin line could fight, but it had not weight enough to oppose this momentum. It was pushed behind the guns. Right on came the rebels. They were upon the guns, were bayoneting the gunners, were waving their flags above our pieces.

But they had penetrated to the fatal point. A storm of grape and canister tore its way from man to man and marked its track with corpses straight down their line! They had exposed themselves to the enfilading fire of the guns on the western slope of Cemetery Hill: that exposure sealed their fate. The line reeled back—disjointed already—instantaneously in fragments. Our men were just behind the guns. They leaped forward upon the disordered mass; but there was little need for fighting now.

How nobly the Third Brigade did its duty during these forever memorable days is illustrated by the fact that it was commanded by no less than six field officers, all of them were killed or wounded: Colonel Willard, 125th New York, killed; Colonel Sherrill, 126th New York, killed; Colonel McDougall, 111th New York, wounded; Major Hildebrandt, 39th New York, wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, 125th New York, killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, killed.

The Garibaldi Guard captured during the engagement of the 2d, three stands of colors, and re-captured a Massachusetts battery of six guns, four of which it turned upon the enemy. It lost one officer, and fourteen men killed, three officers and seventy-seven men wounded.

The regiment now joined with its brigade and corps, in the pursuit of Lee's army, moving by the way of Frederick City and Campton Gap to Williamsport. Here it lay in line of battle for two days, then, after the escape of Lee, moved by way of Sharpsburg to Harper's Ferry, thence after two days' halt, down the Loudon Valley by Ashby's Gap, Bloomfield, Springfield, White Plains,

Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, and, at length, about the first of August, went into camp on the Elk Run.

September 12th broke camp, crossed the Rappahannock and marched to Robinson Creek, and thence by Brandy Station, Culpepper, to Cedar Mountain. The Second Corps covering the retrograde movement from the Rapidan; in October it moved by way of Culpepper toward Centerville. On the 14th it participated in the engagements of Auburn Ford and Bristoe Station, losing eleven wounded and Surgeon Wolfe and one private missing; its brigade losing one hundred and twenty-four killed and wounded. On the 20th it again reached Warrenton.

November 7th, the corps on the left wing,—the Division under Hays, the Brigade under Owen, the Regiment under Funk,—advanced to the Rappahannock, and crossing at Kelly's Ford, to Brandy Station, and went into camp at Mitton's Mills.

On the 26th, moved in the Mine Run Campaign, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, to Robertson's Tavern, and held the Fredericksburg turnpike, forming with the First Corps the center, drove the enemy back from their advanced position to their works. These proving too formidable, the corps re-crossed the river and on the 12th of December, went into winter quarters at Stevensburg.

The Thirty-ninth next moved in the heavy reconnoissance made to the Rapidan in February 1864. On the 6th its brigade under Brigadier-General Owen, with General Hays at its head, in advance of the division and of the corps at Morton's Ford, forded the river, waist-deep, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, carried the enemy's rifle-pits and drove him back to his second line. With the 126th, the regiment under a sharp fire of small-arms, and at intervals of guns, held the picket line throughout the day, and with the division at evening repulsed a strong assault, and drove the enemy, now outnumbering them three to one. At midnight the brigade withdrew across the river, with a loss of two officers wounded, three men killed, and thirty-three wounded. General Owen's report states that "the Thirty-ninth New York State Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, and the other regiments, 111th, 125th, 126th, New York Volunteers, of the brigade, were handled by their commanders with skill and judgment, and behaved splendidly." The Garibaldi had about twenty wounded.

Under War Department General Orders No. 115, March 23, 1864, the First and Third Corps were consolidated with the Second,

Fifth and Sixth. The First and Second Divisions of the Third were consolidated with the Second Corps, General Hancock, and the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Owen, and the Garibaldi Guard, Colonel Funk, now became part of the First Division, Brigadier-General Barlow. During the Wilderness campaign, from the breaking of camp, May 3d; at the Wilderness, 6th; Todd's Tavern, 9th; Po River, 10th and 11th; Spottsylvania, 12th and 18th; North Anna, 23d and 24th; Tolopotomy Creek, 30th; to Coal Harbor, June 1st and 4th; the regiment shared the dangers, hardships, losses, achievements and honors, of Hancock's grand Corps and Barlow's heroic Division.

The original Garibaldi Guard, its term of service having expired, now returned home, 150 strong, under the command of Captain Rasmussen. It arrived in New York on June 10th, and the next day, under escort of the Twelfth Regiment, New York State National Guard, and the Veteran Association of the Twenty-ninth New York State Volunteers, moved to the City Hall, where it was received by a Committee of the Common Council and addressed by Alderman Hardy. It was soon after mustered out.

The re-enlisted and recruited men, remaining on the field were consolidated into seven Companies, and as the Thirty-ninth Battalion, Colonel Funk, assigned to the consolidated brigade, First Division. The Battalion served with the Second Corps, before Petersburg, June 16th and 19th; at Deep Bottom, July 24th and August 14th; Ream's Station, August 25th; before Petersburg through the winter of 1864–5, and through the final campaign of 1865, and finally on the 1st of July, 1865, was mustered out of service.

The casualties in the Regiment from January 1, 1864, to July 1, 1865, are reported by the Adjutant-General of the State as follows:

Mustered out with the Regiment,	Officers,	12	Enlisted men,	352
Killed in action,	do	1	do	21
Died of wounds,	do	—	do	35
Deaths by disease,	do	—	do	82
Honorably discharged,	do	12	do	96
Dishonorably discharged,	do	3	do	1
Discharged for disability,	do	4	do	27
Missing in action,	do	—	do	34
Deserted,	do	—	do	77
Resigned,	do	4	do	—
Transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	49

FORTIETH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fortieth Regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Mozart Regiment," was organized at Elm Park barracks, New York city, by Colonel John S. Cocks, originally as the "Constitution Guard." Some members of a transient organization, the "Second Zouaves," joined it, and the whole body took quarters in the iron foundry, corner of Houston and Greene streets. It assumed, at the solicitation of Mozart Hall Committee, the name of "Mozart Regiment," and having been accepted by the United States Defense Committee, May 26, 1861, removed to barracks and afterward to camp at Yonkers. Here it was raised from its number, 441, to that required, by the addition of four companies from Massachusetts — that State's quota being full — and of another company from New York city.

Its several companies were recruited in April, May and June 1861, and principally as follows:

Co. A,	by Capt.	Marriott N. Crofts,	Co. F.	by Capt.	Henry Ungerer,
Co. B,	do	James P. S. Westcott,	Co. G,	do	P. Allen Lindsey,
Co. C,	do	Frank F. Foster,	Co. H,	do	Albert T. Ingalls,
Co. D,	do	Nelson A. Gessner,	Co. I,	do	James C. Burke,
Co. E.	do	Henry E. Gotleib,	Co. K,	do	Wm. O'Sullivan, Jr.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Edward J, Riley,	Assistant Surgeon, James E. Dexter,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas W. Egan,	Chaplain, William H. Gilder,
Major, Richard T. Halstead,	Adjutant, Alfred M. Raphall,
Surgeon, John H. Thompson,	Quartermaster, Frederick W. Bliss.

The United States Defense Committee, without cost to the State, provided a munificent outfit; uniforms, arms (smooth bore, caliber 69), two hundred common and forty officers' tents, camp equipage, two brass twelve pound howitzers, ten wagons and four ambulances with teams, and a large quantity of ammunition. It subsisted the Regiment for two months, and disbursed on its account for arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., $18,740.70; rations and medical stores $16,323.79; clothing, outfit and equipments $52,486.49; total, $87,550 98. The Committee presented, July 3, 1861, through Mayor Wood, a national flag. The city of New York presented another during the siege of Norfolk, 1862.

The Regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 14th and 27th of June, 1861, and in August was accepted by the State and designated the Fortieth Regiment. July 4th it took its departure, about 1000 strong, for Washington.

It was first assigned to General McDowell's command, Dep't. N. E. Virginia, August 15, 1861, brigaded with the Thirty-eighth N. Y. and Third and Fourth Maine, under Colonel O. O. Howard; soon after and until 1862 under General Sedgwick, in Heintzelman's Division. March, 1862, Birney's Brigade (subsequently Third), Hamilton's Division (subsequently First), Third Corps, Heintzelman.

On the 17th of July, 1861, the Regiment broke camp at the northern terminus of Seventh street, Washington, and proceeded to Alexandria, to garrison that town and to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. During the battle of Bull Run four companies held the road until the last of the grand rout, and, when peremptorily ordered to retire, brought off from Burke's Station a large quantity of ammunition and stores. Several succeeding months were spent by the men in building Fort Ward on the Leesburg turnpike, assisting to build Fort Lyon on the old Fairfax road, road-making, and picketing at Bailey's Cross Roads and on the Occoquan and Accotink creeks.

March 17, 1862, the Fortieth, about 900 strong, sailed with the Third Corps for the Peninsula; awaited at Hampton the arrival of the whole army; moved in the advance to Richmond and arrived before Yorktown, April 5th. Here it was heavily engaged in digging trenches, building mortar redans, batteries &c., until May 4th. On this day, with part of the Thirty-eighth, all under Colonel Riley, picketing on the front, having discovered, before daybreak, that the enemy was evacuating, the Regiment, with others, was ordered in to seize their works, and its flag was the first planted thereon.

The part borne by the Fortieth and other New York regiments, in the battle of Williamsburgh, May 5th,is described in an extract from the following official reports and correspondence:

General Kearney thus reports: * * * *. "The affair was now fully and successfully engaged along our whole line, and the regiments kept steadily gaining ground. But the heavy strewn timber of the abattis defied all direct approach. Introducing, therefore, fresh marksmen from Poe's regiment, I ordered Colonel Hobart Ward, of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers, (Scott Life Guard,) to charge down the road and take the rifle-pits on the center of the abattis by their flank. This duty Colonel Ward performed with great gallantry, his martial demeanor im-

parting all confidence in the attack. Still the move, though nearly successful, did not quite prevail; but with bravery every point thus gained was perfectly sustained. The left wing of Colonel Riley's regiment, the Fortieth New York Volunteers, (Mozart) was next sent for, and, the Colonel being valiantly engaged in front, came up brilliantly conducted by Captain Mindel, chief of General Birney's staff. These charged up to the open space and silenced some light artillery, and gaining the enemy's rear, caused him to relinquish his cover. The victory was ours."

"The Fortieth New York volunteers, Colonel Riley, performed noble and efficient services. Colonel Riley, with great spirit, held the right wing with half his regiment after the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth had been withdrawn to act under my personal direction. The part of the Fortieth acting on the road against the central pits and abattis, charging down the road into the plain, passed beyond the enemy's flank and drove off, by their fire, several pieces of artillery brought expressly against them. Fortune favored them."

Head-quarters Birney's Brigade, Kearney's Division,
Camp near Williamsburgh, Va., *May* 6th, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that after a wearisome march of six hours on yesterday, though deep mud and a drenching rain, my brigade being heavily burdened with knapsacks, haversacks, and shelter-tents, I received an order from General Kearney to relieve the troops under my command from all incumbrances and move forward to the scene of action, some three miles distant, as rapidly as possible. Leaving under guard all incumbrances, the brigade, although jaded and wearied, moved forward as rapidly as the roads would permit. On nearing the front, by order of General Heintzelman, through Captain McKeever, I detached the Third and Fourth Maine regiments, and proceeded with the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York regiments to the front. When I reached the front, under General Kearney's orders, I deployed the Thirty-eighth, and right wing of the Fortieth New York regiments to the right of the road, and relieved, opportunely, fragments of regiments that had been in the fight. They marched steadily to the front, and drove the enemy, after a furious contest, from the woods. They fell back over fallen timber, and opened a destructive fire from rifle-pits. They were supported by their batteries, which poured a well-aimed and destructive fire into our ranks. The Thirty-

eighth and right wing of the Fortieth New York behaved nobly, and maintained their position. During the contest, the Thirty-eighth New York regiment, under Colonel Ward, were ordered to charge down the main road in advance of the Michigan regiments, and, piercing the enemy's center, to carry the rifle-pits by the flank, and the left wing of Colonel Riley's regiment (Fortieth New York) were ordered in like manner to follow the Thirty-eighth New York, to take the enemy in the rear. I sent with this wing Captain Mindel of my staff, and under General Kearney's presence he led them to the dangerous position assigned them. Captain Gesner of the left wing, and Captain Mindel behaved well under the terrible fire that greeted them, and led the brave officers and men under them gallantly and worthily. Night coming on, put an end to the pursuit, and, amidst the darkness and rain, we waited the morning. During the night the Third and Fourth Maine regiments, that had been, previous to the contest, detached by order of General Heintzelman, reported to me for duty in front, and by order of General Kearney, I moved him to the front, to relieve the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York regiments. I pushed them on to the enemy's works, found them deserted, and troops to the left of us in possession. My brigade has lost several gallant officers and many brave men in this contest. Annexed you will find a list of killed, wounded and missing.

Where so much gallantry was displayed, it is difficult to select the most deserving of notice. To Col. Ward, Capts. Mindel and Gesner fell the good fortune to lead the most important charges. Col. Riley maintained well his position, and executed the orders with coolness and efficiency. The loss of the rebels, in front of my regiment, was terrible, those that remained on the ground, some forty, were decently buried. The Thirty-eighth New York regiment, or "Scott Life Guard," preserved well the high reputation it gained for gallantry at Bull Run, and although in that engagement and in this, it has lost fifteen officers and one-third of its members, it is still ready to devote the balance to support our flag. I ask that Congress will, by special resolution, authorize this regiment to place upon its flag, "Bull Run" and "Williamsburgh." I trust that the General commanding division, seeing how well two of my regiments carried out his orders, will never hesitate to rely on my brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, Thirty-eighth New York regiment,

deserves special mention for his gallant conduct. His wound, although disabling him, I am happy to report, is not mortal, and he will be soon returned to his regiment.

I am yours truly,

D. B. BIRNEY, *Brigadier-General.*

Lieutentant W. G. Sturgis, *A. A. General*, Kearney's Division.

Head-quarters Third Division Heintzelman's Corps,
Camp Berry, Barhansville, *May* 10, 1862.

To His Excellency Governor Morgan:

Sir: It is with great satisfaction that I have the honor of bringing to your notice the distinguished conduct of officers and regiments of the State of New York, comprised in my division, and as particularly illustrated in the late severe but victorious engagement of the 5th instant, in front of Williamsburgh. These were the Thirty-seventh, Colonel Hayman; the Thirty-eighth, Colonel J. H. Hobart Ward, and Fortieth, Colonel Riley. New York will ever hold her place as Empire State as long as she has such sons to represent her.

If, Your Excellency, I do not particularize individual officers, it is that I could not, where all was zeal, distinguish one without injustice to the other. The Colonels are of the same opinion as myself. Colonels of two of them stop before the difficulty of a selection; another, Colonel Hayman, includes his entire list.

The services of these regiments were most necessary. Each of the three bore the full brunt of the battle. The Thirty-seventh, Colonel Hayman, constituted our extreme left, part of General Berry's brigade. The Thirty-eighth and Fortieth regiments served on the right flank. During the action, the Thirty-eighth, Colonel Ward, and a wing of the Fortieth regiment, were marshaled for the desperate work of piercing the enemy's left centre and carrying the rifle-pits on the nearly impassable abattis — a desperate undertaking. But I knew their reputation, and was sure of their success. Colonel Hobart Ward lost nine officers out of the nineteen that went into action. Two of them were prisoners, and were rescued.

Your Excellency, I particularly name to you these Colonels, as most meritorious and gallant officers, and trust that their State will ever be mindful of them as her proud representatives. * * *

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. KEARNEY, *Brigadier-General Commanding.*

During the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st., four companies—231 strong—fought the Fifth and Eighth Alabama regiments, Pickett's brigade, Longstreet's division, with a fearful loss. Colonel Riley, who had the day previous been severely injured by a kick on the head from a horse, was early in the engagement thrown from his horse and so farther injured as to be compelled to leave the field. On the 4th he resigned and Lieutenant-Colonel Egan succeeded to the command.

Throughout the siege of Richmond, the Seven Days Battle, and especially at Malvern Hill—where it was under cannonade nine hours—the regiment in Birney's brigade, Kearney's division, maintained and increased its reputation for endurance, fortitude and valor.

After six weeks at Harrison's Landing, it sailed with the corps to Alexandria and thence moved to Centerville, arriving August 28th. It went into the second battle of Bull Run with two hundred men, and lost in killed and wounded more than one-half.

General Kearney reports: "The Sixty-third Pennsylvania and Fortieth New York Volunteers, under the brave Colonel Egan, suffered the most." At Chantilly, September 1, the Fortieth and the First temporarily consolidated with it, and the Fortieth made the splendid bayonet charge which decided the fortunes of the day. "The three regiments advanced with gallantry and determination, and moving down the ravine and up the opposite slope in the face of a heavy fire, almost instantly decided the contest. The rebels broke and ran, abandoned the field, and made no effort to renew the contest." * * "The conduct of all the regiments under General Birney is highly praised. The 101st New York, under Colonel Gesner, was in the hardest of the fight, and lost heavily in killed and wounded. Colonel Gesner, Colonel Ward of the 38th, and Colonel Egan, who led the bayonet charge, displayed great coolness and gallantry." But the gallant Kearney, this day fallen, no longer lived to inspire and to commend their bravery.

The regiment took an active part at Fredericksburg in December. During the year 1863 it participated in the "mud march" of January, and in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Orange Grove and Kelly's Ford, earning and receiving on every field bright meed of praise.

While in camp near Potomac Creek, Va., at a meeting of the

officers April 6th, 1863, the following among other resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we entered the service of the United States, and not of any party, with the full understanding of the obligations we assumed, and the sincere determination to defend our national flag and its authorized Government against all traitors, whether domestic or foreign; that to the last pulsation of our hearts we shall maintain the honor of that flag and the territorial limits bequeathed by our fathers against all assailants; and for our fidelity to this trust and this sacred duty we appeal to the blood-stained fields of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Charles City Crossroads, Glendale and Orchards, Malvern Hills, Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg and many other minor engagements, and that the loss of over eight hundred of our brothers in arms in these hard-fought fields shall ever inspire us to still warmer devotion and yet nobler sacrifices.

Resolved, That our sentiments in respect to this rebellion are expressed in the speech of Major-General Butler at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 2d of April, 1863; that we will never hesitate or falter in our support of the Government of our country; that so long as God gives us strength we will wage unrelenting war on every traitor until, if it must be, the last vestige of their race is extinguished." Signed by: Colonel T. W. Egan; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Allen Lindsay; Major Aug. J. Warner; Captain George Woodward, Co. D; Captain F. A. Johnson, Co. A; Captain G. B. Carse, Co. C; Captain Henry J. Strait, Co. F; Captain Emmons F. Fletcher, Co. G; Captain James R. Stevens, Co. D; Captain George C. Dow, Co. K; Captain Madison M. Cannon, Co. E; 1st Lieutenant B. H. Pond, Co. I; 1st Lieutenant Wm. H. Warner, Co. C; 1st Lieutenant Thomas McNamee, Co. A; 1st Lieutenant W. H. B. Johnson, Co. Co. G; 2d Lieutenant Harrison T. Walcott, Co. G; 2d Lieutenant Joseph W. Clymer, Co. E; 2d Lieutenant Richard H. Ryder, Co. B; 1st Lieutenant Royal B. Waller, Quartermaster; Adjutant W. H. Gilder.

In December the War Department offered to all three years' regiments which had served two years, the unexpired term of their enlistment, bounties and a furlough of thirty-five days upon condition of their re-enlistment for three years or the war. The Fortieth, in accordance therewith, re-enlisted in great part, and early in January, 1864, returned to New York on furlough and to recruit its wasted ranks. Colonel Egan under date of the 22d, thus reports:

"The heavy losses of the regiment in battle and by disease have repeatedly reduced its numbers below a convenient standard, say to from 100 to 250 present for duty. The difficulty in procuring recruits, for a long time, might possibly have rendered necessary the muster out of service of the regiment, or its return home to recruit much sooner. But the unrivaled reputation of the 40th each time enabled the War Department to adopt another and readier method — that of consolidation. At various times the 85th, 87th, and 101st New York regiments have been placed in this regiment and their officers mustered out of service. The

three years' men of the 37th and 38th regiments have also been placed with the 40th for the balance of their terms. Thus the regiment has been raised to a present aggregate of nearly 1,000, of which, however, not quite 500 are on duty. The exact discipline and just treatment which the consolidated men receive, cause them to cheerfully acquiesce, and to have, apparently, but little regret for the dissolution of their old organizations."

Returning to the field, the Fortieth took part in most of the battles of the corps till June. After the battle of Coal Harbor, that portion of the original regiment which did not re-enlist in December, 1863, returned to New York, where, having enjoyed a reception honoring "a regiment ever distinguished for its gallantry and endurance on the field," it was mustered out.

The regiment of re-enlisted men and recruits, under the command, from September, of Colonel Cannon, served in the Army of the Potomac to the end of the war, and was mustered out June 27, 1865.

RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES TO JUNE, 1864.

Chancellorsville,	74	Gettysburg,	184	Auburn,	4
Williamsburgh,	28	Fair Oaks,	97	Seven days' battles,	101
Bull Run 2d,	102	Chantilly,	163	Fredericksburg,	134
Orange Grove,	36	Kelly's Ford,	1	Skirmishes, pickets, etc.,	12

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY, 1864, TO JUNE 27, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers,	26	Enlisted Men,	644
Killed in action,	do	2	do	50
Died of wounds,	do	—	do	23
Deaths by disease,	do	—	do	18
Honorably discharged,	do	17	do	407
Dishonorably discharged,	do	—	do	—
Discharged for disability,	do	2	do	43
Missing in action,	do	—	do	17
Deserted,	do	—	do	98
Dismissed,	do	3	do	—
Cashiered,	do	—	do	—
Resigned,	do	—	do	—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	26

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-first Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "De Kalb Regiment," was organized at Conrad's and Landmann's Parks, New York city, under the auspices of the Union Defense Commit-

tee and R. A. Witthaus, Esq. It was composed wholly of Germans, of whom about seven hundred had been engaged in the Prussian army against the Danes, 1848–1851. Twenty-three of its thirty-three officers were veterans tried by fire. Its Colonel was a Prussian, a soldier from ten years of age, and now fresh come from the last Polish struggle: its Lieutenant-Colonel, a lieutenant of the regular army of Hesse-Cassel, and fresh from the Danish war. The original nucleus was a company organized before the war, bearing the honored title of "De Kalb Zouaves." The regiment was, however, chiefly raised in the brief interval between April 20th and June 8th, 1861, and principally as follows:

Co. A.	by Capt.	Emil Duysing, Adolphus Weiss,	Co. F.	by Capt.	Adelbert von Mouosowiez,
Co. B.	do	Otto Sibeth,	Co. G.	do	Frederick Meyer,
Co. C.	do	Theodore Bracklow,	Co. H.	do	John Fred. Bauer,
Co. D.	do	Frederick Menshausen,	Co. I.	do	John D. Krehbiel,
Co. E.	do	Detler von Einsiedel,	Co. K.	do	Wm. F. Papemeyer.

Co. G. was raised in Philadelphia, Pa., and Co. H. in Newark, N. J. Co. F. was, Nov. 20, 1861, permanently detached as the Ninth Independent Battery.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Leopold von Gilsa,	Assistant Surgeon, Robert Thomain,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Emil Duysing,	Chaplain,
Major, Ernest von Holmstejdt,	Adjutant, Otto Kleinschmidt,
Surgeon, Samuel Brilliantowski,	Quartermaster, Francis Braulik.

A band of twenty-five pieces and a drum corps of twenty pieces were attached to the regiment. It was armed with Springfield muskets and uniformed by the Union Defense Committee, with the exception of Co. A., Zouaves, which was uniformed by its own members and by private subscriptions.

The committee disbursed for arms, ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., $1,650; rations and medical stores, $8,243.22; clothing, outfit and equipments, $35,648.30—total $45,541.52.

On June 19th, an American flag, a regimental banner, and a set of guidons were presented to Colonel von Gilsa by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Witthaus and Miss. Pauline A. Witthaus of New York. The highly interesting ceremonies were participated in by the donors, Hon. George Folsom, Hon. George Bancroft, Frederick Kapp, Esq., and the "Liederkranz" Society, in the presence of members of the Defense Committee, other distinguished guests, and a vast crowd of enthusiastic spectators.

"Peace hath its victories," and noble was that of the 28th June,

when at the burning of the Third Avenue Railroad Depot, Colonel von Gilsa, with a battalion of about five hundred men coming on the double-quick, at their own peril, rescued a thousand horses, many cars, and everything moveable, almost before the firemen reached the ground.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 9th June. It departed on 8th July, 1,041 strong, arrived at Washington via Harrisburg on the 10th, and on the 16th crossed the river and went into Camp Runyon.

It was first assigned at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, to General Runyon's (Fourth) Division, General McDowell's command. August 4th, to Sherman's Brigade, Division of the Potomac; October 15th to Martindale's Brigade, Porter's Division of the Army of the Potomac; March, 1862, Blenker's Brigade, Sedgwick's Division, Sumner's (Second) Corps; April, 1862, Stahl's Brigade, Blenker's Division, Mountain Department, Fremont; August, 1862, First Brigade, First Division, First Corps; 1863, First Brigade, First Division, Schurz, Eleventh Corps, Howard; August, 1864, Department of the South, Gilmore.

It participated in the following engagements:—Bull Run, in reserve, July 21, 1861; Strasburg, June 1, 1862; Cross Keys, June 8; Rappahannock Station, August 8th; Cedar Mountain, August 9; Fremont's Ford, August 15; Warrenton Sulphur Spring, August 23; Waterloo Bridge, August 25; Bull Run 2d, August 28–30, 1862.

In 1863, Gettysburg, July 1–3; and Morris Island (whither it went in August), August, 18.

In 1864, John's Island, February 10–11.

At the expiration of the period of service, June 10, 1864, there remained only 360 men and officers of the original number. These, under Colonel von Gilsa, sailed from Hilton Head to New York, where, on the 20th they were received by a Committee of the Common Council, a German deputation, and the Fifth Regiment New York State Militia, and subsequently mustered out.

Of the eight hundred recruits and substitutes received, about 520 remaining were consolidated June 10, as follows: Companies K and A to K; E and D to E; B and C to B; I and H to I. Company F was re-organized from last detachment of November 1863, and G from the surplus of other Companies. The six companies, K, E, B, F, G, I, remained of the Department of the South, as a Bat-

talion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Van Einsiedel, which was mustered out December 3, 1865.

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Strength of the regiment, January 1, 1862,	899
Recruits received,	55
Killed in battle,	30
Died of wounds and diseases,	6
Missing in action,	15
Discharged for disability,	94
Deserted,	89
Strength of regiment December 31, 1862,	720

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO DECEMBER 3, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers	10,	Enlisted men,	182
Killed in action,	do	—	do	2
Died of wounds,	do	—	do	—
Deaths by disease,	do	3	do	26
Honorably discharged,	do	5	do	149
Dishonorably discharged,	do	—	do	1
Discharged for disability,	do	3	do	16
Missing in action,	do	—	do	2
Deserted,	do	—	do	143
Dismissed,	do	—	do	
Cashiered,	do	—	do	
Resigned,	do	5	do	
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	1	do	6

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-second regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Tammany Regiment," or "Jackson Guard," was organized in June, 1861, at Great Neck, Long Island, with head-quarters at Tammany Hall, by Colonel Wm. D. Kennedy, under the auspices of the Tammany society and Tammany general committee. The several companies were recruited in New York, and principally as follows:

Co. A.	by Capt.	James J. Mooney,	Co. F.	by Capt.	Joseph W. Tobin,
Co. B.	do	Peter Bowe,	Co. G.	do	John Quinn,
Co. C.	do	James Graham,	Co. H.	do	Henry H. Alden,
Co. D.	do	Henry E. Call,	Co. I.	do	David Hogg,
Co. E.	do	James B. Lynch, / Timothy O'Meara,	Co. K.	do	Michael Garety.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Wm. D. Kennedy,	Assistant Surgeon, Geo. H. Fossard,
Lieutenant-Colonel, M. Coggswell,	Chaplain,
Major, Peter Bowe,	Adjutant, George W. Bomford,
Surgeon, John Quincy Osborn,	Quartermaster, Wm. C. Rhodes.

The regiment was accepted and its support assumed by the Union Defense Committee in May, and was mustered into the United States service, June 22d. The committee disbursed from the city fund, on account of the regiment, for arms (Enfield rifles, also two rifled cannon), ammunition, tents, wagons, &c., $7,850.71; rations and medical stores $7,452.40; clothing, outfit and equipments, $41,099.84. Total, $56,402.95.

On the 10th of July the Tammany society and the democratic general committee, by Hon. Elisha F. Purdy Esq., chairman of the latter, presented to Colonel Kennedy (the grand Sachem of the society) the national colors, a regimental standard with the State arms, a flag with the Tammany arms, and guidons.

On the 18th the regiment, 1,019 strong, moved by steamer to Elizabethport, and thence by rail to Washington. Here on the 22d, it met its first great loss in the death of the lamented Kennedy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coggswell succeeded to the Colonelcy. The regiment was assigned October 15th, 1861, to Gorman's Brigade, Story's division, army of the Potomac, March 1862, Dana's brigade, Sedgwick's division, Sumner's (2d) corps. On the 21st October it first saw severe service at Ball's Bluff. In that disastrous affair, the brigade under command of Colonel Baker of the First California, consisted of parts of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, the Tammany and the First California regiments. They were drawn in line of battle on the field above the steep bluff, at about two o'clock P. M., and there, 1700 or 1800 strong were attacked by the enemy; the 8th Virginia, and 17th and 18th Mississippi rifle squadron of horse and battery — 4000 strong. The conflict was very heavy At about 4 o'clock the daring Colonel Baker fell mortally wounded; his command devolved upon Colonel Coggswell, and that of the regiment temporarily upon Major Bowe. Colonel Coggswell, after council with the regimental commanders, ordered them to cut a way through to Edward's Ferry. Then, as General Stone commanding the corps, reports: "just as the first dispositions were being effected, a rebel officer rode rapidly in front and beckoned the Tammany regiment toward the enemy. It is not clear whether or not the Tammany men supposed this one of our officers; but they responded with a yell and charged forward, carrying with them in the advance the rest of the line, which soon received a destructive fire from the enemy at close distance. The men were quickly recalled, but their new position frustrated the movement

designed, and Colonel Coggswell gave the necessary order to retire. The enemy pursued to the edge of the bluff over the landing place and poured in a heavy fire as our men were endeavoring to cross to the island. The retreat was rapid, but according to orders. The men formed near the river, maintaining for nearly half an hour the hopeless contest rather than surrender. The smaller boats had disappeared, no one knew where. The largest boat, rapidly and too heavily loaded, swamped some fifteen feet from the shore, and nothing was left to our soldiers but to swim, surrender or die. With a devotion worthy of the cause they were serving, officers and men, while quarter was being offered to such as would lay down their arms, stripped themselves of their swords and muskets, and hurled them out into the river to prevent their falling into the hands of the foe, and saved themselves as they could by swimming, floating on logs, and concealing themselves in the bushes of the forest, and sought to make their way up and down the river bank to the place of crossing.

The enemy continued to fire upon them; many were shot in the water, many drowned, and the greater portion were killed or taken prisoners. In the transporting of troops to the field, in the fearful charges upon the field, and in the bringing off the dead and wounded from the field, the Tammany regiment did itself honor. Its loss was large. Among the many signal acts of bravery was that of Colonel Coggswell, who, though wounded, with several other officers manned a deserted battery and kept the enemy at bay, and when unable longer to cover the retreat of his men or resist the fire, spiked his gun with his remaining hand, and rolled it down the bluff into the river. He was captured by the enemy.

Of Captain Garety of Company K, the following is related: "After our ranks had been broken by the constant and terrific fire of the enemy, every man fought on his own hook. Captain Garety, seizing the musket of a fallen soldier, posted himself behind a tree, and with an aim as cool and deliberate as if firing at a target at home, made a number of secessionists 'bite the dust.' His ambush was at last discovered, when three or four shots were directed at him. The leaden messengers performed their mission but too unerringly, and the brave Garety fell. But so enraged were the rebels at the havoc he had created in their ranks, that they visited their vengeance on his inanimate corpse. A cavalryman rode up and with a blow from his sword nearly severed his

head from his body, while the latter was pierced with a score of bayonets." "Captain O'Meara in the beginning of the engagement placed by the side of the Star Spangled Banner the green flag of his own native isle. The twin emblems seemed to inspire his men with redoubled energy and intrepidity. They charged on the enemy with terrific effect — nor did they give way until all hope was dead. He wore the old gray uniform furnished us at Great Neck, which bears a strong resemblance to the uniforms usually worn in Secessia. A confederate officer mistook him for one of their number and coming up to him said, "Say, can you tell me where I can get a shot at one of those —— Northerners?" "Yes," replied the undaunted O'Meara and as quick as thought blew out the brains of the interrogator." After the battle he swam off to the island for some craft to rescue his men, but being directed by the officer in charge to "wait till morning," he swam back to his men and was captured with them. The command then fell to Lieutenant-Colonel Mooney.

During the year 1862 the regiment participated in the siege and occupation of Yorktown, and the engagements at West Point, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg. [No returns of the subsequent movements of the regiment have been received at the Bureau.]

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Strength of regiment January 1, 1862,	781
Recruits,	14
Killed in battle,	55
Died from wounds, disease, etc.,	37

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-third Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Albany, under Special Order, No. 395, Sept. 18, 1861. The several companies were recruited principally as follows:

Co. A. at Albany, by Capt. John Wilson,
Co. B, at Albany, by Capt. Isaac R. Van Slyke,
Co. C., at Albany, by Capt. Ezra C. Griffin,
Co. D, at Albany, by Capt. Charles H. Clark,
Co. E, in Montgomery Co., by Capt. Jacob Wilson,
Co. F, in Washington Co., by Capt. James C. Rogers,
Co. G, at Albany, by Capt. Wm. H. Matthews,
Co. H, at New York, by Capt. Edwin C. Drake,
Co. I, at New York, by Capt. George W. Reed,
Co. K, in Otsego Co., by Capt. Harvey S. Chatfield.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Francis L. Vinton,	Assistant Surgeon, Meigs Case,
Lieut.-Colonel, Charles H. Pierson,	Chaplain, C. Osborn,
Major, Benjamin F. Baker,	Adjutant, James H. Bogart,
Surgeon, James H. Thompson,	Quartermaster, Wm. C. Eggleston.

The regiment originally received from the State 532 U. S. rifles, smooth bore, caliber 59, 100 common tents and 18 wall tents. It received its first flag from the government; a second in September, 1862, from the ladies of New York, and a third, with guidons, in July, 1864, from the Albany Burgesses' Corps.

It left Albany with 576 men, September, 16, 1861, received in New York 125 men of the "Yates Rifles," raised by Col. Pierson, and departed on the 21st for Washington. There, on the 22d, it was accepted by the War Department, and assigned to Hancock's brigade, Smith's division. In February, 1863, it was assigned to the Light Division of the Sixth Corps, and on the discontinuance of that division, to the Third brigade, Second division, Sixth Corps. It went into camp at Alexandria, and, during the winter of 1861-2, made several reconnoissances from that point. On March 24, 1862, the regiment landed at Fortress Monroe and entered upon the Peninsular campaign, first meeting the enemy at Warwick Creek on the 29th and at Lee's Mills on the 30th. At Yorktown the brigade fought and repulsed Early's brigade, and ten men of the regiment volunteering, crossed to the lines, discovered and reported the evacuation of the works, which were at once occupied.

The participation of the regiment in the battle of Williamsburg, is described in an extract from a private letter. "On Sunday we started from Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, and made our way toward Williamsburg, where we arrived on Sunday night. We then made a reconnoissance in the woods to the front of their breastworks; it being dark we did not make an attack, but we charged and fired in going through the woods and drove in their pickets, and caused them to spike two heavy guns in one of the forts. We slept on our arms in the woods that night, after marching fifteen miles, and in the morning, May 5, the battle commenced by Hooker's division opening on the left, while Smith's division (ours) was held as a reserve. The battle raged hot until the afternoon, when part of the reserve was called, and our brigade was sent through rain and mud, knee deep, through swamps, wood and brush, which were perfectly awful; and to cap the climax, we had nothing to eat for three days but eight hard biscuits, and nothing to drink but dirty

water. When we arrived we were pretty well used up. One regiment was sent to the left in a thick wood, to cover part of Hooker's men, and the balance of the brigade was drawn up in the line of battle to the right. The enemy had the best position, both right and left, and they had a chance, which they tried to improve, of flanking our men, when Hancock arrived on the field, and by his movements prevented it. They then formed in the woods, intending to fight us under cover, but Hancock knew a trick worth two of that, so he gave the word "advance," which we did for about one hundred yards. He then gave "about face," and we commenced to retreat slowly, which brought the rebels out of the woods with the cry of another Bull Run. We then had the order "About Face," the enemy advancing steadily, equally as steady as ourselves. The grand part of the battle now commenced, and then the great charge of Hancock's brigade decided the battle and gave us the victory of Williamsburg, with the loss of many a noble soul."

When the army was withdrawn from before Richmond, the Forty-third, with two Vermont regiments in reserve, held at Golding's Farm, June 27th, the extreme right of the line on the Chickahominy. Three times it was attacked by the celebrated Eighth Georgia brigade in thrice as great force, but it stood firm, and all night thereafter, till relieved, thus greatly facilitating the passage and escape of the corps across the river. Having passed through all the Seven Days' Battles, on July 28th, it left the Peninsula for Alexandria and thence set out for Bull Run, but arrived too late to support General Pope. After participating in the battle of Antietam, September 17–18th, it went into camp near Sharpsburgh, Md.

Here the regiment, so reduced as to be consolidated to five companies, was in October re-enforced by five companies, which had been recruited in Albany by Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, Captain Mersereau and the Albany War Committee, and mustered September 14th. Throughout the three days of the December battle of Fredericksburg, the Forty-third supported a battery on the left center.

In February, 1863, it was designated one of the five infantry regiments of the famous Light Division, of the Sixth Corps, and it went into camp and drill at Belle Plain.

At the second battle of Fredericksburg, the division and the

regiment won their brightest laurels. They left camp about 2200 strong, April 28th, and at about five P. M. reached Falmouth, carried the pontoons down to the Rappahannock by hand and in midnight darkness, and in utmost silence laid them, undiscovered. On the evening of May 1st, the division was ordered over to support the picket line, and on the succeeding evening it advanced with the pickets under Colonel Baker and drove the foe on the double-quick across the plain and back to the heights. At sunrise of Sunday morning, the 3d inst., after skirmishing and charging from midnight, the Light Division and Newton's Third Division forced the enemy from the city. At 10 o'clock the Light Division, under Colonel Burnham, Sixth Maine, was ordered to join in storming the heights in rear of the city. From these heights, in December, had been thrice hurled back the Irish Brigade, 3000 strong; here three divisions, of nearly 6000 each, had been cut to pieces. But the division quailed not. Knapsacks, haversacks and superfluous clothing were thrown off; caps were removed from the guns and bayonets fixed. Then it deployed from the roads and deserted earthworks in the suburbs; the Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-first New York, in the center column of the three storming columns, and the Sixty-first Pennsylvania and Forty-third New York, supported by the Sixty-seventh New York and Eighty-second Pennsylvania, forming the right column. This column marching in four ranks, on the double-quick, under terrific fires, had scarcely crossed the bridge near the town, when Colonel Spear of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania fell, mortally wounded, and his regiment recoiled in disorder upon the Forty-third. It, in turn, under the double shock from friend and foe, fell back, but soon rallied; passed the broken regiment; charged, supported by the Eighty-second Pennsylvania, across the plain; scaled the wall at the foot of the hill, then up the long steep ascent — all under a murderous storm of bullets, grape and shell — and planted its colors among the first on Mary's Heights. Here the regiment took one gun and a number of prisoners. Hardly halting, the Light Division joined in pursuit, found the enemy in heavy force at Salem Church, and flanked the corps during the great battle ensuing. Lying on arms all night, it next day aided in holding the extreme left at Banks' Ford, until, near midnight, the army effected a passage and escape across the river. Part of the picket line, however, was captured and the Forty-third barely escaped through the support of the Sixth Maine,

with the loss, as prisoners, of CaptainsWallace, Van Patten a nd Thompson, Lieutenants Hastings, Van Buren and Smith and one hundred and fifty men. In the seven days it lost ten commanding officers and 225 enlisted men, killed, wounded and missing. Among the lamented slain were Captain Knickerbocker, Captain Lodge, who planted the colors on the redoubt, and Lieutenant Koonz.

The Light Division, reduced to half its effective force, was now dissolved and the Forty-third was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps. In the second Maryland campaign it met the enemy on the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, June 5th. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg on July 2d, after a march of thirty-eight miles that day, and it was engaged throughout the 3d. After the engagements, in November, of Rappahannock Station, (where, with its old friends the Sixth Maine, on the skirmish line of the division it did noble service), Locust Grove and Mile Run, the Regiment went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station. There four companies, 217 strong, who had served two years re-enlisted for three years, received a furlough and returned February 10, 1864.

During Grant's campaign the Forty-third saw much severe service and suffered very heavy losses. At the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, it lost its three field officers. Colonel John Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel Fryer and Major William Wallace and one half of its men. Its brigade was broken, itself fiercely attacked in flank and rear, its color guard and colors captured. Color Sergeant Hackett, sent as prisoner to Andersonville, kept these colors wrapped and concealed around his person, and at his death there, they were, it is supposed, buried with him.

The command of the Regiment, which was now reduced to seven officers and ninety-two men, devolved upon Captain Visscher. It participated in the grand fearful charge of May 10, at Spottsylvania, and on this and succeeding awful days its force was cut down to four officers and seventy-six men, but, by private Knifer, it wrested a flag from the enemy. It still kept the field and at North Anna, Coal Harbor and before Petersburgh displayed its wonted valor and endurance.

When, in July, the fate of the national capital beleaguered by Early, trembled in the balance, the old Sixth Corps on the wings of the wind almost, from Petersburgh, loomed up on the 12th, an apparition as fearful as unexpected to the foe. Under the inspiring

gaze of President and Mrs. Lincoln, members of the cabinet, and hundreds of anxious spectators, it repulsed the assault upon Fort Stevens, and, after fighting from 4 o'clock P. M. till midnight, finally put the enemy to utter rout. Here the Regiment lost thirty-three enlisted men, and its brave commander, Colonel Visscher, yielded his last breath, his parting words being, "My poor mother! God help her."

Then followed the swift pursuit through Maryland, the fearful forced marches to the Shenandoah and back to Washington, and to the Valley again, and to and fro through a long, burning midsummer month; the transfer of the Corps from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Shenandoah; the battle of Charlestown, August 21st, Opequan, September 18th, Fisher's Hill (where another flag was captured by private Connors), September 22d, and Cedar Creek, October 19th, and the annihilation of Early's army.

On September 29th, 1864, eleven officers and thirty-eight enlisted men of the original number arrived at Albany to be mustered out. Fifteen officers and four hundred re-enlisted and recruited men remained on the field. The Regiment left camp at Winchester, December 5th, and proceeded to its "old stamping-ground" in front of Petersburgh, near Fort Steadman. At the assault of March 25, 1865, its flag was rent and the staff broken, but on April 2d that flag was among the first planted on the ramparts of rebellion. Its last active service was at the fight and defeat of Lee's army, at Sailor's Creek, April 6th. Three days later it witnessed Lee's surrender.

With the Corps it marched to Danville, N. C., and thence, in June, returned by way of Richmond to Washington, was reviewed and finally, June 21st, was, excepting two hundred men with unexpired term, mustered out. Arriving at Albany, July 1, 1865, it was greeted with a warm reception, tendered by former officers, citizen's committee and the people.

Of the 2,327 whose names had appeared on its roll, death, disease, wounds, and desertions left only 13 officers and 291 men of the Forty-third to enjoy the grateful welcome home.

CASUATIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO JUNE 27, 1865.

Mustered out with the Regiment,.....	Officers	18	Enlisted Men	266
Killed in action,.....	do	1	do	8
Died of wounds,.....	do	—	do	7
Deaths by disease,.....	do	—	do	21
Honorably discharged,.....	do	4	do	164

Discharged for disability,	Officers	—	Enlisted Men	15
Dishonorably discharged,	do	—	do	3
Missing in action,	do	—	do	11
Deserted,	do	—	do	68
Dismissed,	do	—	do	—
Cashiered,	do	1	do	—
Resigned,	do	—	do	—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	14

FOURTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fourty-fourth regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "People's Ellsworth regiment," or "Ellsworth Avengers," was organized at Albany early in the autumn of 1861, under the auspices of the "Ellsworth Association for the State of New York." This association was formed at Albany on May 25th, the day succeeding the assassination of the gallant man it sought to honor, with Mayor George H. Thatcher its president, Hon. Erastus Corning treasurer, Charles Hughes Esq., Secretary, and an executive committee of distinguished citizens. Its object was to raise a State memorial regiment composed of men unmarried, able-bodied and not under five feet and eight inches in height, not over thirty years of age, of military experience and of good moral character. Its original plan was to secure, through committees in every town and ward, from each town and ward one soldier representative and the means by dollar subscriptions, to arm and equip him. Subsequently the $100 subscription required for each representative was reduced to $20, and more than one enlistment was allowed to various towns and wards. In response to the call, Albany and Erie counties furnished each two companies, and Herkimer county nearly one, and almost every county furnished some men. These men well fulfilled the requirements fixed. The average age of rank and file was twenty-two years; average height, five feet ten and one-half inches, and more than four hundred averaged six feet. Perhaps no regiment that entered the service was composed of men of higher character, intelligence, temperance and morality. They were chosen as representative men, and they bore themselves as representative men. Reporting individually at Albany, they were by the committee of the association divided into companies, which elected captains as follows:

Co. A,	Captain	Edward P. Chapin,	Co. F.	Captain	Campbell Allen,
Co. B,	do	Lucius S. Larrabee,	Co. G,	do	Wm. L. Vanderlip,
Co. C,	do	Wm. H. Revere, Jr.,	Co. H,	do	Wm. N. Danks,
Co. D,	do	Freeman Conner,	Co. I,	do	A. Webster Shaeffer,
Co. E,	do	Michael McW. Walsh,	Co. K,	do	Wm. H. Miller.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, were mustered into the service August 30th; companies F, and G, September 6th; companies H, and I, September 15th, and company K, September 24th. In September 1862, companies "C, and E," were consolidated with other companies, and two companies of recruits from Albany took their places.

The officers, field and staff, were nominated by the executive committee:

Colonel, Stephen W. Stryker,	Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Bissell,
Lieutenant-Colonel, James C. Rice,	Chaplain, Loomis H. Pease,
Major, James McKown,	Adjutant, Edward B. Knox,
Surgeon, Wm. Frothingham,	Quartermaster, Frederick R. Mundy.

The field officers were men of experience, of purpose, and of ardent sympathy with the spirit and object of the organization. The Colonel had been associated with the lamented Ellsworth, his friend in the "Chicago Cadets," and in the organization, drill and services of the "Fire Zouaves," being Adjutant of that regiment, at the time of the fall of its commander. The Lieutenant-Colonel, a captain in the Garibaldi Guard, had hastened north to join the mission of the Ellsworth. The Major had seen service in the Mexican war. Schreiber's band, twenty pieces, accompanied the regiment, which was mustered into the United States service, September 24, 1861. It was organized and numbered under State special orders No. 428, October 16, 1861. It was uniformed in Zouave costume, through the association. 790, U. S. percussion muskets, model 1842, cal. 69, were first issued to it by the State, but subsequently at New York, in lieu of these, 100 rifled minie muskets, cal. 58, and 160 percussion smooth, cal. 69. Wall tents for officers and wedge tents for men, with camp equipage, were furnished at Washington by the war department.

Mrs. Hon. Erastus Corning presented, at the departure, a beautiful national flag, and in exchange for this, when battle-scarred and worn, another in January, 1863.

The regiment was reviewed in the presence of several thousand spectators, by Governor Morgan and staff, October 7th, and by the association executive committee, October 19th. On the 21st October, the People's Ellsworth regiment left Albany, 1061, strong, amid cheers and plaudits, as it moved from the Industrial School bar-

racks to the steamboat landing, of a score of thousands of people. By way of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, it arrived on the 26th at Washington, where, as throughout the route, its fine soldierly physique and bearing drew forth the highest praises.

It was assigned first to Third brigade, Butterfield's First division, Fitz John Porter. The brigade was composed of the New York Seventeenth and Fourty-fourth regiments, the Pennsylvania Eighty-third, and Michigan Second regiments. In subsequent service, the Fourty-fourth formed a part of Third brigade, Rice, First division, Griffin, Fifth corps, Porter, Sykes, Warren.

It went into camp October 28, 1861, at Hall's Hill Virginia, three miles from Fall's Church, near Washington. In November it participated in the grand review near Bailey's cross roads, of more than 70,000 troops by President Lincoln and General McClellan, and at a subsequent parade it is reported (by one of its members) to have drawn from the latter the commend of being the "best drilled and finest looking regiment that he had ever reviewed."

During the winter of 1861–2, the regiment did picket duty along the Leesburg turnpike. On February 14th, 1862, it joined a reconnoissance to Vienna and returned, marching more than twenty-eight miles over very bad roads. March 10th, the regiment broke camp, took the lead of the army of the, Potomac and made a forced march in advance of a body of 5000 cavalry following at a rapid pace, to Centerville. The next day it returned to the brigade at Fairfax, and on the 21st sailed with the division from Alexandria to Fortress Monroe, and thence April 1st, marched to Yorktown. At the occupation in May, the regiment, 700 strong, garrisoned Fort Magruder till the 19th, when it embarked for the White House and joined its brigade at Tunstall's station. Porter's reserve corps being ordered to Hanover Court House to cut the Orange and Alexandria railroad, the regiment left camp at Gaines' Mill and bore the prominent part in the action of the 27th, described by Lieutenant-Colonel (afterward Brigadier General) Rice, thus:

Headquarters Forty-Fourth N. Y. V.
Bivouac, New Bridge, Va., *June* 9, 1862.

"History will record the engagements of the 27th ult., at Hanover Court House, in which the Forty-fourth N. Y. V. acted so distinguished and gallant a part, as one of the most severe and brilliant contests of the war. The enemy's force, composed of seven

regiments of North Carolina and Virginia troops, under command of General Bragg, numbered at least, in the aggregate, forty-five hundred. Our force consisted of the Forty-fourth N. Y. V. (450 men), Second Maine (310 men), Twenty-fifth N. Y. V. (250 men), and a section of Martin's battery from Massachusetts. The battle ground was a circular field, bounded almost entirely by woods. The enemy were in front, and in the woods, on our right and left. At the enemy's first fire, many of the artillery horses were killed and wounded, the gunners driven from the artillery, and the pieces were obliged to be abandoned, under the murderous fire. The Twenty-fifth N. Y. V., which had fought so gallantly, and had lost so many officers and men, in a previous engagement during the day, after sustaining the terrible fire of the enemy, with great firmness, for a few moments, was ordered to retire. The Second Maine and the Forty-fourth New York were now left alone to wage this unequal contest. Again and again, the enemy attempted to advance and charge our small but gallant line, but in vain. The cross-fire of the enemy was terrible, but our ranks were invincible. The field was covered with our dead and wounded, yet to yield a foot was annihilation. It now became merely a question of life or death. To retreat would invite a charge upon our feeble line, from the entire force of the enemy, which would have cut into fragments our whole command. There was but one alternative, and that was, *to die if need be, but never to retreat.* For nearly two hours this terrible struggle lasted. Our muskets became so heated, by our rapid firing, that many of them discharged in the act of loading, and obliged us to cool them with water from our canteens. Our cartridges were just being exhausted, although each man had sixty rounds, and amid the flying storm of balls, we emptied the cartridge boxes of the dead and dying. Frequently, the enemy now attempted to advance and charge upon us, but with balls and defiant cheers, we kept him at bay. At length our cartridges nearly failed. No reënforcements were in sight. It was a question of death or defeat; and preferring the former to the latter, orders were given to fix bayonets and prepare for a charge. Just at this moment reënforcements broke through the woods and ended the contest. God only knows with what eager, anxious, grateful eyes we looked upon those advancing colors, as the different regiments came to our assistance. The struggle had lasted nearly two hours. We

lost thirty killed and seventy wounded—over twenty per cent of the entire force of our regiment engaged in the action. The enemy's loss was 170 killed and four hundred wounded. Our flag was pierced with over forty balls. Torn and tattered, four times it was shot down, but willing, patriotic hands, now cold in death, quickly raised it, and those stars and stripes proudly, defiantly, waved in the face of the enemy, till he turned his back in retreat from them. The victory was ours. The reënforcements pursued the routed enemy. We tenderly gathered up and cared for the wounded. The dead we collected, and fittingly laid out on the field, in line, with their faces looking toward the retreating foe. This last tender and beautiful act toward the dead, rendered by their surviving comrades, had scarcely been performed, when the curtain of night fell, and the fearful, truthful tragedy was ended."

Among the many personal incidents of the battle very touching is that related of Corporal Chandler of Company F: "The color-sergeant, while holding the flag, had been shot through the head and instantly killed. The flag was then seized by Corporal Young, also of Albany. No sooner had he raised it than he was shot, the ball severing his jugular vein. When he fell, young Chandler, who had been wounded in the leg and arm, and with his wounds bleeding crept to the staff, and with great effort raised it the third time. In a moment he was shot in the breast, and also fell. After lingering a few days in intense agony, death came to his relief. His last words were: "*I regret that I have only one life to give to my country.*"

And this also: "Is the day ours?" asked a dying man of his officer, stooping over him to catch some last message or request. "Yes." "Then I am ready to die," and fell back on the field.

During the month of June the regiment did picket duty along the Chickahominy till the 27th, when it engaged in the battle of Gaines' Mill. The Forty-fourth, as narrated by Lieutenant and Quartermaster Mundy, "Holding the extreme left of the line, had thrown up a temporary earthwork of considerable strength, by order of General Butterfield, in addition to the other defenses he had ordered for the protection of the brigade, and these speedily thrown up defenses eventually saved the left of the line from entire annihilation. Scarcely had these obstructions been thrown up, before the line of skirmishers on part of the brigade gave evidence

of the approach of the enemy. For nearly two hours, while the enemy was massing his troops into position on our center and right, the skirmishers and sharpshooters of the brigade held in check the right of the enemy's forces, and frequently compelled entire regiments to fall back under cover of the woods, to escape their deadly fire. * * * At thirty minutes past twelve o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy commenced, along our entire line, a most determined attack. On the left he was constantly repulsed, till six o'clock P. M., when an entire brigade of his forces charged upon our lines, broke through the left of the forces on our right, and vigorously attacked the right flank of the brigade. Thus severely pressed on the right and in front by a superior force, the regiments which supported it were obliged to fall back. They were now quickly rallied by the General, and, animated by his immediate presence and encouraging words, they sustained for a few moments a most murderous fire. It was but a short time ere the enemy had turned the right of our entire line of battle, closing upon our rear and right in overpowering numbers, pouring into our ranks a most deadly fire. * * * The 44th, exposed to the deadly fire, from our rear and right, leaped over the earthworks, and poured its fire into the ranks of the enemy now closing in upon them. At the same time the enemy had pushed forward a regiment, not more than one hundred yards to our front (now our rear). * * * The 83d Pennsylvania and the 16th Michigan, not being able to stand the deadly fire, now joined the 44th. * * * Colonel Rice, being ordered to bring off the regiments, and seeing the utter hopelessness of the unequal task ordered a retreat. The column had scarcely passed by the right flank from the rear of the earthworks, and filed into the ravine, running for a short distance in the direction of the river, before the regiment of the enemy in our rear [which had mistaken the 44th for friends and had withheld its fire] discovered its mistake and opened upon us a severe fire, while along the entire right upon the crest of the hill the enemy poured into our ranks, from both artillery and musketry, a sheet of iron and lead. Still the column pressed forward across the long meadow, its ranks becoming thinner and thinner, till at length, through marsh and swamp and tangled underwood, almost impassable, amid falling and bursting shells, it reached the river, and, plunging in, waded to the opposite bank. In this retreat, not less than one hundred of

this fragment of the brigade were either killed or wounded." The regiment was engaged, without loss, in the subsequent action of Turkey Bend. Its participation in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st, is also narrated by Lieut. Mundy. "The character of the ground held by our forces is admirably adapted by nature for defense. It is a semi-circular field of considerable extent, of high undulating character, and rising to the nature of a bluff in the rear, and marshy grounds lying between it and the James river. The left is protected by a low broad marsh, flanked by a dense growth of timber, while the front and right gently slope for a distance of a thousand yards, terminating at length in an extensive plain of woods. Partially and diagonally intersecting this field is a thin skirt of woods, which leaves an open space in passing to the front, of not more than 250 yards, through which the main road runs." On the edge of the left of these woods and in their rear the Third brigade was stationed in reserve, and was vigorously shelled without serious injury during the morning. "Early in the afternoon the General received information that the evident intention of the enemy was to attack our left, and breaking through our lines at that point, to advance through the open space referred to. He therefore ordered the brigade into single columns, by divisions, right in front, to take its position in the space, which was sufficiently wide to deploy two small regiments in line of battle. The 83d Pennsylvania was stationed on the right, and the 44th New York on the left, supported by the 16th Michigan and 12th New York respectively. Directly in front was General Martindale's brigade, and between his and our own was a battery of artillery. For two hours the brigade calmly and firmly endured the severest fire of shell, grape, canister, shrapnel and round shot, without a man leaving the ranks, save those who were wounded. At about 5 P. M. the enemy attacked the left of our line with great vigor, and the General moved up the 83d Pennsylvania and the 16th Michigan to support certain batteries in front, and soon after the 44th New York was ordered to deploy and prepare for action. At this time, while the musketry fire of the enemy was terrific, and he seemed to be successfully advancing against all opposition, the bugle sound of the Third brigade *to charge*, was heard above the din of battle. The Forty-fourth was ordered immediately to advance, although the General was far in front and beyond sight, leading on the other regiments of the brigade. The Twelfth New

York followed. Passing line after line of our troops, who loudly cheered our bullet-riddled flag, we steadily and firmly pressed on, till at length, beyond the extreme front of our forces, and within one hundred yards of the enemy, the regiment was ordered to *charge bayonets* upon his line. Scarcely had it charged fifty yards toward the enemy, before his lines broke and fell back, leaving his colors upon the field, some twenty or thirty yards in front of our regiment, which we captured, there being the name "Seven Pines" inscribed thereon. Another brigade of the enemy was advancing toward us. Our regiment was ordered to halt and commence firing. For nearly half an hour it held this brigade at bay, by its unerring fire, till General Porter personally led up re-enforcements to our relief, whose valor turned the fortunes of the day, and insured a most signal victory to our arms. The Forty-fourth entered this engagement with 225 men. Its loss was eleven killed, eighty-four wounded, and four missing." A leading journal referring to General Rice's confidence in the bayonet, cites the above charge: — "As an instance of what discipline and courage can effect with men, in a charge of the Forty-fourth at Malvern Hill, General — then Colonel — Rice halted his men four times under the fire of the enemy, and as carefully 'aligned' them as though they had been on a dress parade. He charged a brigade of rebels, took their colors, and more prisoners than he brought men of his own alive out of the charge. It was his opinion, and we have heard the same from others, that the mortal effect of a firm and steady charge is irresistible by the enemy, who *must* break."

Colonel Stryker having resigned his commission on the day preceding the battle of Malvern Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice succeeded, on the 14th of July, to the Colonelcy.

In August the regiment arrived, by way of Fortress Monroe and Aquia Creek, at Bull Run, and held the front line and near the center, at the battle of Groveton or Bull Run second. It came out of the fight only eighty-seven muskets strong. At Antietam it was in reserve, though at times under fire, and was actively engaged at Shepardston Ford. On October 21st two new companies of recruits from Albany arrived, and were assigned to the places of Cos. "C" and "E" consolidated (S. O. 619 September 20, 1862) with other companies. Before consolidation Co. "C" had eighteen men and Co. "E" two men transferred to other regiments with commissions. The new Co. "E," under Captain

Rodney G. Kimball was largely composed of members and graduates of the State Normal School. A letter from a member of this latter company reveals the condition of the regiment at this time. "The Forty-fourth, to which we are connected, and which one year ago last Wednesday left your city 1,040 strong, to-day when drawn up in company front, the largest company did not cover our center, and the remaining companies decreased in a fearful ratio, one numbering only nine men."

Early in November the Regiment left camp at Antietam, moved to Harper's Ferry, thence through Loudon Valley to Stoneman's Switch near Falmouth. On the 13th of December, the third day of the fight, it crossed, with its division, the river to Fredericksburg, passed through the town, moved directly up in line of battle under a destructive fire to the front, secured a comparatively sheltered position and held it till 10 o'clock P. M. of the 14th. Two days after, it recrossed the river, and it was engaged in outpost duty till January 15, 1863. It then advanced with the army to the Rappahannock, but the expedition failing on account of the weather and roads, it returned to Stoneman's.

April 27th, it crossed the river at Kelly's Ford and on the 29th the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and on the 30th led the advance of the army to Chancellorsville. "The old Fourty-fourth were on the lead that day, a mile ahead of the corps. We came to the river bank; on the other stood twenty rebel pickets, apparently lost in amazement at our sudden appearance. General Griffin came to the river, took one look at the frowning hill on the other side, turning around in his saddle said: "Forty-fourth, we must gain those hills with one division, within an hour, or this river will run with blood. Every minute is worth the lives of 500 men. Will you lead?" "We will! we will! shouted 300 strong voices. Taking off our cartridge boxes and rations, holding them high above our head in the left hand, our gun in our right, we plunged in. It was cold and muddy and rising fast from the rain of the day before, and wider than the Chenango at Oxford. We reached the opposite side safely, with our powder dry, and taking a good position, stayed there that night. The next morning moved forward three miles and found we were in the vicinity of the entire rebel army. Now came the maneuvering, but three corps of ours were there on the ground. That night the second and third joined us via N. S. Ford. Friday A. M. our corps began to feel the enemy, who seemed

rather shy. In the afternoon we had one short but severe collision. The second division of our corps (Sykes') suffered the most, but we lost few and killed very many. Saturday we were assigned our position on the left center. At 4 P. M. we were astonished by a discharge of musketry on our right, the like of which I never heard. Those heavy discharges from long lines at Antietam and Malvern Hill seemed but picket firing beside this. Cannon opened immediately and with the musketry fairly shook the earth where we stood. In a few moments news came that the Eleventh Corps had broken, and back they came upon us in the utmost confusion. Our boys felt this state of things keenly, knowing too well what an advantage it gave the enemy. Couch's Corps immediately filled the breach, and we went on their right. It was nearly dark, but the real fighting of May 2d now began. Jackson's whole force, the flower of the rebel army, was moving up, flushed with momentary success. Hooker rode down the lines, saying, "Receive the enemy upon your bayonets; fire not a shot, they cannot see you." We got down and in a moment they burst from the woods, line after line, and came steadily forward toward Berry's division, first to our left. They thought there was nothing in the way, and an easy victory before them, but instantly a long dark line extending across the fields arose and presented a glistening front. They halted as though shot in their tracks. In vain did their commanders urge them forward; they could not drive them on to the bayonets. They wavered for a moment, then the first line broke. At this we opened with musketry throughout the whole line, and at the same time some thirty brass Napoleon guns, 20 pounder, opened with canister. At the discharge of these pieces, so close were the enemy that legs, arms and large pieces of bodies filled the air. They would totally demolish a line of battle at two or three discharges. The rebels fell back in the woods and formed again, and then came forward as before, only again to be demolished. How many times this was done I cannot say, but as fast as the men could be got into line till midnight. The long sheets of fire from the infantry, the terrible flashes of the cannon, the bursting of shells, altogether made fireworks awfully grand, and cast Fourth of July operations in the shade. When at last Jackson learned what he had to deal with, and that it was impossible to break our lines, he withdrew for the night. We lay down on our arms. As day broke, Sunday morning, the enemy came on. Deser-

ters during the night told us that Jackson had promised "to break our center if it cost his life and the lives of his entire army," and when line after line came out of the woods early in the morning, advancing across the fields steadily to the attack, it might have seemed to one unused to such scenes, that no human power could withstand the onset. We were ready, and however determined Jackson might be, there was determination equally firm in our unwavering line, which stood with bayonets fixed for the foe. The scene which now ensued was similar to that of the night before, only the slaughter of the enemy was, if possible greater. Although he hurled his entire force against two divisions for six hours, they never moved a solitary inch from where we had set our line after the retreat of the Eleventh Corps. At length the rebels so incumbered the ground they could not move their lines over it. We lost heavily in two divisions, as of course we must in such fighting, but by the side of the enemy's dead in front, piled up nearly as high as the fences, our loss was but a cipher. As they went down almost by battalions, I could hardly refrain from swinging my hat and crying out, "So much for December 13th, when you set us down so before Fredericksburg. The enemy left us and went back on Sedgwick, with their whole force, and drove him from the height. What then should keep us there? It would not do to drive Lee this side of the river, between us and Washington, and there was nothing but to retire. As for being driven back by Lee's army, you may set this down that the whole population of the South, men, women, children, niggers and all could not have driven us from that position." After the battle the regiment returned to its old camp at Stoneman's Switch.

Near the close of the month it spent several days in throwing up breastworks at Banks' Ford, the brigade extending thence about eight miles to Richards' Ford, to prevent the enemy from crossing the river. On June 6th, it relieved, at Kemper's Ford, halting at Crittenden's Mills, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, on picket along the river. Rejoining the brigade at Morrisville on the 13th, it moved thence, by the way of Catlett's and Bristow's station, to Manassas Junction, over Bull Run creek, north of Centerville, to Gum Springs, (making twenty-one miles in a very hot day,) and arrived at Aldie on the 19th. On the 21st, it supported Pleasonton's Cavalry in the fight at Middleburg, driving Stuart from his position; then moved through Loudon Valley to Ashby's Gap,

skirmishing all the way, and returned the next day to camp at Aldie. Left Aldie on the 26th, passed through Leesburg, crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry and halted near Poolesville. Reached Gettysburg, after marching all night, on July 2d, with its brigade, took the extreme left of the line—itself taking position on a rocky knoll—and fought Hood's entire division, which attempted to dislodge them, for two hours. The regiment lost 111 killed and wounded—among the slain, Captain Larrabee and Lieut. Dunham. After the retreat of the enemy it went into camp near Emmetsburg. The command of the brigade then devolved on Colonel Rice, and that of the regiment on Captain Conner. In November, the Ellsworth took part in the actions at Rappahannock Station and Mine Run.

In May, 1864, the regiment moved with the army of the Potomac across the Rapidan, and participated in the various engagements of the Wilderness. The first conflict took place on the 5th near Willderness Tavern on Fredericksburg and Orange Court House road, the right of the Forty-fourth resting on the road. Here in half an hour, under two heavy attacks, it lost sixty killed and wounded, but stood firm till relieved by other regiments.

During the night of the 7th, it made a forced march to Spottsylvania Court House, and, almost without halting, charged upon the enemy, but failed to drive him from his strong position on the pine and oak ridges, and it was itself flanked and forced to fall back. "But the roll-call has ended and the Forty-fourth are waiting. The picket reserves are filing to the rear, and we see the gray lines of skirmishers like flitting shadows. At length, like a swarm of locusts, they appear. It's gray to the right, and gray to the left, and a swarm of gray in front. But few words are spoken. 'Men of the Forty-fourth, remember Gettysburg, Antietam, Bristow Station, Cedar Mountain, and Bull Run; your flag, your country and your homes!' With one wild cheer for their gallant commander, and at his command "Ready," every hammer goes firmly back. 'Steady, men. Aim! Fire low. Fire!' and the Forty-fourth, for the tenth time, is fairly launched upon a sea of blood. The galling fire of the regiment is returned, and it seems as though by the whole opposing line, for the men go down like ripe wheat in a tempest. With bayonets fixed, the remainder brace themselves to receive a charge for the purpose of capturing the colors. Dirty flag, ragged and blood-stained though it be, it is

dearer to those men than their heart's blood. But see, that color-guard goes down! the gallant color-bearer is more than once down, but up again and struggles with his flag to the front. With a yell like demons, the enemy charge, but our Forty-fourth rally round their flag and save it, and at the point of the bayonet they drive them back; but alas! they take not with them the firm old guard. S. W. Burroughs, like many others, did not answer to the *next* 'roll-call.' He died the next morning, at daylight, from a wound received in the breast. Said he, "Boys, when you march home, tell them how we did this, and how *I* died. Tell them they asked us to bring that flag home, and we have done it; for, boys, you *must* remember!"— and he was dead."

In these several engagements the regiment was under fire for eleven successive days, with a loss of more than half of its effective force. Among the missing were Captain Wood and Lieutenants Bennett and Munger as prisoners; among the wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Conner, Major Knox and Captain Fox; among the killed, Captain Johnson. In common with the army and the country, the regiment mourned also the death of its former commander, General Rice. In subsequent engagements of May and June at North Anna, Bethesda Church, and before Petersburg, the Forty-fourth maintained its hard-earned reputation. Its last service was in the seizure and holding of the Weldon railroad, in August. Mustered out September 24th, 1864, it left the Weldon road the same day, and arrived at Albany on the 29th, where it was honored with a brilliant reception, and with a review and an address by Governor Seymour.

The Ellsworth regiment left the State, 1,061 strong and received during its period of service about 700 recruits. Strength at quarterly intervals: (Partial returns.)

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.
July 1st, 1861,	—	—
October 1st, 1861,	36	1020
January 1st, 1862,	38	1000
April 1st, 1862,	38	1000
July 1st, 1862,	29	779
October 1st, 1862,	29	751
January 1st, 1863,	37	761
April 1st, 1863,	37	712
July 1st, 1863,	34	690
May —, 1864, total force,		332
August —, 1864, total force,		484

Losses in battle, Hanover Court House, killed and wounded, 101; Gaines Mill, killed 20, wounded 45; Malvern Hill, killed 15, wounded 84; Bull Run, killed 12, wounded 55; Fredericksburg, killed and wounded, 13; Middleburg, killed 1, wounded 2; Gettysburg, killed and wounded, 111; Wilderness and Spottsylvania, killed and wounded, 135, missing, 31; left on the field; recruits, 200; re-enlisted, 100; returned home, officers 14, men 170.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-fifth Regiment Infantry New York State Volunteers, or "Fifth German Regiment," or "Fifth German Rifles," was organized in New York, in the summer of 1861. It was composed almost wholly of Germans, and was recruited principally as follows:

Co. A,	by Captain	Hermann Weller,	Co. F,	by Captain	Charles Leonhard,
Co. B,	do	Jacob Mattern,	Co. G,	do	Anthony Bracklin,
Co. C,	do	John W. Schoenecker,	Co. H,	do	Fred. Brickelhaupt,
Co. D,	do	Adolphus Dobke,	Co. I,	do	Charles Hochleitner,
Co. E,	do	Charles Koch,	Co. K,	do	John G. Merryhart.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, George Von Amsberg,	Assistant Surgeon, Philipp Feldbausch,
Lieut.-Colonel, Edward C. Wratislaw,	Chaplain, Philipp Hafner,
Major, Charles Sempsey,	Adjutant, Augustus Michaelis,
Surgeon, Hermann Ideler,	Quartermaster, Hermann Rocke.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service, at New York, September 9, 1861, and was accepted by the State, numbered, and its election of field officers confirmed under Special Order No. 384, September 14, 1861. 752 Remington rifles, sword bayonet, (cal. 54), ammunition and camp equipage, were issued to it by the State at New York.

The Forty-fifth, about 900 strong, left camp at Jones' Wood, New York, October 9th, arrived at Washington October 12th, and, assigned to the First Brigade, Fifth Division, went into Camp, at Hunter's Chapel, Virginia.

The winter of 1861–2 was spent in drill and picket duty. The services of the regiment for the year 1862 are thus stated by Colonel G. Von Amsberg:

"With the general advance this regiment took up line of march

on the 10th of March 1862, via Fairfax Court House, Centerville, Manassas to Warrenton Junction, under command of General Sumner; April 6th via Warrenton, Salem, Paris, Snickersville, Berryville to Winchester, where it arrived April 19th, ragged and without food.

Under command of Major-General Fremont, commanding Mountain Department, the regiment marched from Winchester May 1st, 1862, to Romney, Petersburg and Franklin, at which latter place, during eleven days' stay, the soldiers were nearly starved, as no provisions at all could be obtained. May 25th, forced marches commenced via Petersburg, Moorfield to Strasburg, thence, in pursuit of Jackson, via Woodstock, Mt. Jackson, New Market, Harrisonburg to Port Republic, near which place, at Cross Keys, the battle of that name was fought on the 8th of June. The Forty-fifth took an active part in this engagement and behaved well, though with small loss.

June 10th, retreat was ordered, via Harrisonburg, Mt. Jackson to Middleton, where the regiment was received under the command of Major-General Sigel, June 24th. During all the time of these continuous marches, since March 10th, very insufficient provisions, of bad quality, no tents, medicines and transportation had been furnished to the regiment, so that great sickness prevailed, and nearly half of the regiment was sick in hospitals.

July 7th, the regiment marched via Front Royal, Milford, Surry, to Sperryville, where it was sent on advanced outposts to Madison Court House under command of General Cluseret. From here several reconnoissances were made to the vicinity of Gordonsville. The regiment changed position to Cuylersville, whence, in forced marches it proceeded to Culpepper Court House, and arrived on the battle-field of Cedar Mountain; early in the morning after the battle, rejoined its brigade, advanced to the Rapidan and took position. On the 18th of August, retreat having been ordered, a detachment of the 45th destroyed the bridges over the Rapidan and every thing on the road which might fall into the hands of the enemy. Retreat went on to White Sulphur Springs, where, on the 21st of August, the eight days' fight commenced, in which the Forty-fifth had a great share, especially on the 29th and 30th of August, on the Bull Run battle-fields. On several occasions the regiment had to contest the attack of overwhelming forces, but the Forty-fifth stood its ground nobly and its well-handled Remington

rifles caused heavy destruction in the enemy's ranks. The Twentieth Georgia regiment, which came in contest with the Forty-fifth on the 29th of August, was nearly destroyed; the remnant fled in confusion, leaving the colors on the field. Great bravery and endurance were exhibited by the whole regiment as one man, and when the whole army retreated it was hard to withdraw the soldiers. The Forty-fifth N. Y. was the very last to leave the battle-field of Bull Run, and it would be hard to prefer names who distinguished themselves, as nearly every officer and every soldier of this regiment covered himself with glory.

September 1st, the regiment reached Centerville, and Lewinsville September 3d, where it encamped and rested from the great struggle. September 21st, the regiment advanced again to Centerville, where it encamped till November 3d, on which day it marched via Gainsville and occupied Thoroughfare Gap. November 10th, it was relieved, and took position at Aldie, whence, on the 18th, it marched to Chantilly. Belonging to General Sigel's Reserve Corps of Burnside's Potomac Army, the Forty-fifth marched on the 10th of December via Fairfax Court House, Fairfax Station, Dumfries, Stafford Court House, to Falmouth, where, after a very fatiguing march through deep mud, it arrived December 11th. General Burnside having, after the battle at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock to the north side, the Reserve Corps fell back to Stafford Court House, at which place the Forty-fifth N. Y. took position and encamped, December 1862. [No returns of the subsequent movements of the regiment have yet been received.]

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Strength of Regiment January 1st, 1862,.....	Officers	38	Enlisted Men	856
Recruits,.....			do	243
Killed in battle,.....	do	—	do	9
Died of wounds, disease and other causes,.....	do	—	do	20
Strength of regiment December 31st, 1862,.....	do	38	do	669

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-sixth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or Fremont rifle regiment, was organized in New York, July 25th, 1861, by Colonel Rudolph Rosa. It was composed wholly of Germans, and recruited principally as follows:

Co. A,	by Capt.	George W. Travers,	Co. F,	by Capt.	John Henkel,
Co. B,	do	Julius Parcus,	Co. G,	do	Carl Paulsackel,
Co. C,	do	Francis Muhlbauer,	Co. H,	do	Carl Schleher,
Co. D,	do	Richard Riegel,	Co. I,	do	Peter Warmkessel,
Co. E,	do	Philipp Schwickhardt,	Co. K,	do	Louis Hennighausen.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Rudolph Rosa,	Assistant Surgeon, Otto Schenck,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Germain Metternich,	Chaplain, ——
Major, Joseph Gerhard,	Adjutant, Adolph C. C. Tamson,
Surgeon, Henry Hovet,	Quartermaster, Peter M. Peterson.

The regiment was organized under direct authorization of the War Department, granted July 23, 1861, on condition that it should be ready for the field, August 13th. The time was subsequently extended to September 12th. War Department, General Orders No. 71, placed the regiment under the authority of the State. State Special Orders, No. 385, September 14th, 1861, accepted and numbered the regiment, and appointed the field officers. The Colonel was formerly an engineer officer of the Prussian army, lately connected with the United States coast survey; the Lieutenant-Colonel had seen European service in the revolutions of 1848–9.

The German Committee, Frederick Kapp, Esq., Chairman, aided largely in the equipment of the regiment. The Union Defense Committee appropriated $5,000 to it. The State Commissary issued 7,000 ball cartridges and 10,000 percussion caps. The Government made all other issues, of arms, tents and equipage.

The Union Defense Committee, through Mrs. Brigadier-General E. L. Viele, presented to the regiment, at Annapolis, October 12th, 1861, a national flag. New York city presented a regimental banner adorned with the city arms. The ladies of Washington presented a second national flag, at the encampment at Annapolis. The regiment was mustered into the United States service, September 16th, 1861, and left New York on the same day, about eight hundred strong, for Washington. It was assigned to First Brigade, Viele, of Sherman's division; being brigaded as follows: New Hampshire Third, Colonel Fellows; Maine Eighth, Colonel Strickland; New York Forty-sixth, Colonel Rosa; New York Forty-seventh, Colonel Moore, and New York Forty-eighth, Colonel Perry. Embarking in October from Annapolis, in the Great Southern Expedition, it arrived, after experiencing a fearful passage, November 7th, at Hilton Head, where it remained during the month.

Thence it proceeded to Tybee Island and engaged under General Gilmore in the siege of Fort Pulaski. On April 8th, 1862, companies B, and C, were assigned to Battery Sigel, consisting of one twenty-four pounder James, and five thirty-pounder Parrott guns, 1,620 yards distant from the center of Pulaski. The services of the troops, previous to the bombardment, are thus reported by General Gilmore. "The labor of landing the heaviest ordnance, with large supplies of ordnance stores, upon an open and exposed beach, remarkable for its heavy surf, taking advantage of the tide day and night; the transportation of these articles to the advanced batteries under cover of night; the erection of seven of the eleven batteries in plain view of Fort Pulaski, and under its fire; the construction upon marshy ground, in the night time exclusively, of nearly one mile of causeway, resting on fascines and brushwood; the difficult task of hauling the guns, carriages and caissons to their positions, in the dark, over a narrow road, bordered by marsh, by the labor of the men alone, (the advance being two and a half miles from the landing,) the indomitable perseverance and cheerful deportment of the officers and men, under the frequent discouragement of breaking down and miring in the swamp, are services to the cause and country, which I do not feel at liberty to leave unrecorded. An idea of the immense labor expended in transporting the ordnance, can be gained from the fact that two hundred and fifty men could hardly move a thirteen-inch mortar, loaded, on a sling-cart. Another circumstance, deserving especial mention, is that twenty-two of the thirty-six pieces, comprised in the batteries, were served during the action by the troops, who had performed the fatiguing labors to which I have referred above. They received all their instructions in gunnery at such odd times as they could be spared, from other duty, during the week preceding the action.

The troops which participated in all the heavy labor, were the Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, Colonel Rudolph Rosa; the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel Alfred H. Terry; two companies of the New York Volunteer Engineers (Captain Graef and Lieutenant Brooks), under command of Lieutenant-Colonel James F. Hall; two companies Third Rhode Island Artillery (Captains Mason and Rodgers), and a small detachment from company A, corps of Engineers, under Sergeant James E. Wilson." * * * "A detachment from Colonel Rosa's regiment, under Captain Hinkle, have occupied, since the 22d of February,

an advanced and very exposed position on Lazaretto Creek, by which boat communication between Fort Pulaski and the interior was cut off. Several interesting reconnoissances of Wilmington Island were made by Captain Hinkle, one of which, commanded by Colonel Rosa, developed some useful information."

June 3d, the regiment left Tybee for James Island, where, brigaded with the Seventy-ninth, Highlanders, New York State Volunteers, and One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, it took part in the actions of the 8th and 16th June. In the latter, the storming of the enemy's works at Secessionville, it lost thirty-three killed, wounded and missing, of the 474 who went into the action.

In July, the Forty-sixth was recalled from the Department of the South, and it arrived at Newport News on the 19th. Thence proceeding to Fredericksburg, it was in August attached to Burnside's Corps, Pope's Army. During the remainder of 1862 it participated in the battles of Silver Spring, Bull Run (where Colonel Rosa was wounded), Chantilly, Fairfax Court House, South Mountain and Antietam. At Fredericksburg, in December, it was in reserve, but aided in the protection of the pontoons. 1863, February 12th, the regiment moved, with the corps, to Newport News, thence in March, 18th, to Baltimore. Leaving that city in April, it proceeded to the Cumberland river, arriving early in May. Reporting at Cincinnati on the 11th June, it set out for Cairo and Vicksburg. After the siege and surrender of the latter places, it participated in the investment and occupation of Jackson, Mississippi, where it captured a large Texas flag.

The Forty-sixth, now returning, with Burnside's command, to Kentucky, and marching, by way of the Cumberland Gap, across the State, arrived at Knoxville September 26, 1863. In October, advancing to Blue Spring, it engaged in a fight there, and then fell back to Knoxville, to Loudon, and to Campbell Station, where it made a stand and a heavy six hours' fight, to protect the retreat of the Ninth Army Corps trains.

Returning to Knoxville, the army was besieged in November and December, nineteen days, by Longstreet.

The Forty-sixth was last actively engaged in a skirmish with a body of Longstreet's cavalry January 22, 1864. It left Tennessee with the corps, and arrived at Cincinnati April 1st 1864, and at New York, April 12th, 1864.

During its service about 100 men joined the regiment as recruits, about 128 re-enlisted, and 214 were mustered out at New York in April, 1864.

The Battalion (left on the field) served through the war and was mustered out, July 28, 1865.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO JULY 28, 1866.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers	18	Enlisted Men	338
Killed in action,	do	—	do	28
Died of wounds,	do	2	do	14
Deaths by disease,	do	—	do	30
Honorably discharged,	do	20	do	270
Dishonorably discharged,	do	—	do	—
Discharged for disability,	do	—	do	13
Missing in action,	do	—	do	15
Deserted,	do	—	do	30
Dismissed,	do	2	do	—
Cashiered,	do	—		—
Resigned,	do	1		—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	17

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-seventh regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Washington Grays," was organized by Colonel Henry Moore, in New York and vicinity, in September 1861, with an old organization, the "Imperial Zouaves," Colonel Merritt, as its nucleus.

Its several companies were recruited principally thus:

Co. A,	by Capt.	Albert B. Nicholson,	Co. F,	by Capt.	R. George Newell,
Co. B,	do	Samuel G. Johnson,	Co. G,	do	Charles A. Moore,
Co. C,	do	J. Noble Warren,	Co. H,	do	Lieut. Jas. J. O'Malley, Capt. Pierre C. Kane,
Co. D,	do	James L. Smith,	Co. I,	do	David A. Allen,
Co. E,	do	George Tucker,	Co. K,	do	Joseph H. Reynolds.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Henry Moore,	Assistant Surgeon, William H. Tanner,
Lieutenant Colonel, James L. Fraser,	Chaplain, Joshua Butts,
Major, Daniel Lloyd,	Adjutant, Edwin B. Cox,
Surgeon, Whitman V. White,	Quartermaster, George C. Bingham.

Permission, based on the sanction of the Secretary of War and of the Governor of New York, for the formation of the regiment, was granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, by President Lincoln, in July, 1861. The War Department, on the 24th July, granted the necessary authorization on condition of the completion of the organization by July 30. The time was subsequently extended to September 9th. State special orders No. 386, September 14, 1861,

accepted the regiment under general orders No. 71 War Department, numbered it, and confirmed election, July 16th, of the above field officers.

The State issued 7,000 ball cartridges, cal. 69, and 10,000 percussion caps, and all other issues were made by the government. The regiment was reviewed by Governor Morgan and General Anthon, September 15, 1861, at its camp at East New York, and the next day, under special order No. 390, September 15, 1861, broke camp, and, with the Forty-sixth, proceeded, 678 strong, to Washington. Brigaded under General Viele with the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth N. Y. S. V., the Third New Hampshire and the Eighth Maine, as the first brigade of General Sherman's division, it sailed in October, from Annapolis, on the great naval expedition. Sharing the dangers and hardships of a tempestuous voyage, it arrived at Hilton Head November 3d, and landed, after the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, on the ninth.

January 1st, 1862, the Forty-seventh reported to General Stevens, at Beaufort, S. C., where under Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, it saw its first severe service, the men behaving like veterans, in the capture of Port Royal Ferry. After the action it returned to picket duty and to the building of fortifications at Hilton Head.

In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Edisto Island, where it established a post named Fort Edisto; a detachment occupying Little Edisto Island. Here skirmishes were frequent until the arrival of General Wright's brigade, when the regiment took full possession of Little Edisto and Hooping Islands.

In June, proceeding to James Island, in Colonel Chatfield's brigade, General Wright's division, it drove the Forty-seventh Georgia, and, supporting Hamilton's battery under a heavy fire, covered the assault on Secessionville, June 16th. Returning to Hilton Head July 1st, five companies were put on outpost at Braddock's Point, and five on provost guard. The former five companies were relieved in September, and were engaged during the remainder of the year on picket duty.

July 10th, 1863, the regiment took active part in the capture of the rebel fortifications at the south end of Morris Island, and on the 18th, in the disastrous assault on Fort Wagner.

In February, 1864, with the Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, all under Colonel Barton of the Forty-eighth,

it landed at Jacksonville, and, on the 20th, fought the bloody battle of Olustee on the line of the Florida Central Railroad. Correspondents on the field thus wrote: "There can be no doubt concerning the fighting qualities of Barton's brigade. On this occasion they fought like tigers; but the same difficulty which opposed Hawley's brigade, presented itself to them, namely, the mass of the enemy."

"This brigade did nobly. The enemy's left pressed hard upon the One Hundred and Fifteenth, but every man stood his ground like a veteran. The Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth held the center firmly. The fight was by no means a trivial encounter; it was a battle hotly contested, fought at close range, face to face and foot to foot. The commanding officers of the various regiments are entitled to unlimited credit for the heroic manner in which they led their men. At the acme of the battle, Colonel Sammons, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, was struck in the foot, and was, in consequence, compelled to leave the field. His horse was shot from under him. Colonel Moore, of the Forty-seventh was also wounded, a ball striking his hand and passing out at the elbow. Colonel Barton had his coat pierced in several places and his horse was shot.

"The battle of Olustee was fought with all the odds on the enemy's side. Our men were wearied and foot-sore with long marching; they had taken but very little refreshments—some not any—since early breakfast; they had no expectations of a fight till actually drawn into it; they fought on ground where the room was not sufficient to form a line of battle or deploy to the best advantage; the enemy was at least three thousand more numerous than our force; we knew nothing of the ground and position of the enemy, except as we learned them by dear experience, and, under such an array of unfavorable circumstances, no bravery or skill could save the day."

The ill-starred expedition made speedy return to Jacksonville. On the 9th of March, the brigade embarked and moved up the St. Johns river eighty miles, and occupied without resistance the deserted town of Pilatka. During the month it fortified the town, as a base of future operations against the enemy.

The subsequent movements of the regiment are thus traced by Colonel Macdonald:

"The regiment left Pilatka, Fla., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald for Hilton Head, thence in the month

of April, 1864, proceeded to Gloucester Point, Va. There it became part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James, General Butler. On the 4th of May, it left Gloucester for Bermuda Hundred, landing on the 5th. On the 7th it formed part of a reconnoitering division under General Brooks, cutting the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, losing two officers and several men killed. From the 7th to the 12th, it was engaged on the picket line toward Petersburg.

On the 12th, with its Corps and the Eighteenth Corps, it took part in the movement towards the capture of Fort Darling, aiding in seizing the enemy's works on the right and holding them for three days. It was also engaged in the various skirmishes following. The Second Division, Tenth Corps, was, on the 25th of May, assigned to the Eighteenth, General W. F. Smith, and leaving General Butler's command, it proceeded by transport to the White House. Landing about the 29th, after a march of two days it joined the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the assault and capture of the enemy's works at Coal Harbor. The Second Brigade took more prisoners than it had men. Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald taking charge of the First Brigade, Second Division, the command of the regiment now devolved upon Captain C. A. Moore.

The regiment left the picket line at Coal Harbor, June 14th, and, with its division, marched to White House Landing, thence embarked and moved up the James to City Point. Landing at Powhattan Landing, on the 16th, it marched to Petersburg and took part in the assault. Re-transferred to the Tenth Corps and again in the Second Brigade, Second Division, under General Turner, it was engaged at the mine explosion. A correspondent reports that "the conduct of the Second Division, Tenth Corps, was the only white spot in the whole affair."

About the 20th of July, the division joined the remainder of the corps on the Bermuda Hundred front, repelling an attack of the enemy on our lines, on the 6th of August. On the 14th, at night, the corps crossed the James River by pontoons, and with the Second Corps took part in the assault on the enemy's line at Deep Bottom. The regiment lost ten men killed, one officer and twenty-five men wounded, and forty-two men missing. After three days fighting and skirmishing, the troops re-crossed the James to Bermuda Hundred.

On the 28th, the corps again crossed the James and, on the 29th, with the Eighteenth Corps, assaulted the rebel works at Chapin's Farm; the regiment losing heavily and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald being severely wounded. On the 3d of October, the regiment participated in the repulse of the enemy from our lines at Darbytown Road; and on the 17th and 27th, in reconnoissances toward Charles City Cross Roads, losing several men on each of the latter days. It was on picket at Chapin's Farm till December, when, in the Second Division, Twenty-fourth Corps (the Tenth and Eighteenth having been consolidated as the Twenty-fourth) it marched to Bermuda Hundred and embarked on the Fort Fisher expedition. After being on board transports for twenty-six days, and proceeding to Fort Fisher, disembarking and re-embarking, it returned and rejoined the Corps on the 30th of December, 1864.

1865, January 2d, under General Ames, it proceeded, with General Terry's expedition, to Fort Fisher. Landing on the 13th, it took part in the assault and capture, losing heavily in officers and men.

In February, it joined the advance against the enemy's works at "Sugar Loaf." But, after two days skirmishing, the division withdrew, crossed the Cape Fear river, and, by a flank movement with Cox's Division of the Twenty-third Corps, drove the enemy out of Battery Anderson (a large work), capturing several prisoners. The division then re-crossed the river, and, with the Third Division, Twenty-fifth Corps (colored) drove the enemy into his main works at Wilmington. In the attempts, on the 21st, to force the enemy's line, the Second and Third Brigades lost heavily. But it was the last heavy engagement for the division. On the 22d it marched into and through Wilmington, and then pursued the enemy, ten miles, to North East Station. Remaining here ten days, it witnessed the release of over 12,000 of United States soldiers, captured prisoners-of-war, from Salisbury, North Carolina.

The regiment returned to Wilmington, when it received a large number of recruits, and re-organized. On the 15th of March, it was ordered to Sherman's Army, which it joined at Coxe's Bridge on the 22d. The division moved to Faison's Station, on the Wilmington and Goldsborough Rail Road, where, on a re-organization of the corps, it resumed its old insignia, "Second Division, Tenth Corps." The regiment received another accession of over two hundred and fifty recruits.

About the 8th of April breaking camp, it moved with Sherman's Army, and on the 14th participated in the capture of Raleigh and was at the subsequent capitulation of Johnston's Army. The division remained on duty at Raleigh till August 27th. The regiment was mustered out on the 30th, and returned North, arriving on September 3, 1865 at New York, and it was paid off on the 11th.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY, 1864, TO AUGUST 30, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers	34	Enlisted Men	786
Killed in action,	do	5	do	33
Died of wounds,	do	—	do	18
Deaths by disease,	do	—	do	142
Honorably discharged,	do	54	do	435
Dishonorably discharged,	do	3	do	—
Discharged for disability,	do	3	do	163
Missing in action,	do	—	do	42
Deserted,	do	—	do	329
Dismissed,	do	6	do	—
Cashiered,	do	—		—
Resigned,	do	31		—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	43

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-eighth Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or Continental Guards, was organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the summer of 1861, by Colonel James H. Perry, D. D. The several companies were recruited and mustered as follows:

Co. A,	in Brooklyn,	by Captain Louis H. Lent,	August 21, 1861.
Co. B,	in Brooklyn,	by Captain Edmund R. Travis,	Sept'ber 2, 1861.
Co. C,	in Brooklyn,	by Captain James Farrell,	Sept'ber 14, 1861.
Co. D,	in Monmo'th Co. N. J.	by Captain Daniel C. Knowles,	August 21, 1861.
Co. E,	in Brooklyn,	by Captain Wm. B. Coan,	August 26, 1861.
Co. F,	in New York,	by Captain James M. Green,	August 31, 1861.
Co. G,	in Brooklyn,	by Captain Anthony Elmendorf,	August 26, 1861.
Co. H,	in Brooklyn and Monmo'th Co. N. J.	by Captain W. W. Strickland,	August 16, 1861.
Co. I,	in Brooklyn,	by Captain Joseph G. Ward,	August 16, 1861.
Co. K,	in Brooklyn,	by Captain Samuel J. Foster,	August 16, 1861.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, James H. Perry,	Assistant Surgeon, Patrick H. Humphrey,
Lieut.-Colonel, Wm. B. Barton,	Chaplain, Wm. P. Strickland,
Major, Oliver T. Beard,	Adjutant, Anthony T. Goodell,
Surgeon, Joseph D. Mulford,	Quartermaster, Irving M. Avery.

Colonel Perry, then pastor of the Pacific street Methodist Episcopal Church at Brooklyn, formerly of West Point, and of the U. S. Army in the Mexican war, obtained from the President authoriza-

tion for the formation of the regiment, July 24th, 1861. In accordance with General Orders, No. 71, War Department, the State by Special Orders, No. 399, September 14th, 1861, accepted and mustered the regiment and appointed field officers.

The State issued to the regiment, September 16, 1861, 432 long Enfield rifled muskets, (cal. 57), 19,000 ball cartridges and 25,000 percussion caps. All other principal issues were made by the Government. The Union Defense Committee, and Luther B. Wyman, Esq., of Brooklyn, were munificent patrons. In honor of the latter, the camp of the regiment, near Fort Hamilton, was named "Camp Wyman."

A national flag was presented by Mrs. Gen. E. L. Viele, through Governor Hicks of Maryland, at Annapolis, in October, 1861. A State flag was presented by the ladies of Brooklyn, through Adjutant Goodell, at Hilton Head, December 25, 1861.

A second national flag was presented by the Common Council of New York City at St. Augustine, in September, 1863.

A third national flag was presented by the ladies of Brooklyn, through Lieutenant Hurst, at Fort Pulaski, in the spring of 1864.

On the 16th of August, the State authorities, in accordance with telegraphic orders from the War Department to forward at once all regiments or parts of regiments to the defense of Washington, ordered the regiment to proceed thither. Colonel Perry protested against this, claiming that there yet remained twenty days, under his authorization from the War Department, in which to fill, uniform, equip and drill his regiment. Appealing to the War Department, the desired delay was granted.

On the 13th of September, the regiment was brigaded with the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh New York, Third New Hampshire, and Eighth Maine, under General Viele. On the 16th, 991 strong, it proceeded to Washington, and thence, after the subsidence of the danger or fear, to Annapolis, where, assigned to General Sherman's Division, it embarked, in October, on the Empire City, on the Port Royal expedition.

"An incident occurred, *en route* down the bay, to illustrate the character of Colonel Perry. Two slaves, escaping from their masters, were found on board. General Viele ordered a Corporal and file of men from the Forty-eighth, to take them back. Colonel Perry said that, for the first time, he felt *disgraced* that a detail from his regiment should be obliged to execute such an order."

After witnessing the capture of the rebel works, the regiment landed at Hilton Head, November 9th.

At the opening of 1862, it took part in the capture of Port Royal Ferry, eliciting the highest compliments from General Stevens and Commodore Rogers, commanding naval force co-operating. It was there heavily engaged in building batteries for the reduction of Fort Pulaski, as described in the official report of Brigadier-General Viele — as follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command, in connection with the investment and reduction of Fort Pulaski.

"The plan of operation assigned to me composed the erection of batteries on the Savannah River, to cut off communication between the Fort and the city of Savannah, from which supplies, ammunition and men were drawn; and to establish batteries on the islands adjacent to the Fort, against the gorge and left flank, with which, in connection with the batteries on Tybee Island, the Fort could be reduced.

"The expedition for these purposes was fitted out at Port Royal, and consisted of a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, a detachment of Volunteer Engineers, a battalion of the Eighth Maine Regiment, the Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, and a full supply of heavy ordnance and intrenching tools. A full reconnoissance and report had previously been made by Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, Topographical Engineers, of the water communications with the Savannah river, by which it was developed that the rebels had sunk the hull of a brig, securely fixed in its position by means of heavy piles, in what is known as "Wall's Cut," an artificial channel connecting Wright river, one of the outlets of the Savannah, with Bull river, which last, by its connection, forms a direct communication with the harbor of Port Royal, thus serving as a thoroughfare between that harbor and Savannah.

"The removal of this hull was the first thing to be accomplished, and was intrusted to Major O. L. Beard, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, who, with the aid of a company of the Volunteer Engineers, and by means of mechanical appliances suggested by his own ingenuity, succeeded, after three weeks of unremitting night labor, and in close proximity to the rebel forces, in removing the

piles and hulk from the channel, so as to admit of the passage of gun-boats and light-draught steamers.

"This being accomplished, the expedition proceeded to the north end of Dawfuskie Island, at which point a camp and depot were established for operations in the Savannah. Reconnoissances for suitable locations for the batteries were there made, under the superintendence of Captain and Acting Brigadier-General Gilmore, during which the telegraphic communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah was cut, and the wires, both land and submarine, removed for about the distance of one mile. Venus Point, on Jones Island, on the north side of the Savannah, and the upper end of Long Island, in the Savannah River, were recommended as the most feasible positions to be occupied.

"These islands as well as all others in the river, are merely deposits of soft mud, on sand shoals, always covered at high tide, and overgrown with dark grasses.

"The occupation of points so unfavorable for the erection of batteries, was rendered still more difficult by the presence in the Savannah of a fleet of rebel gunboats, constantly passing and always on the alert.

To have floated the ordnance in the flatboats in which it had been placed, into the Savannah River, would have exposed it to capture by the gunboats; to move it over the swamps seemed almost impossible, while at the same time it would constantly be exposed to view from the river. The alternative was adopted of moving the armament of one battery by hand, at night on shifting tram-ways, across Jones' Island; and this was accomplished on the night of the 11th of February. A drenching storm added to the difficulties—the men often sinking to their waists in the marsh, and the guns sometimes slipping from the tram-ways. By morning the guns were in position on the river, and the next day resisted, with unfinished platforms, and without cover, an attack from the rebel gunboats, disabling and driving them off. Three days after, another battery was erected on Bird Island, in the Savannah, under cover of the battery on Jones' Island. Bird Island was selected in preference to the upper end of Long Island, as affording a more uninterruped command of the south channel of the river.

"Since the erection of the batteries, the works have been completed on both islands, the one on Jones Island being called

Fort Vulcan, and that on Bird Island, Battery Hamilton; and although the material of which they are composed (mud, highly saturated with water,) is of the most unfavorable description, they are both creditable specimens of field-works, and evidence the great labor and perseverance of the troops, under the most trying circumstances — the fatigue parties always standing in water twenty-four hours." * * *

After the surrender of Fort Pulaski, General Hunter assigned the Forty-eighth to garrison duty in the fort. Here on the 16th of June, Colonel Perry, in giving some directions, and while speaking, dropped dead of apoplexy. He was mourned by every "man in the ranks of the Forty-eighth with a grief only known to those who lose at one blow a friend and father." On the 30th of September, the left wing of the regiment, under Colonel Barton, by order of Major-General Mitchel, sailed up to Bluffton, S. C., and, without meeting resistance destroyed the extensive salt works of the enemy at that point. On the next day, a detachment, under Captain Lent, with a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, moved up the Savannah river and shelled a battery at Cranston's Bluff and a picket at the "Needles."

In the latter part of October, part of the regiment sailed with an expedition to Mackay's Point, at the junction of the Broad and Pocotaligo, twenty-five miles from Hilton Head, to destroy the track and trestle-work bridges of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Colonel Barton reports:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report my share in the recent operations against the Charleston and Savannah railroad. In accordance with orders from General Mitchel, received on the evening of the 20th inst., I left this port at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 21st inst. with three hundred men of the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers and fifty men of the Third Rhode Island Artillery (the latter under command of Captain John H. Gould), with three days' cooked and seven days' uncooked rations, on board the armed transport Planter.

"On arriving at Hilton Head, I received instructions as to my number in the line of the fleet, and was also directed to report to Brigadier-General Brannan—who commanded the expedition—on reaching Mackay's Point, for further orders.

"Soon after daylight on the morning of the 22d, I reported to General Brannan, on board the Ben Deford, and was directed by him to proceed with my command up the Coosahatchie river, as near to the town of that name as I might deem practicable, and, disembarking under cover of the gun-boats, which were to accompany me, to move toward the town, and, if possible, reach the Charleston and Savannah railroad and destroy it at that point, and the bridge on it, over the Coosahatchie.

"I was fully instructed, however, not to hazard too much in order to accomplish the above, but if opposed by a force at all superior, to fall back under cover of the fleet.

"There was some delay in starting, arising from the gun-boats being well to the rear, which I improved in borrowing from Commander Steedman, on board the flag-ship Paul Jones, a twelve-pound Dahlgren boat howitzer and fifty-two rounds of ammunition, which proved of great service to me, and for which I desire to return my thanks. I was also furnished, by General Brannan's order, with fifty men from the New-York State Volunteer Engineers, under command of Captain Eaton, provided with the necessary implements for cutting the railroad, etc.

"We were soon under way, and had proceeded some three miles up the river, when the gun-boats turned around and came back, in compliance, as I am informed, with an order from the flag-ship. I, however, continued on my course in the Planter, meanwhile signaling to the flag-officer for at least one gun-boat, in reply to which he kindly sent two, namely: the Patroon and the Marblehead, which followed after the lapse of a few minutes. The river at this point was very narrow and winding, but the water in most places was over twelve feet in depth at low tide.

"I found no difficulty, therefore, in reaching a point two miles distant from Coosahatchie, but it now being almost dead low tide, further progress by water was rendered impossible by the Planter running aground. Throwing a few shells in the woods, I dis-embarked, with my infantry and engineers, as expeditiously as possible, taking with me the boat-howitzer referred to above, in charge of Captain Gould, Third Rhode Island Artillery, and a detachment of twelve of his men. The swampy nature of the ground rendered landing difficult, but losing no time, I advanced toward the main road, sending a request to the officer in command of

the Patroon, the gun-boat nearest me, and a mile and a half astern, to cover the road in my rear as I advanced.

"I should state here that both of the gun-boats were unfortunately aground, and were thus prevented from taking a position nearer to the Planter. My advance reported squads of cavalry in sight as the main body entered the road, which it did at right angles to the point of disembarkation, The road proved to be an excellent one, hard and firm, and evidently repaired but an hour or two before, the dirt being still fresh, and the tracks upon it showed plainly that artillery, infantry, and cavalry had just passed over it. I continued my advance toward the town, driving in the enemy's pickets and skirmishing the country as thoroughly as possible.

"When about one mile from the village the whistle of a locomotive was heard. I was informed by the contraband who had been furnished as a guide, that it was the dirt-train which always passed at that hour, and which he said was well on its way to Savannah. A few moments, however, proved that he had misinformed me, for when the main body arrived at a point within a few hundred yards of the town, and when the skirmishers had already reached the railroad track and telegraph line, the train was heard and seen rapidly coming down the road. I quickly placed my battalion in position, and as the train approached I directed a heavy and rapid fire upon it with grape, and canister, and musketry. This fire was very destructive.

"The train consisted of eight cars, six of which were platforms crowded with men, the two box-cars filled with officers. There were also two light field-pieces on board. Many were seen to fall at the first fire (among them the engineer), and twenty-five or thirty jumped from the train, most of whom were maimed or killed; the rest, with one exception, betaking themselves to the woods and swamps on the other side of the track. We carried away or destroyed here about thirty stands of arms, mostly rifles, and secured one officer's sword and cap, and a stand of silk colors belonging to the "Whippy Swamp Guards." We left a number of the enemy's dead and wounded on the track. We have since learned from the Savannah papers of the 24th and 25th, that among the killed at this point was Major Harrison, of the Eleventh Georgia regiment, which regiment, with the Guards named above, were on the train. Immediately after the train had passed, Cap-

tain Eaton, by my directions set vigorously at work tearing up the railroad track, and continued thus until the retreat was sounded.

"After this occurrence I concluded, if possible, to push rapidly into the town and attack the troops, while in the confusion of disembarking. I had proceeded but a short distance, however, before I came in full view of the enemy's forces, advantageously posted on the other side of the public road bridge, between that and the railroad bridge. They were flanked on the left by the river, and on their right by a thick swamp, with three pieces of artillery commanding the bridge. They immediately opened fire upon us with their artillery and infantry, fortunately for us, however, firing too high. I fired a few rounds in return, when, as it was now nearly night, and the enemy's re-enforcements above were double my entire force, I marched slowly back to my boats. During my retreat, the skirmishers frequently observed and encountered small bodies of the enemy's cavalry, who were, however, easily driven off.

"I directed Captain Eaton, of the,engineers, to destroy the bridge on the road in my rear, which he did thoroughly, thus in a measure hindering the pursuit. The enemy, however, made his appearance and attacked us with infantry and artillery several times during my embarkation, but in each instance we drove them off with serious loss, as they were directly under the guns of the Planter and Patroon.

As soon as the steamer again floated we returned to Mackay's Point, by order of General Brannan, and thence by way of Hilton Head to this port. * * * It affords me great pleasure to state that every officer and man of my command behaved, during the day, in the most commendable manner, evincing only a desire to meet the enemy, and regret at the necessity of a retreat.

"Major Green, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, and Acting Major, Captain Strickland, Forty-eighth New York Volunters, were especially useful. * * *

On the 19th of June the regiment, excepting companies "G," and "I," left at Pulaski, was ordered to St. Helena Island and there brigaded with the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, Third New Hampshire, Ninth Maine, and "*Les Enfans Perdus*," "Lost Children" or "Independent Battalion," under General Strong. July 5th, it landed at Folly Island and thence, on the 10th and 11th,

took part in the assault on Morris Island, described as follows: "On the evening of the 8th July, our regiment was ordered to march to Pawnee landing on Folly Island, where we were to embark in surf-boats to land on Morris Island. After marching over there, we found there were not boats enough to carry us, and marched back to camp, arriving just before daylight. The evening of the 9th, we started again for the landing; the rest of our brigade embarked before us and left boats enough for four companies of our regiment, who started under Lieutenant-Colonel Green. The remainder of us marched to the upper end of the Island and lay down behind the batteries, fronting the batteries on Morris Island. At 6 A. M., the 10th, our batteries opened fire. The rebels replied lively and the shot and shell came in very unpleasant proximity to our ears. After firing about an hour and a half, several of the guns were silenced, and our brigade was ordered to land and charge; the boys pulled with a will, and just then the rebels opened a tremendous fire on the boats; one boat was cut in two and one man had his leg carried away; none of them were drowned, however. The Sixth Connecticut volunteers, Colonel Chatfield, were the first to land. The detachment of our regiment should have landed last, but owing to some delay in the Second regiment, General Strong asked if our boys would land next, which they were only too glad to do, and in about three minutes away went the boys across the marsh, double quick. The Sixth carried the batteries, and our boys the rifle-pits. Captain Lent, our senior Captain, acting Major, was killed first, by a sharp-shooter. (One rebel Captain after the fight, said he posted five sharp-shooters to kill Captain Lent, mistaking him for a general.) The batteries are very strong and could never have been taken except by storm. As soon as the flag was planted on the first range of batteries, we crossed over and dashed up to the rescue, and carried the whole line to within two miles of battery Bee. The boys were then completely exhausted, for they had no rest the night before, so we halted." * * * "Lieutenant-Colonel Green had his scabbard shot in two, two balls through his blouse, and his hat was carried away by a cannon ball. We have captured seven rifled guns and three mortars, beside a large quan tity of small arms and ammunition, sixty prisoners beside the wounded, who are numerous." The regiment lost fifty-two killed and wounded.

The services of the Forty-eighth, during the fearful days following, and the ever memorable assault of the 18th of July, upon Fort Wagner, are vividly described by a participant, writting to a Brooklyn journal.

"*July* 11*th*, 6 o'clock—Sharp firing on James Island from both sides; at tattoo we are in camp, in line of battle, the Forty-eighth sleeping on the ground without blankets, all armed and equipped.

"*July* 13*th*—Our troops have been under shell fire all day and part of the night, from Sumter. One of our men was killed by a shell. Our regiment in great danger all day. Hills covered with men—mortars and siege pieces brought forward. Evening. The Forty-eighth advances in the entrenchments. Men tired and exhausted—heavy fatigue work continually. In the night our pickets were driven in; also company C, which had just relieved company B. It was dark, but we soon understood the matter, and pitched into the rebels, driving them back and taking a number of their men prisoners, and thus preserving a battery of General Gilmore's, then nearly completed; company B, (Captain Elefwing) occupying the advance picket ditch, near Wagner, which the company had held for some time during the night.

"All the next day sharp-shooters busy on both sides—at one time four bullets struck quite near me at the same time almost. It was an ugly picket-fight, watching for heads. The camp was severely shelled from Sumter until about noon. Their favorite pieces taken from the Keokuk burst, they having overcharged them, and I watched the shell whizzing over our camp through the air, reaching near Folly Island, a distance of about five miles. The previous shells had burst almost in the tent of General Strong and the Forty-eighth, which regiment he liked and preferred to keep near his quarters. Fortunately, no one was even hurt by these threatening fragments of destruction, which fell all around.

"*July* 15*th*.—Firing on both sides while batteries were being built, or finished—sharp cannonading on James Island with our gun-boats—men still in the intrenchments.

"*July* 16*th*.—Work of mounting guns progressing—expect to be completed to-night—our camp shelled for a good part of the day—gun-boats reply at intervals.

"*Midnight*.—Thunder, lightning, wind, rain and grease light—down in a hole with fleas, reptiles and wet sand; by the side of a knoll, in a beautiful spot of that lovely and attractive place spoken

of so often during the rebellion, I am writing with a lead pencil, in an old secesh, mouldy, ugly and torn tent.

"*July 17th, Night.*—Thunder, lightning and rain. We are working by companies and regiments, conveying ammunition, shell and shot under the guns of secesh—very laborious work. The sea is lined with marines in small boats, sounding and watching the rebel forts.

"*July 18th*—This morning, the Forty-eighth Regiment came into camp, wet through, and completely used up after all these days and nights of excitement and hard work. They had one ration of whisky, and secured a few hours sleep, when the regiment was ordered to move to the front, in line of battle. The batteries and navy had already opened, and were directing their fire at Fort Wagner, when suddenly Fort Sumter and other well-known rebel strongholds were all speaking by the cannon's loud voice.

"It was a grand sight for us to witness. About 5 or 6 o'clock P. M. we received a ration of whisky, having had but little to eat during the day. All around us, as far as the eye could see, was one swarm of shells flying and exploding. As evening drew near, the breeze of the sea fanned us a little, when we started double-quick up the beach for Fort Wagner. Cheers were given the Forty-eighth by other regiments; General Strong riding along without hat or cap, noticing us as if it might be for the last time—but it was a brave and honest expression of hope for victory. We heartily cheered the General, and on we went, under a severe shelling from Sumter, from which place we could be seen and our motive understood. When within a few yards of Fort Wagner, volley followed volley, and the Minie-balls took down our men, while we, in turn, aimed at the heads of Secesh. A steady battle was now the work; the shades of night overtook us, and the fight grew more desperate, our men falling, but steadily gaining, crossing the moat over the first ditch, and on the parapet with our colors. Colonel Barton was wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Green (of Troy, N. Y.) killed while driving his knife into a secesh gun; General Strong wounded—but on they come to the slaughter! Our men are in close action, and two bayonets were run through a rebel Colonel, who boldly came out in the night, endeavoring to rally his men to "Glory," as he remarked. Private Burnett, of Company K, took the rebel's sword and brought it from the battle-ground.

"Now was the "tug of war." The ——— played on us the same trick they had previously done on the same ground with the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. It seems hard to go back on any regiment that has anything to do in this war, but so very important to us was the capture of Fort Wagner—so plainly was it to be seen that it involved nothing less than the fall of Charleston, that any regiment which failed to support a storming party already grasping the prize, should receive the worst of censure. Our men were being taken prisoners, and in turn we were taking them. It was a hand-to-hand fight. I was taken prisoner and escaped the same night. On my way back, a shell from Sumter exploded, probably between two or three feet of my face, and from that instant I have not been able to write until this day (July 29th)—not knowing anything until the next day about eleven o'clock, when I was brought off the battle-ground by two privates of another regiment, who, in the excitement of the hour, took me to be a rebel. The One Hundreth New York, by some mistake, fired into our regiment, doing us much injury. Glass bottles, nails, hand grenades, grape, and canister, explosive bullets, buckshot, and small pigeon-shot, were used against us; and it can be proved that chain-shot was used—a piece being brought off by our men. South Carolina will break the law of nations, and break her own neck.

"In closing, I must add that but few of the old Forty-eighth (Perry) volunteers are now left. It was a short work of death. But the rebels say, that the Forty-eighth did not fight like men, but like tigers, and also that no short contest, since the war, has equaled the desperate charge on the night of the 18th of July at Fort Wagner."

The first brigade lost General Strong, and every commissioned officer above Major, killed and wounded. The Forty-eighth, deprived of its Colonel, wounded, and its Lieutenant-Colonel killed; more than decimated under the fire of foe and friend, and unsupported, was at length reluctantly compelled to retreat, and, amid darkness and din and death, to fight its way out of the fort and back to its intrenchments. The total of casualties in the eight companies engaged, was 243, 13 officers and 230 men.

A single incident, out of not a few, illustrating the courage and fortitude of the Forty-eighth, may be cited. While engaged in constructing works, a detachment was detailed by General Seymour to mount some heavy mortars at a point very near Fort

Wagner. As the force was going down the beach, General Seymour said to them, "now, men, we have got the enemy pretty well cowed—let us show them we are not afraid of them; we will mount these mortars right before their eyes." The men gave a shout, and dragged the mortars, one by one, to their positions, and mounted them. General Seymour had the men formed in line, and thus complimented them: "My brave men, you have done well; this is the first time I have ever seen heavy mortars mounted directly under a hot fire from an enemy's fort, in broad daylight, and I give you the praise due for your coolness and bravery."

Early in August, 1863, the regiment, Major D. W. Strickland, commanding, landed at St. Augustine and established itself there. In December, 1863, January, 1864, three hundred and fifty men re-enlisted as veteran volunteers.

In February, 1864, it took part in the bloody battle of Olustee, as noticed in the sketch of the Forty-seventh, losing two officers and 212 men, killed, wounded and missing.

On the 10th of March, 1864, with the brigade under Colonel Barton, it left Jacksonville, proceeded to, and occupied Pilatka.

In May, 1864, it joined General Butler's army at Bermuda Hundred, with the Forty-seventh, and participated in the movements and engagements already noted in the sketch of that regiment.

In the battle before Petersburg, July 30th, the brave young Major Swartwout, just promoted to his majority, and leading the regiment, was instantly killed. The part borne by the regiment in the engagement at Deep Bottom, August 15–16, is thus described by a participant: "Contrary to our expectations, we received orders, on the 13th, to prepare for a move. As usual, conjecture was at work determining our destination, but no one knew anything. Many thought of Washington, but I could not think we were needed there, and was not surprised, on the night of the 13th, when the column took the direction of Deep Bottom. We marched all night, and during the most of the next day lay in reserve, while General Terry's division did the fighting. It was time for them to take our place, for they have been at Bermuda Hundred during the whole of the campaign. They were quite successful—drove the rebels, and captured quite a number of prisoners. In the afternoon, General Grant came along, and we had a

good opportunity of viewing him and examining his 'points,' &c. I was disappointed. A plain man of medium height, plainly dressed, well fed, but without military carriage or marked features. As he walked, his shoulders drooped like a man accustomed to the plow. Very quiet and reserved in his manner, with the inevitable cigar, puffing in a slow, quiet way. Before his arrival I had thought this an unimportant move, but his presence, with other general officers, determined me that we were engaged in an important enterprise. That afternoon we moved, but did not engage. The sun was intensely hot, and not a breath of air was stirring, and it told upon the men. I witnessed one of the most pitiable sights that has come under my observation during the war. Nearly a third of our brigade, officers and men, were carried to the rear overcome with the heat. Men dropped down by groups like dead men, and it seemed as if none would be left. A slight shower saved those that remained. A battery was captured near us without opposition. That night we were out in the rain under arms, without shelter. The next morning we moved farther to the right several miles, and finally halted and remained until next day, still held in reserve. The fighting during that day was heavy all around us.

"The following day we moved, and an assault having been determined on we were moved to the front. Double-quick was the word, and double-quick it was, with a will. Through the woods, across ravines, out to the rebel works on the right by file into line, through the slashing — cheering and rushing forward. I never saw the Forty-eighth behave so well before. There were but few of us, only five officers beside myself, and little more than a hundred men; but every officer a good officer, and every man a good man; everything done coolly and in order; the line as straight as if on parade. It was a good sight. All this time we were under fire, and our brigade was on the extreme left of the line held by us. We lay in the intrenchments nearly twenty minutes. The rebels all the while were working up to us, and in a short time the regiment on our left gave way and left us, but our regiment remained fast. The men did nobly. I cannot express to you the admiration I have for them. Quiet and cool, as obedient as if in camp, they did not move until their left and right were uncovered, and then they had to go. When I turned away from the works, two rebel flags were planted within sight, not fifty yards away. The line

was lost, and the men rushed to the rear in masses. Many a poor fellow was shot, and left in the ravine or woods. I thank God that I was spared. Two officers and six men were shot in the works, within four feet of where I lay. Another officer, Lieut. Sears, was mortally wounded getting out. Lieut. Hutchinson had been carried out in the early part of the action, sun-struck. That evening, on picket, Captain Taylor was wounded, and, of the six who went into the action, I alone was left. I felt alone; not an officer with me; fifty of my men killed or wounded, and the others scattered so that I could only collect about thirty men on picket and around the colors. I felt the situation and the sense of loneliness was terribly oppressive. I was at the same time sick and exhausted with loss of sleep, wet through with rain and perspiration, and scarcely able to stand. Twice during the action I nearly fainted with the heat. The next morning the pickets were withdrawn, and that day we came here. That night, too, I was out on picket with my regiment. Since then I have rested one night, and have partially recovered from the fatigue of the past few days. Another has been added to that long list of sad reverses of the Army of the Potomac. Now I hope my work is done. So did poor Lieut. Tantiem, who was killed at my side. I do not feel discouraged or disheartened, but feel that my work is done, and now I wish to go home, where duty calls me. Lieut. Tantiem's body was left on the field. Lieut. Sears was buried at the hospital, as was Captain D'Arcy. Captain Taylor and Adjutant Seaward, I am happy to feel, are not mortally wounded."

On the 21st of September, the Forty-eighth, its original enlistment having expired, arrived, 128 strong, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Coan, in Brooklyn. Under escort of the Twenty-third regiment militia, Colonel Pratt, it marched to Montague Hall, where it was welcomed by Aldermen Van Buren, Norton, Belknap, Auditor Faron and Street Commissioner Nodyne. Responses were made to the welcoming addresses, by Colonel Barton, Lieutenant-Colonel Coan, Colonel Pratt, Reverend Doctor Strickland, former Chaplain, and the old, steadfast and munificent patron of the regiment, L. B. Wyman, Esq. On the 24th, the regiment was paid and mustered out.

The Forty-eighth, of re-enlisted men and recruits, on the field, under command of Colonel Coan, from December, 1864, participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, Wilmington and Raleigh. It

remained on duty at Raleigh till mustered out, September 1st, 1865, and then returned home.

NUMBER OF RECRUITS RECEIVED INTO THE REGIMENT, ON THE FIELD.

Place,	Date.	No.
Washington, D. C.,	September, 1861	20
Fort Pulaski, Ga.,	September, 1862	150
Hilton Head, S. C.,	October, 1863	150
do do	January, 1864	60
do do	January, 1864	*150
Gloucester Point, Va.,	April, 1864	25
Chapin's Farm, Va.,	October, 1864	60
Federal Point, N. C.,	February, 1865	210
Wilmington, N. C.,	.....	183
Total,	.....	1,008

SUMMARY OF ENGAGEMENTS AND CASUALTIES.

Place.	Date.	Killed & Wounded.	
		Officers.	Men.
Hilton Head, S. C.,	November, 1861	...	.....
Port Royal Ferry,	January, 1862	...	.....
Fort Pulaski, Ga., batteries before,	April, 1862	...	.....
Pocotaligo, S. C.,	October, 1862	...	.....
Morris Island, S. C.,	July 10th, 1863	1	52
Fort Wagner,	July 18th, 1863	13	230
Bluffton, S. C., raids on,	1863–4	...	1
Olustee, Fla.,	Feb'y 20th, 1864	2	212
Chester Hill, Va.,	May 7th, 1864	...	39
Drury's Bluff and on skirmish line,	May 16, 20, 1864	3	80
Coal Harbor, Va.,	June 1st, 1864	6	75
Petersburg, Va.,	June 30th, 1864	1	20
do and Mine explosion,	July, 1864	2	27
do	August 14th, 1864	1	3
do	August 16th, 1864	4	50
Chapin's Farm,	September, 1864	1	2
do	October 7th, 1864	1	.....
Fort Fisher, N. C.,	January 15th, 1865	3	11
Wilmington, N. C.,	Feb'y 21st, 1865	1	15
Raleigh, N. C.,	April, 1865	...	.....
Total,	.....	39	817

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1st, 1864, TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers,	36	Enlisted Men,	832
Killed in battle,	do	12	do	105
Died of wounds,	do	4	do	71
Deaths by disease,	do	1	do	130
Honorably discharged,	do	57	do	464
Dishonorably discharged,	do	4	do	—
Discharged for disability,	do	5	do	153
Missing in action,	do	—	do	21
Deserted,	do	—	do	260
Cashiered,	do	1	do	—
Resigned,	do	18	do	—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	48

* From Second Battalion.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Forty-ninth Regiment Infantry, New York State Volunteers, or "Second Buffalo Regiment," was organized at Buffalo, by Colonel, afterward Brigadier-General D. D. Bidwell, in the fall of 1861. Its several companies were recruited principally thus:

Co. A, in Chautauqua	County,	by Captain	Henry N. Marsh.
Co. B, in Erie	do	do	John F. E. Ploystead.
Co. C, in Westchester	do	do	Charles H. Palmer.
Co. D, in Erie	do	do	William F. Wheeler.
Co. E, in Erie	do	do	Reuben B. Heacock.
Co. F, in Erie	do	do	Erasmus W. Haines.
Co. G, in Chautauqua	do	do	Jeremiah C. Drake.
Co. H, in Niagara	do	do	Charles H. Moss.
Co. I, in Chautauqua	do	do	Rasselas Dickinson, Erastus D. Holt.
Co. K, in Chautauqua	do	do	Alonzo J. Marsh.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Daniel D. Bidwell,	Assistant Surgeon, William W. Potter,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. C. Alberger,	Chaplain, H. Benson,
Major, George W. Johnson,	Adjutant, Wm. Ballymore,
Surgeon, James A. Hall,	Quartermaster, Henry D. Tillinghast.

Special Orders No. 397, September 18, 1861, accepted and numbered the regiment; assigned to it, in lieu of an incomplete company merged with other companies, the "Fremont Rifles" of New York, Captain Palmer, as Company "C"; and appointed field officers as above. The regiment was mustered into the United States service, September 18th.

The State issued to the regiment 846 United States percussion muskets, model 1842 (cal. 69) smooth, 15,000 ball cartridges, 25,000 percussion caps, 100 common and 18 wall tents.

Governor Morgan, on behalf of the State, presented the regiment, before its departure for the seat of war, with a national flag. The ladies of Buffalo and the Hon. Wm. Fargo presented a second national banner, in the spring of 1862. A regimental banner was presented to the Forty-ninth Battalion, at Bucksville Junction, in April, 1865.

In obedience to Special Orders No. 398, September 20, 1861, the Forty-ninth proceeded on the same day to Washington.

It was first brigaded with the Thirty-third and Seventy-ninth New York and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Colonel Stevens, as the Third Brigade of General W. F. Smith's Division. In October, the Seventy-ninth New York was detached, and the Seventy-

seventh New York took the place of the Eighty-sixth New York, which had taken the place of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, detached, and General Davidson took command of the brigade.

In March 1862, the brigade, composed of the Thirty-third, Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York and the Seventh Maine, with the division, was assigned to General Keyes, Fourth Corps. On the formation of the Sixth Corps in May, 1862, it was assigned to that corps, and, with the same brigade and division, it remained therein throughout its term of service.

On the night of September 27th, the Forty-ninth crossed the river, into Virginia, and took its position in the advance of the army, a position held almost continually thereafter. Its first active service occurred in a skirmish near Lewinsville, October 14th, where several of its men were wounded. It lay in camp near Lewinsville till March 10, 1862, when it moved in the advance toward Manassas, but the evacuation of that point being reported, it marched through Fairfax to Cloud's Mill, near Alexandria. After nine days of almost intolerable exposure and hardships in "Camp Misery," it embarked from Alexandria for the Peninsula.

Landing at Fortress Monroe on the 25th, it, next day, marched to near Warwick, drew up in line of battle, and moved through the woods, but found only traces of the very recent flight of the enemy. On the 27th, it returned and went into camp near Newport News.

On April 4th, the army advanced and took position before Yorktown—the division three miles distant at Lee's Mills—where ensued three days' continuous skirmishing with the enemy. The regiment, with the division, took no part in the assault of the rebel works called the battle of Lee's Mills; but throughout the month it was heavily engaged in building earth-works on the front, under fire by day and danger of attack by night, and amid constant and destructive exposures and hardships. On the morning of May 4th, the Forty-ninth, with its division, crossed the Warwick, to and through the just evacuated works, and began the pursuit of the enemy. At the battle of Williamsburgh, on the 5th, the regiment supported batteries on both the right and left flanks.

About the middle of the month the Sixth Corps was organized, from Franklin's division of the First Corps and Smith's division of the Fourth Corps, under command of General Franklin. On the 23d, the Forty-ninth, Davidson's brigade, Smith's division, supported

the advance of Stoneman's cavalry toward Mechanicsville, but did not engage in the capture of that place, which took place on the next day. Falling back to Gaines' Mills, it lay in camp there until June 5th, when it crossed the Chickahominy, encamped near the enemy's picket line, and again, under burning sun, heavy rains, pestilent miasma, the fire of the enemy by day and his almost unfailing attacks, at night, engaged in throwing up intrenchments.

The regiment took part in the battles of Golden's Farm and Garnet's Farm, June 18th and 26th. Its division covered the retreat of the army to Savage's Station, where, on the 29th, the brigade made a charge which won the compliments of that beloved General of division, "Baldy" Smith. Still covering the retreat, it fought at White Oak Swamp and, supported the right flank in the fearful battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st. On the next day, it reached Harrison's Landing and lay in line of battle all night. The enemy again shelled the camp; the division again advanced and drove him back. Remaining at the Landing six weeks, the Forty-ninth, with its brigade, built a large fort and mounted guns thereon. Here also it shared in the review of the corps by President Lincoln and General McClellan.

On the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula, the Forty-ninth with its brigade, under Colonel Irwin of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, (General Davidson having been transferred to the Department of the Missouri,) crossed the Chickahominy, marched to Yorktown, Big Bethel, and reached Hampton on the 21st of August. Embarking on the same day, it arrived at Alexandria on the 23d and went into camp near Fort Ellsworth.

The Sixth Corps was ordered, on the 29th, to the support of General Pope, who had for several days been contending with Lee and Jackson. But its advance was so delayed by some inexplicable influences extraneous to itself, that it did not arrive in the field in season to render General Pope the desired aid. On the 31st, it marched back to Fairfax Court House, but next day returned and held Centerville Heights, the Forty-ninth doing picket duty on the field.

On the 1st of September, the regiment, with the corps, returned to Alexandria. It subsequently, during the year, participated in the battles of Crampton's Pass and South Mountain; the famous charge of the corps after the third repulse of Sumner's corps at Antietam;

the review of the corps by President Lincoln at Bakersville; and it protected, with its brigade, the removal of the pontoons, after the retreat of the army at Fredericksburg.

At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, the Forty-ninth, Colonel Bidwell, with its (Third) brigade, General Neill; Second Division, General Sedgwick; Sixth Corps, General Hooker, advanced from winter quarters near White Oak Church to Falmouth.

The services of the regiment at Fredericksburg, were thus reported by General Neill:

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the General commanding the division, that, on the night of May 2d, 1863, in obedience to orders, I led my brigade across the pontoon bridge at Mansfield, on the Rappahannock, about three-fourths of a mile below Fredericksburg, posting two regiments, the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New York, as pickets, in front of the enemy. At twelve o'clock, midnight, my brigade was ordered to march along the Bowling Green road toward Fredericksburg. While waiting to get the word, the enemy attacked the left of my picket line, held by the Forty-ninth New York. The Forty-ninth repulsed them and held their ground."

In the storming of the heights, on the third, the Forty-ninth, with the Twentieth New York, formed the right reserve of the first line of battle.

"On the morning of the 4th of May, the enemy attempted to turn our rear, when I led four regiments of my brigade back toward Fredericksburg and checked them. I must not omit to mention, on the morning of the fourth, a brigade of rebels advanced to take an earth-work near the plank-road, which was then occupied by our troops, when two companies of the Forty-ninth New York, and one company of the Seventh Maine, supported by the Forty-ninth New York, in conjunction with two pieces of Lieutenant Martin's battery, entirely routed the whole brigade, and the three companies of infantry afore-mentioned, capturing two hundred prisoners and the colors of the Fifty-eighth Virginia.

"On the evening of the 4th of May, about 5 o'clock, the whole of Longstreet's corps came up the Richmond road, as re-enforcements, attacking my right and front, massing large numbers of his infantry in the ravines, which were held by their troops. After

losing about one thousand men, I was obliged to retire, my regiments being unable to cope with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and fearful lest in the position I then held they would be captured by the enemy piercing our lines in rear, between us and Banks' Ford. * * * The stubborn resistance of my brigade at that time, I believe, enabled the Sixth Corps to recross the Rappahannock at Banks Ford in the night." * * *

On the 13th of June, the Forty-ninth, with the corps, withdrew from before Fredericksburg, and moved by forced marches toward Washington, arriving at Fairfax Court House on the 19th; thence moved through Centerville to Bristow Station, where it aided in guarding the passes from the Shenandoah; thence through Drainsville, Edwards' Ferry, Poolesville and Bainstown, to Hyattstown. With the corps under General Meade, it moved rapidly through Morrisville, New Market, Mount Airy Station, arriving at Manchester June 29th.

At 5 o'clock P. M., July 2d, the Sixth Corps, after marching 250 miles in less than seven days—on the last day 38 miles under a blazing sun—carrying arms, accoutrements, ammunition and rations for five days — reached the battle-field of Gettysburg. Neill's brigade was sent to the left to support a division of Slocum's corps. The Forty-ninth supported artillery, without loss, though under fire of shells and bullets, withdrawing from the front at 10 o'clock P. M., and remaining in reserve during the remainder of the contest.

On the 5th, it moved in pursuit of the enemy through Fairfield, losing in a skirmish there one killed and five wounded, doing provost duty for two days at Waynesboro, fording the Antietam Creek on the 11th, marching to Funkstown, and, with the brigade, rejoining the corps on the 12th near Hagerstown; took position in line of battle, but, the enemy again retreating, pursued rapidly through Boonestown and Middletown to Berlin. Crossing the Potomac here on the 19th, the division left the corps for reconnoissances, rejoining it in a week later at Rappahannock Ford, four miles from Warrenton, after having pursued the enemy 140 miles south from Gettysburg.

About the middle of September, the regiment marched to Sulphur Springs, crossed the north fork of the Rappahannock, and, after a march of sixteen miles, camped within four miles of Culpepper.

Early in October, the Forty-ninth advanced to Cedar Mountain, returned to Culpepper, crossed the river at Rappahannock Station, and followed the foe to Brandy Station; thence returned and crossed the Rappahannock, marched by way of Warrenton Junction, Kettle Run, Bristow, Manassas Junction, crossed Bull Run at Blackman's Ford, and occupied Centerville October 14th, in advance of Lee's army. On the 17th, pursuit was resumed through Chantilly, Gainesville, New Baltimore, to Warrenton.

November 7th, the corps moved to Rappahannock station, and drew up in line of battle. The brigade, holding the front line of the right, scaled the embankments, and on the second assault, by a hand-to-hand fight, took the fort. The regiment, after witnessing the engagement with Lee's army at Mine Run, went into winter quarters, near Brandy Station, early in December. In the latter part of the month, about 175 of the 230 original members present, re-enlisted for three years or the war, and were furloughed in squads for thirty days. Nearly the whole number would have re-enlisted had not the orders of the War Department, requiring the re-enlistment of three-fourths of all (instead of original) members present, forbidden the regiments returning home in a body to recruit.

The signal incidents of the winter encampment were the great religious revival, the review by General Grant and the Russian Admiral, and the re-organization of the army under General Grant. When it again took the field, the Forty-ninth (Third) brigade was composed of the Forty-third, Forty-ninth, Seventy-seventh and One hundred and twenty-second New York, Seventh Maine, and Sixty-first Pennsylvania regiments, under General Neill; General Getty commanding the second division, and General Sedgwick the Sixth corps.

May 4th, 1864, the Forty-ninth, with the corps, broke camp at Brandy Station, crossed the river at Germania Ford, and in the Wilderness, on the 5th and 6th instant, with its brigade under Colonel Bidwell in the first line of battle on the right, bore the heaviest assaults for thirty hours of overwhelming forces. On the evening of the 6th, the corps took the breastworks, the brigade holding the right flank, and at midnight received the last desperate but vain assault of the foe. At Spottsylvania, and throughout the carnival of death which continued till June 5th, the regiment participated in the glorious deeds and terrible losses of its command. Leaving Brandy Station 384 strong, it lost at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania,

North Anna and Coal Harbor, 61 killed, 155 wounded and 30 missing. Among the killed were Adjutant Hause; Captain Ploystead, company B; Captain Wiggins, company C; Captain Hickmott, company F; Captain Terry, company G, and Lieutenants Valentine and Preston. Major Ellis, while leading the regiment in a daring charge, received wounds from which he died in August. On the 12th of June, crossing the Chickahominy, the corps advanced to Charles City on the James; crossed the river on the 16th and on the 17th the division relieved Brooks' division of the Eighteenth Corps before Petersburg. The brigade occupied the front line of riflepits on the 22d, but the army having failed to take the city by surprise, the regiment proceeded to Reams Station to cut the Weldon railroad.

In July, when Early threatened the Capital, the old Sixth hastened to Washington, arriving there on the 11th, to the joyful relief of friends and fearful surprise of foes. The part borne by the Forty-ninth and by the Third Brigade in the engagement of the next day, is thus described by the eloquent writer of "Three Years in the Sixth Corps:" * * * "The brave Colonel Bidwell and his brave brigade marched past the Fort [Stevens] into the valley beyond, the President, the members of his Cabinet and the ladies praising the hardy, soldierly bearing of the men as they passed. They formed in two lines of battle, in rear of the skirmish line of the First Brigade, the Seventy-seventh New York, on the right of the line, then the Seventh Maine, and then the Forty-ninth, the Forty-third New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, and One Hundred and Twenty-second New York forming the second line. The advance line was in charge of Colonel French [of the Seventy-seventh].

"According to preconcerted arrangements, Colonel Bidwell was to signify to General Wright, who remained in the fort, his readiness for the attack by a signal from the new flag of the Seventy-seventh, which had not yet been baptized in battle; then the great guns in the fort were to open a storm of shells upon the rebel position, especially upon a house behind which and in which numbers of rebels had all day found refuge; then General Wright was to signal from the fort the command to advance and the brigade was to rush to the charge. Thus with a perfect understand ing on the part of all concerned, the brigade took its place.

"The flag of the Seventy-seventh waved the signal of readiness, the heavy ordnance in the fort sent volley after volley of thirty-two pound shells howling over the heads of our men into the midst of the rebels, and through the house where so many of them had found shelter, and then, at the command of Sedgwick's "men of iron," the brave fellows started forward. They reached and passed the skirmishers, and the white puffs of smoke and the sharp crack from their rifles became more and more frequent, first the rattle of an active skirmish, and then the continuous roar of a musketry battle.

"In magnificent order, and with light steps, they ran forward, up the ascent, through the orchard, through the little grove on the right, over the rail fence, up to the road, making straight for the first objective point, the frame house in front. The rebels at first stood their ground, then gave way before the impetuous charge.

"The President, the members of his Cabinet, and the ladies, as well as military officers in the fort, and the crowd of soldiers and citizens, who had gathered about it to witness the fight, watched with breathless interest the gallant advance, as our boys pushed forward, keeping their line of battle perfect, except when, now and then, some regiment, having the advantage of ground, in its eagerness got a little in advance of others, until they saw the rebels take to flight. Then the crowd at the fort rent the air with exultant cheers, and, as the boys reached the house, the people were wild with excitement, shouting and clapping their hands, leaping and dancing with joy.

"But the rebels did not yield without resistance. They met our men bravely, and, though forced to seek safety in flight, turned and poured their volleys into the ranks of the pursuers.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, commanding the Forty-ninth, a brave man, who had never shrunk from danger, and who had shared all the varied fortunes of the brigade since its organization, fell mortally wounded. * * * * *

"At the summit of the ascent the Confederates were strengthened by their second line of battle, and here they made a stout resistance; but even this position they were forced to abandon in haste, and as darkness closed in upon the scene, our men were left as victors in possession of the ground lately occupied by the rebels, having driven their adversaries more than a mile.

"The Vermont Brigade now came to the relief of the boys who had so gallantly won the field, and the Third Brigade returned at midnight to the bivouac (near Fort De Russey) it had left in the morning. But not all returned. Many of those brave fellows who went with such alacrity into the battle had fallen to rise no more. In the orchard, in the road, about the frame house and upon the summit, where the rebels had made so determined a resistance, their forms were stretched upon the green sward and on the dusty road, stiff and cold. Many more had come to the hospital severely injured, maimed for life or mortally wounded.

"The little brigade, numbering only a thousand men when it went into action, had lost two hundred and fifty of its number. The commanding officer of every regiment in the brigade was either killed or wounded."

"The Forty-ninth lost, besides its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson (killed), twenty-one killed and wounded."

The Sixth Corps, General Getty commanding, and two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps, now constituting a new army under General Wright, began the pursuit of the enemy, by the way of Tennallytown, Potomac Cross Roads, Poolesville, Ball's Bluff, Leesburg, Loudon County, to Snicker's Gap; then returned by Leesburg, Drainsville, Lewinsville, Langley, to Tennallytown. On the 26th of July, the corps again moved to the Shenandoah, marching day and night, by Frederick, Jefferson, Knoxville, Newton, Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry, arriving at Halltown on the evening of the 29th. Thence it was, without rest, the next day ordered back in haste to Frederick, Early's raid upon Chambersburgh having been reported. At length, after so many days and nights of forced marches, the corps made a brief halt at Buckeyestown, five miles from Frederick. Here occurred the death and burial of the brave and beloved Major Ellis, of the Forty-ninth, described in the able work, above quoted, as follows:

"Among the most energetic and brave officers of our Third Brigade, was Major Ellis, of the Forty-ninth New York. He had been wounded at Spottsylvania, while leading a charge against the enemy at the terrible 'angle.' A ramrod had passed through his left arm, and bruised his chest near the heart. He was taken to Fredericksburg, from whence he went to Washington, and thence home. Returning to his command before he had fully recovered, he was advised by medical officers not to attempt any

severe duty. But being detailed to the staff of General Russell, commanding the First Division, he at once resumed active military duties. On these recent marches, the Major, weary of inaction, had taken command of a body of men who acted as additional provost-guard to the division. In this position he had exhibited his usual energy, though it was thought by some he executed his duties with too great severity. Ever since receiving his wound he had complained of severe neuralgic pains in the region of the heart. Except that his pain was slightly more acute than usual, the Major retired to his tent on the night of the 3d, in his accustomed health. In the morning he sent his servant from the tent for a moment, and when the man returned the Major was dead. An autopsy was made by the writer of these pages, in the presence of about twenty of his professional brethren. A sharp splinter of bone from one of the ribs was found with its acute point piercing vital organs.

"The funeral display was the most imposing ever witnessed in any corps of the Army of the Potomac.

"The remains were laid in state in a large tent near General Russell's head-quarters, wrapped in a silken flag, and the tent itself was draped with the Stars and Stripes. Presently the Major's regiment, the Forty-ninth New York, came as mourners, unarmed, and formed in two ranks, facing each other, near the tent. Then the Chaplain of the Forty-ninth led in a short religious service, very appropriate and very impressive, while the whole of the First Division was being formed in two parallel lines facing each other, and about eighty paces apart. The service over, a regiment of heavy artillery came to act as escort. The remains, inclosed in a rude coffin, wrapped in the flag under which he had so often fought, were placed in an ambulance, and the funeral cortege began its slow march through the long lines of sun-burned veterans who stood on either side. First in the procession was the escort, the muskets of the men reversed, preceded by a band playing a solemn dirge. Then the ambulance, with the remains, the Major's hat, coat and sword lying upon the coffin; then his riderless horse, saddled and bridled, and led by a servant; then the regiment as mourners; and, finally, General Russell and the staff of the First Division, with the division flag, and the staff of the three brigades of the division, and our Third Brigade, Second Division, each with its flag, with a large concourse of officers, personal friends of him whose remains were thus honored.

"As the cortege proceeded with slow steps between the lines of soldiers, they stood with arms presented, and the colors of the regiments drooped as the procession passed. Thus attended, the remains were conveyed to the railroad station, three miles distant, where they were placed on board a train for Washington."

Early in August, the Sixth Corps was temporarily assigned to the new "Middle Military Division" under command of General Sheridan. On the 5th, it again moved, proceeding to Monocacy Junction, thence by cars to Harper's Ferry and Halltown, and onward, till on the 13th it set its pickets at one end of Strasburg, those of the enemy holding the other. On the 16th, it fell back to Opequan creek, near Charlestown, where, on the 21st, the enemy opened fire upon it; the Forty-ninth, which had seventy-five men on the skirmish line, losing eight killed and wounded. On the next day it fell back again to Halltown, but not being attacked, moved thence to Berryville. On September 17th, the three years' term of the Forty-ninth expiring, eighty-nine veterans, under Major Breeze, returned to Buffalo. Arriving there on the 20th inst., they were received with distinguished honor and mustered out.

At this time about 1,550 names had appeared on the rolls of the regiment. The 410 members remaining were consolidated into four companies, and, under Lieutenant-Colonel Erastus D. Holt, assigned to the old Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, as the Forty-ninth Battalion. The battalion took part in the terrible battle and glorious victory of Opequan creek, September 19th, also in the splendid engagement at Fisher Hill, September 21st, 22d. Bidwell's brigade here captured six guns of the sixteen taken from the enemy. At the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October, the corps, in reserve near Middleton, checked the advance of the enemy, who was driving the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and then at the order of Sheridan, just arrived in hot haste from Martinsburgh, charged and routed the foe. The battalion lost thirty-seven killed, wounded and missing, and their former beloved Colonel, General Bidwell.

With its brigade, under Colonel French, the battalion returned to Winchester, and in December to Washington; thence to the front, before Petersburg, where the brigade, under the fire of nine of the rebel guns and against heavy re-enforcements, took and held the enemy's picket line near Squirrel Level road.

On the 2d of April, 1865, the Forty-ninth, with the Seventy-seventh, formed the front center of the assaulting and triumphing column, and planted its flag on the works, "the first union color on the South Side road." Its victory was gained with the loss of Colonel Holt, wounded (and dying a few days thereafter), and of a number of men.

The battalion, with the corps, followed Lee's army as far as Clover Hill, and then returned to Burkesville Junction.

At the closing of the war the Forty-ninth Battalion closed its noble career.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 27TH, 1865.

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers	18	Enlisted Men	274
Killed in action,	do	—	do	11
Died of wounds,	do	—	do	4
Deaths by disease,	do	—	do	10
Honorably discharged,	do	4	do	149
Dishonorably discharged,	do	—	do	2
Discharged for disability,	do	3	do	30
Missing in action,	do	—	do	—
Deserted,	do	—	do	18
Dismissed,	do	—	do	—
Cashiered,	do	—	do	—
Resigned,	do	—	do	—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	2

FIFTIETH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fiftieth regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. V., afterwards Fiftieth Engineers, was organized at Elmira, in the summer of 1861, by Colonel Charles B. Stuart. Its several companies were recruited in the middle and western parts of the State, and principally as follows.

Co. A.	by Captain	George W. Ford,	Co. H.	by Captain	Edmund O. Beers,
Co. B.	do	William O. Smalley,	Co. I.	do	John E. R. Patten,
Co. C.	do	Wesley Brainard,	Co. K.	do	John B. Murray,
Co. D.	do	Bolton W. O. Grady,	*Co. L.	do	H. B. Dexter,
Co. F.	do	Portius C. Gilbert,	*Co. M.	do	Rich'd Middleton.
Co. G.	do	Walker V. Personius,			

* Joined at a later period.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Charles B. Stuart,
Lieutenant-Colonel, William H Pettes,
Major, Frederick E. Embick,
Surgeon Hazard A. Potter,
Assistant-Surgeon, Charles N. Hewitt,
Chaplain, Edward C. Pritchell,
Adjutant, Edward C. James,
Quartermaster, Charles B. Norton.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service about 850 strong, September 18, 1861. Special Orders No. 398, September 20, 1861, accepted and numbered the regiment, and appointed field officers as above. The State issued to it, at Elmira, on the 19th, 830 U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1822 (cal. 69), smooth, altered; 15,000 cartridges and 25,000 caps. Other issues were made by the Government at Washington.

The services of the Fiftieth regiment, up to the close of the year 1862 are reported by Adjutant Edwin Y. Lansing, under date of

"HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTIETH REGT., N. Y. VOL. ENGINEERS.
Camp at Aquia Creek, Va., *February* 15, 1863.

"On the 18th September, orders having been received from the Secretary of War to proceed to Washington, D. C., the regiment left its camp at Elmira, and (by the way of New York) arrived at Washington about the 21st. Here it remained in camp for about a week, when it was ordered to proceed to Hall's Hill, Va., at which place it arrived toward the last of the month, and was then placed in the Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Butterfield, and in General Fitz John Porter's division. From the time of its arrival at Hall's Hill, until the 22d of October, 1861, the members of the regiment were engaged in drilling in the infantry exercise, and in preparing themselves for the infantry service.

"On the 22d October the regiment was detailed, by order of Major-General McClellan, for duty as sappers, miners and pontoniers, and was ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., at Washington, D. C.

The regiment, having again returned to Washington, went into camp near the Navy Yard, and, from the time of its arrival, until the 18th March, 1862, officers and men were engaged in perfecting themselves in the pontoon drill, in sapping and mining and the construction of batteries, and in fitting themselves in every way for the service to which the regiment had been detailed.

"On the 19th March, 1862, the regiment left its camp at Washington, and marched with the Army of the Potomac to Alexandria, and thence to Yorktown, Va., where it arrived on the 16th of April. During the entire siege of Yorktown the men were actively employed in the construction and repairing of bridges, earth-works, and approaches to the entrenchments of the enemy.

The regiment, during this siege, was greatly exposed to the firing of the enemy's guns, but fortunately, and almost providentially, no serious casualties occurred.

"After the evacuation of Yorktown, and on the 11th of May, 1862, the Fiftieth left its station before Yorktown, and arrived, on the evening of the 12th, at a point five miles above West Point, Va., on the Pamunkey River. It afterwards marched to White House, Va., arriving there on the 18th. A short time was spent at White House in making up and repairing pontoon trains for service in the field. The regiment was then divided into detachments; a portion being selected to take charge of the pontoon bridge train of the army; another portion being sent to Tunstall's Station on the Richmond and York River railroad, where they reconstructed a railroad bridge. The regimental head-quarters, with the remainder, moved on to Dispatch Station, where they reconstructed and repaired the railroad bridge over Chickahominy river.

"These detachments joined each other again at the regimental head-quarters about the 1st of June. From that time until the 13th of June the entire regiment was engaged in constructing trestle, crib and pontoon bridges wherever they were needed for the passage of troops across Chickahominy river.

"The regiment participated in all of the operations in front of Richmond with the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. Magazines were constructed, roadways planned and laid out, bridges built, and all duties assigned to the command were well and faithfully performed.

"A substantial bridge, known as the Woodbury bridge, was constructed across the Chickahominy almost entirely by the regiment. On this bridge the main body of the army crossed.

"During the change of base and the Seven Days' fight, from the station in front of Richmond to Harrison's Landing on the James river, the regiment preceded the army and was actively employed in reconnoitering and laying out roads, and in constructing all bridges necessary for the passage of the army.

"The Fiftieth reached Harrison's Landing on the evening of the 2d of July, and bivouacked on the banks of the James river.

"At Harrison's Landing the regiment was again divided into detachments. A portion of it was engaged in laying out roads and earth-works. Another portion was sent to Hampton, Va., to take

charge of the engineer property at that place, and still another portion was engaged in the construction of a bridge near the mouth of the Chickahominy river. This bridge was known as the "Long Pontoon Bridge," and over it most of the army crossed, on the march from Harrison's Landing.

"A pontoon bridge of about 300 feet in length was laid by the detachment at Hampton across Hampton creek, Va. This bridge proved of great service during the march of the Army of the Potomac to reinforce General Pope.

"On the movement of the army from Harrison's Landing, the head-quarters of the regiment, with three companies, left that station, and, marching daily by a different road than the one passed by the main body of the army, arrived at Hampton, Va., on the 19th of August. The remaining companies were still detached on various duties — a portion being at the bridge above named and a portion at Hampton, Va.

"On the movement of the army to re-enforce General Pope, the head-quarters of the regiment, with five companies, was sent from Fortress Monroe to Alexandria, Va. The remainder of the regiment still remained detached — a portion at Fortress Monroe and a portion with the main body of the army, in charge of the pontoon bridges.

"On the 3d September, orders having been received from the Commanding General, the regimental headquarters, with five companies, left the camp at Alexandria, and marching to Washington, encamped on the same ground occupied by the regiment before it entered on the Peninsular campaign. At this camp the companies again joined each other. They did not, however, remain together long. On the 12th, four companies were detached and sent in charge of the pontoon-bridge trains to Harper's Ferry, and there joined the army under General McClellan.

"At Berlin, Md., and at Harper's Ferry, Va., this detachment threw the pontoon bridges across the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, on which the army crossed into Virginia. The companies stationed with the head-quarters at Washington were, in the meantime, engaged in strengthening and repairing the forts and bridges within the defenses of Washington, and also in making new pontoon boats and repairing the old ones, many of which had been badly damaged during the Peninsular campaign.

"On the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, three of the bridges at Berlin, Md., were taken up by order of Major-General Burnside, and were brought to Washington by a portion of the detachment that constructed them. The two remaining bridges were left there in charge of a detachment, which still remains there to protect and keep them in repair.

"After a large addition of boats had been made to the train, it was taken by a detachment of four companies from Washington to a point opposite Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock river. In the meantime the head-quarters, with four companies, went down the Potomac to Aquia Creek, Va. Two of these four companies have since been sent to join the detachment before Fredericksburg. The remaining two companies have, since their arrival at Aquia Creek, been engaged in reconstructing docks which were destroyed by General Burnside on his march to re-enforce General Pope, and in building new ones where it was found necessary. They have also assisted in repairing the bridges and track of the military railroad between Aquia Creek Landing and Falmouth, Va. One company of the regiment was left in Washington, where it still remains in charge of the engineer workshops of that city.

"On the 11th of December, the detachment of six companies from the regiment laid three bridges across the Rappahannock river, in front of the City of Fredericksburg, under a galling fire from the enemy, secreted in houses and rifle-pits, on the banks of the river.

"The firing of the enemy was entirely musketry-firing; but, notwithstanding the great advantages which they possessed in aiming at the men on bridges, who were without means of returning their fire, and unprotected by shelter of any kind, the range of their guns was too low, and the loss to the regiment was not large. The loss consisted of one captain killed and three captains wounded; six enlisted men killed and thirty-six wounded—making a total of forty-six killed and wounded. That the firing of the enemy was too low, was shown by the condition of the boats after the bridges were completed. Most of them were riddled with bullets, and on the morning of the 12th it was found necessary to replace many of the boats to save the bridge from sinking.

"Here, as at Yorktown, the escape of the regiment from an overwhelming loss was almost miraculous. Its good fortune can be accounted for only by the bad firing of the enemy.

"The regiment has at different times, during the operations before Yorktown, on the Peninsular and in front of Washington, undergone many hardships and exposures. Still, its ranks, in consequence of the large number of recruits received, now compare favorably with those of other regiments in the field; and it is found, at the end of the year 1862, to be just as capable and ready to perform its appropriate duties as it was when it left its first encampment at Washington, at the beginning of the war.

"By an act of Congress of July 17, 1862, this regiment was accepted and recognized as a regiment of the Volunteer Engineers, 'on the same footing in all respects in regard to its organization, pay and emoluments, as the corps of Engineers of the Regular Army.' It, therefore, ceases to be a regiment of infantry, as registered on the records of the State."

At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, in 1863, the Fiftieth proceeded to Falmouth, and there did noble service, as described in a letter from Corporal Putnam:

"On the 28th of April, at three P. M., we left camp and wended our way toward the river (Rappahannock), for the purpose of laying a bridge, which was carried into effect the next morning. The result was as follows: We were all night in getting our train to the river, at which place we arrived at five o'clock A. M. on the 29th inst. We found plenty of troops there, ready to cross as soon as convenient. Volunteers were called for, to cross the river and dislodge the enemy, who lay hidden in their rifle-pits. They reached the river banks, when a brisk fire ensued, preventing the infantry from crossing.

At about 9 A. M. volunteers were called for from our regiment (Fiftieth), to row the infantry across. The ranks were soon filled for that purpose, and we started for the river at a double-quick, where the troops were in waiting for us. A heavy fire of musketry greeted us, as we approached the river. The bullets flew above and around our heads like straws in a whirlwind. But despite all their efforts to hold us in check, we launched our boats, and they had no sooner struck the water before they were filled with troops eager for the onset. And in much less time than it takes me to tell it, we had crossed the river, driving the rebels from their hiding places, and taken possession of the ground that, only a few moments before, the rebels occupied, disputing our crossing. General Wadsworth was present, and could not wait for us to lay the

bridge, but swam his horse across the river and took charge of the troops on the other side.

"As soon as we got through with rowing troops across the river, we commenced laying two bridges. Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes was in charge of the lower bridge, and Major Beers (and a more worthy officer can not be found in the army of the Potomac) the upper one. In about one hour's time, we had spanned a river of about 250 feet, with two substantial bridges, capable of holding up either infantry or artillery. * * There were but very few killed or wounded on either side. We took about one hundred prisoners."

General Benham issued at this time the following highly complimentary order to his command, to which the Fiftieth belonged:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14. } "Head-quarters Engineer Brigade, Camp near Falmouth, Va., *May* 13*th*, 1863. }

"The General commanding the Engineer Brigade feels it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to testify to their services, and express his warmest approbation of their unremitting labors and gallant conduct during the late movements of the army across the Rappahannock.

"This brigade (temporarily kindly assisted at times by other regiments of this army) has, during the eight days' struggle, laid down and removed nine different bridges over the river, each from 100 to 140 yards in length; and five of these have been relaid at other points, making fourteen bridges in all, at different distances along the line of the river, for twenty-five or thirty miles. In one case, two bridges were, as ordered, taken up after darkness had set in — were transported some sixteen miles over bad roads, and were ready for being laid at the points ordered within some ten to eleven hours, a feat believed to be unprecedented with such bridges, either in our own or any other country. And through all these labors and exposures — whether in the laying of the first bridges when the oarsmen of the brigade so gallantly exposed themselves (as was necessary), more than all others—or in the laying of the bridges, as in the lower position at Banks' Ford, under a severe fire of shot and shell—or in the heroic night-struggle for the preservation and repairing of their bridges during the flood of the river at the Upper Ford, on which so much depended — in all cases, from every field officer in command of a bridge, through every junior

officer, to the youngest private in the brigade (as far as known to your General), the highest and most unflinching devotion to duty has been shown; and the brigade deserves, as it has received, universal commendation.

"Along this line of river *it has been wanted everywhere — and it has been everywhere when wanted*; and in this movement, at least, it has earned the proud motto of the British Corps of Engineers: '*Ubique, quo fas et gloria ducunt*' — for it has been *everywhere where glory leads.*

"By order of Brigadier-General H. W. Benham."

On the 5th June, the Fiftieth aided in laying a bridge across the Rappahannock, below the mouth of the Deep Run, near Franklin's Crossing, displaying its wonted fortitude and bravery, "The conduct of all our men was most admirable. The Fifteenth and Fiftieth New York, and the regular battalion behaved manfully, and withstood a murderous fire at close range. Our casualties are five or six killed, and thirty-five to forty wounded. Among the former we have to lament Captain Charles E. Cross, of the regular engineers, Fiftieth New York, shot through the brain, while at the river bank, in charge of the bridge details. He was a gallant and accomplished officer, and his loss is deeply regretted. He had rendered valuable services at every former crossing, and was promptly at his post again, when he was struck by the fatal bullet."

In June Colonel Stuart resigned, and Colonel Pettes was promoted to the Colonelcy. During June and July, companies A, C, F, G, H, and K, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, were at Williamsport, Frederick, Harper's Ferry and Berlin, at which last place they laid a bridge more than 1,500 feet long. The remaining companies were at Washington, and not as actively employed. In October the companies in the field received the following complimentary order:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 21. "Head-quarters Engineer Brigade, *October* 28th, 1863.

"The commanding General has the pleasure of acknowledging the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, commanding the detachment of the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, which were ordered to remain at the front near the Upper Rappahannock while the remainder of the Engineer Brigade was ordered to its

depot to prepare bridges for an advance at the lower part of the river on the 10th inst.

"This report of the unwearied efforts of the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, in their rapid construction and removal of the several bridges on the Rappahannock and upon the smaller streams on this side, with their persevering and successful efforts for preservation of their trains through the six days' march of the Army to its new position, merits and receives, from the General, the highest commendation, not only for Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, whose promptness, efficiency and gallantry have been conspicuous on so many previous occasions, but also for the officers and men of his fine regiment who were with him and whom he reports to have behaved most admirably through this whole movement. These officers and men may rest assured that though their comrades now at this station were not called upon, as was hoped for, to aid in the other expected point of attack, they still share largely in the pride and pleasure of feeling that these services have been performed by their own special comrades in arms.

"By Order of Brigadier-General Benham."

In December, 1863, more than three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted for the war.

About the 1st of April, 1864, Companies B, C, D, G, L, and M, were ordered from Washington to Rappahannock Station to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding, who, with his detachment, had served that winter on the front. The Engineer Brigade having been dissolved, the Fiftieth, now about 1,750 strong, was divided into detachments, and assigned as follows :

The first detachment, Companies B, F, and G, under command of Major Brainard, to the Second Corps ; second detachment, Companies E, H, and L, under Major Beers, to Sixth Corps ; third detachment, Companies K, M, and D, under Major Ford, to Fifth Corps ; "Flying Pontoon" detachment, Companies C and I, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding. Company A, under Colonel Pettes, remained in Engineers' department at Washington.

The opening of the campaign of 1864, with the Fiftieth, is thus described by Lieutenant George T. Dudley, Company M, third detachment, under date of

"Fredericksburg, May 11, 1864.

"After two weeks' hard work, we have at last brought up at this noted city, now converted into a vast hospital for our sick and wounded heroes. We broke camp at Rappahannock Station two weeks ago yesterday, crossed the river, took up the bridge, and remained there until Tuesday noon, when we received orders to proceed to Germania Ford, and have a bridge down by morning. We arrived there about 10 P. M., and remained in the woods, one-half mile from the Ford, until 3 A. M., when we proceeded to lay the bridge. It was expected there was considerable force to oppose us; therefore, before daylight, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, First Vermont and Eighth Illinois Cavalry crossed to clear the way. Fortunately there were only a few pickets to oppose them. They fired a few shots and skedaddled. We had our bridge done, and troops crossing by 7 o'clock, and from that time until night it was one continuous mass of troops.

"All the forenoon Company C, had a canvas bridge, by the side of ours, for the crossing of infantry troops only. The Fifth Corps crossed first, and then the Sixth. The next day the Ninth crossed, and the wagon trains, numbering thousands of wagons. That night, at 8 o'clock, we received orders to proceed to the front, in light marching order, with three days' rations. We left a guard with the train at the bridge, and started for the front, about ten or twelve miles off. About 3 o'clock we lay down for a couple of hours, and at 6 we arrived within one-half mile of the advance, and there found the rest of the regiment. We were ordered into the advance rifle-pits, and there remained all day. A few shells reached us, but wounded only one man, in Company E. I think his name is Allen.

"It was a terrible day; the fighting as fierce as in any battle of the war. Lee, as usual, massed his troops and charged on our left, with demoniac yells. But it was of no use. Volley after volley met them, and they broke and ran. At noon all was quiet along the line. Soon we knew the meaning; Lee was massing on our right. But it was of no use. The charge was repulsed. Lee had met his match. About 10 P. M. we received orders to return with our detachment to Germania Ford. We arrived there about three in the morning, rested until seven, took up our bridge, and at noon had marched to Ely's Ford, distant about 12 miles. Some of our men fell out, as the day was intensely hot, and we marched very

rapidly. Within an hour after leaving Germania, Russar's rebel cavalry came down and captured the pickets of the Third New Jersey cavalry doing duty there, and which had been our rear guard to Ely's Ford.

"We put down a bridge that night for a train of ambulances to cross upon, as the wounded were ordered to Rappahannock that way. They had hardly crossed, and streams of men wounded in the arm or hand, were coming in, when they were ordered back to this place, as it was not safe to proceed. In the morning we took up the bridge, marched through Chancellorsville to the Fifth Corps trains, and remained with them until Saturday noon, when we were again ordered to the front with three days' rations. We arrived there in the afternoon in time to witness some splendid artillery firing. The rebels drove our skirmishers from a line, and we had to retake it. They threw a few shells and solid shot in return, some of which struck within a few yards of us. No one hurt. This was all the fighting Saturday the 14th. We marched here last night, and are to fix the roads, as they are almost impassable from the recent rains." The same writer at a later date continues: "On the 18th of May we laid a bridge in front of the Lacey House, and finished repairing roads. The next morning companies M, and D, broke camp — leaving K, with the bridge — and marched to the front, arriving at General Warren's head-quarters about six and a half P. M. Saturday, we followed the corps train on the flank movement. We arrived at North Anna river, Jericho Mills Ford, at 3 P. M., on Monday the 23d, and assisted company C, to put down their canvas bridge. By 5 o'clock, the Fifth Corps was all over the river and preparing coffee, when Ewell's Corps made a desperate attack, for the moment driving us. The "Iron Brigade" for the first time broke and ran, but was immediately rallied and into the fight again. For an hour the firing — artillery as well as musketry — was the severest I have ever heard. Then it slackened, and away went the first division on a charge, driving the rebels like sheep, and taking many prisoners. For half an hour the firing continued, and then loud cheers announced our success. Just as the firing commenced, I was moving, with my company and company D, nearer to the bank of the river, to camp for the night. The first shells were thrown at a white house on our left, where General Warren had made his head-quarters, but, having too great an elevation they passed over the house, bursting rather

closer to us than was agreeable. We were ordered to the rear at double-quick — some of our boys being pretty well scared, but fortunately no one was hurt. A battery of the Fourth and Fifth United States artillery opened on the Johnnies, and very soon silenced them. About 8 P. M., I took a squad of men over the river, by the battle-field, and worked on the road until 3 o'clock the next morning, that the supply train might get to the front with rations. We remained at this place until Friday, and then followed the army to Hanover Old Town. We camped here for the night, having been in the saddle 19 hours — all of us nearly played out. We found company K here with the pontoon train, and the next day laid a bridge at Dabner's Ferry. From here we marched to White House, repairing roads and building bridges. The roads were lined with contrabands going to White House. Some of them had their goods loaded in ox carts, with a good yoke of oxen to draw them, while others had all they could carry in bundles on their heads. All on their way to *freedom*."

During the Battle of Coal Harbor the second detachment erected several batteries, one within 100 yards of the rebel works; also several hundred yards of advance line of rifle-pits. On the night of the 12th June, the third detachment laid a bridge for the Fifth Corps across the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, with the loss of one man. During the month the regiment laid a bridge, 1,800 feet long, across the same river at Cole's Ferry; and, assisted by a detachment of the Fifteenth N. Y. V. Engineers, another across the James, near Point Powhattan, which was said to be "the longest military bridge ever laid, consisting of 100 pontoon boats and being 2,010 feet in length."

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated in the regiment by a reunion of the officers in Major Brainard's quarters. This and part of the succeeding month were spent by ten companies of the regiment, near General Meade's head-quarters, in making gabions, &c., for the siege of Petersburg. During the Autumn of 1864, the regiment was engaged in building forts and fortifications before Petersburg. In the December expeditions of the Fifth Corps, to destroy the Weldon Railroad, the regiment rendered its usual efficient service, laying and taking up bridges, on the Nottaway river.

The following account and reports, by Brevet Brigadier-General Ira Spaulding, of services from January 1st, 1865, to muster-out,

will more fully illustrate the preceding services of the regiment, and the nature of engineering operations:

On the 1st of January, 1865, the regiment was located as follows: half of Company A, with small details from other companies for the workshops, were with Colonel Pettes at the Engineer Depot in Washington. The other half of Company A was with Brigadier-General H. W. Benham, commanding the Engineer Brigade at City Point.

The remaining detachment of eleven companies, with a total strength of about 44 officers and 1,600 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ira Spaulding, Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., was encamped near Poplar Grove Church, in front of Petersburg. This detachment, having in charge six pontoon-bridge trains (being all the field pontoon trains of the Army of the Potomac), and two siege trains, was constantly employed in repairing and rebuilding bridge trains, making gabions, fascines, chevaux de frise, wire entanglement and abattis, and in building forts, batteries and covered ways. It was attached to Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, and acted directly under the orders of the Chief Engineer.

That portion of the regiment with Colonel Pettes, at Washington, was engaged in building and repairing bridge materials and wagons, and forwarding the same, with siege material, to City Point.

The half company, with Gen. Benham, assisted in the charge of the Field Depot of Engineering Material at City Point, and in forwarding the same to the detachment at the front. To describe all the operations of the detachment, during the siege of Petersburg, would fill a volume. The following reports will explain the general operations of the detachment up to the time when the enemy's lines were broken on the 29th of March, 1865:

"Headquarters Detachment Fiftieth N. Y. Vol. Engineers,
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., *December* 16, 1864.

"Colonel: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations of this command, since the date of my last report (November 25, 1864) up to the evening of this day:

"At the date of my last report, all the field pontoon trains of the army were in park near Fort Stevenson, to which point they were moved on the night of the 18th of November. During the week

ending Friday, December 2, nearly all the men in my command were engaged in clearing ground near my present camp for parking pontoon trains and corraling the animals. About forty acres of ground were cleared, corrals built and fenced in for over two thousand animals, and gateways and gates put in at the entrances of the several corrals. On the 1st of December all the pontoon trains were moved to the ground prepared for them, and the animals placed in the new corrals.

"In compliance with your orders, I sent, on the morning of the 4th inst., a detail of one sergeant, two corporals and twenty men, to report to Captain Davis, Signal-officer at Fifth Corps Headquarters, for the purpose of constructing a signal-tower. Captain Davis returned the men, with a message that he was not yet prepared to commence the work. He called on me on the 1st inst., and requested that I would furnish an officer to superintend the construction of the tower. I replied that, with your approval, I would furnish an officer and men to build the tower, provided I could control the design; but that I was not willing that one of my officers should be held responsible for a work put up at haphazard, which might or might not be successful. After Captain Davis had seen you on the subject, it was arranged that I should do as I proposed, he undertaking to furnish all the material. I accordingly detailed Captain Hine, with his company, to build the tower, and furnished him with the plan. Up to this time, on account of the late movement of the several corps, but little has been done toward furnishing material. Colonel Fisher, Signal-officer, who now has charge of delivering the material, undertakes to furnish it as speedily as practicable, so that the work will probably be commenced in a few days.

"On the morning of the 5th inst., I sent Captain Folwell, with two companies, to repair the work in front of the Ninth Corps, on the right of the Norfolk railway; and on the morning of the 6th inst., I sent a detail of two more companies, Captain Dexter commanding, to repair the works on the left of the Norfolk railway.

"Captain Folwell reports that, during the night of the 5th, and during the day and night of the 6th inst., the revetments, damaged scarps and damaged abattis, were repaired at all points from Fort McGilvery to the Norfolk railway. Two new doors were also placed in the magazines at Fort Morton. On the morning of the 7th inst., I sent directions to Captain Folwell to investigate the

matter of suspected mining by the enemy in front of Fort Steadman. He spent an hour and twenty minutes in the listening gallery, and heard noises which might easily be imagined to proceed from miners at work. These observations he reported to Major-General Parke, and by his directions to the Chief Engineer.

"Captain Dexter reports that up to noon of the 7th inst., the revetment of the breastwork on the left of Battery No. 21, and the repairs on the breastworks between Battery No. 20 and Fort Rice, were all completed. Also, about two-thirds of the requisite quantity of material delivered for revetting the second line from Fort Meickle to the Norfolk railway.

"About noon on the 7th inst., I sent orders for all these officers to return to camp with their commands, except Lieutenant Tuttle and twenty-five men, to prosecute investigations in regard to suspected mining; and, in obedience to orders from Major-General Meade, I reported to Colonel Tippins, commanding head-quarters troops. During the afternoon of the same day, all the pontoon trains on the field, except a train of twenty canvas boats and the train of twelve canvas boats absent with Brevet Major Van Brocklin, were, by order of Major-General Meade, returned within the defenses of City Point.

"On the morning of the 9th inst., by your orders, I sent Brevet Major Folwell, with three companies, to stockade the gorges of all the work in front of the Sixth Corps, from battery 24 to Fort Keene, and Brevet Major McDonald, also with three companies, to do the same in front of the Second Corps, from Fort Urmiston to Fort Seibert. About 2 P. M., and when the work above mentioned was but partially done, I received your orders to withdraw all my men from these works, except one non-commissioned officer at each point, to direct the details from the garrisons as to the manner of doing the work, and to report to Colonel Tippins. Before my men had reached camp I learned that Colonel Tippins had marched with his command toward Hatcher's Run, and I sent an officer to report to him. He sent me word that he had no orders for me, and requested that I should report to Major-General Humphrey, which I did. General Humphrey had no orders for me, and my men remained in camp during the night.

"About 3 P. M. on the 10th inst. I received orders from you to march my whole command, and a bridge train, with the reserves of the Ninth Corps, to the assistance of General Warren, and to report

to General Potter. I should have mentioned before that, on the evening of the 6th inst., I sent Brevet Major Van Brocklin, with a bridge train and a detachment of about three hundred men of my command, to report to General Warren and accompany his expedition.

"I moved my command out of camp at 4 P. M., marched to the Jerusalem plank-road, reported to General Potter on the way, and was assigned a position in his column. The troops were marched all night, and at 5 o'clock the next morning we bivouacked near Freeman's Bridge, on the Nottaway river. About 11 A. M. the head of General Warren's column reached the river on the south side, and Major Van Brocklin commenced throwing his bridge. General Potter sent me an order to report to duty to General Warren, and the latter directed that I should throw another bridge from the north side as speedily as possible. Brevet Major Folwell immediately moved his train to the river, and commenced the construction of his bridge. Major Van Brocklin's bridge, consisting of eight boats in short spans of sixteen feet, was completed in one hour and three minutes, some delay having been caused by cutting down the north approach. Length of bridge one hundred and fifty feet. Major Folwell's bridge, consisting of seven boats in long spans of twenty feet, was completed in about thirty-five minutes. Length of bridge one hundred and sixty feet.

"As soon as the first bridge was completed the troops commenced crossing, and continued to do so in compact order until the rear guard crossed, about 5½ P. M.

"During the afternoon Major Van Brocklin moved all his wagons and surplus material to the north side, to be ready for loading when his bridge should be dismantled. At 4 P. M. General Warren gave permission to remove one of the bridges, and I directed Major Folwell to remove his. In the space of thirty-five minutes the bridge was dismantled and loaded, and the train moved off to the high ground. At 5½ P. M. he informed me that his troops had all crossed, and the remaining bridge could be removed. I immediately sent Lieutenant Morrison across the river, with twenty men, to deploy as skirmishers, to prevent the enemy's sharp-shooters approaching the river in the dark before the bridge was all removed, deployed a large force from my own command along the north bank, and the removal of the bridge commenced. The night was quite dark, but in about one hour the

bridge was dismantled and loaded. Our skirmishers were withdrawn by the last boat, and the train was moved to the high ground near the Jerusalem plank-road. Here the teams were unharnessed and fed, and the men lay down to get a few hours' rest. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., I started on my return, with my command and trains, passed all of General Warren's command before they had moved out on the road, and, having the way clear, we reached our old camp at 12½ P. M. The men suffered somewhat from wet and cold feet during the night of the 10th inst., the mud and snow rendering it very hard marching, and during the night of the 11th the cold was very severe.

"Brevet Majors Van Brocklin and Folwell both speak highly of the manner in which their officers and men performed their duties as pontonniers, and the rapidity with which their bridges were built is an evidence that their commendations were well deserved. Major Folwell mentions specially Lieutenant Owens, Sergeants Newell and Surdam, as deserving favorable notice."

The following is Brevet Major Van Brocklin's report of his operations from the time he left camp, on the evening of the 6th inst., until he rejoined, at the Nottaway river, near Freeman's, on the 11th inst:

"I left camp, with my detachment and pontoon train, at 6½ P. M., on the 6th inst., and marched to the Jerusalem plank-road near Fort Stevenson, reporting to Major-General Warren on the way. Here I bivouacked until 7 o'clock the next morning, when the march was resumed in a southerly direction, following the Jerusalem plank-road. At the crossing of Warwick swamp, the bridge had been destroyed. A temporary crossing was made on one side of the road, over which the infantry crossed, while Co. "C," being in advance of the train, built a bridge across the stream and covered it with chess. About one and three-fourths hours were occupied in constructing this bridge, when the train was again moved forward. By directions of General Warren, I left Company "G" at this place, to construct a corduroy road across the swamp on the side of the main road, with instructions to join the detachment again when the rear of the column had passed. The pontoon train arrived at Freeman's Ford on the Nottaway river at 2½ P. M., I immediately began, with my company, to lay down the bridge. The bridge consisted of eight boats, the bays being fifteen and one-half feet each. The bridge was constructed in one hour and

ten minutes, therebeing delay in preparing the northerly approach. The descent to the bridge from that side was abrupt, and caused considerable delay and confusion in crossing the supply train, which passed the bridge during the night. Two army wagons and teams went into the river while this train was crossing, one through gross carelessness of the driver, the other I attributed to the awkwardness of the team, and darkness. The bridge received but little damage, although in one case the team fell into the end of one of the boats. A few broken balk and chess and a hole through the canvas were the only damages. This bridge was taken up on the southerly side of the river, on the morning of the 8th, and the train started in the direction of Sussex Court House at 7½ A. M. The march was continued through the day, and we camped at night on the Halifax road, about four miles north of Jarret's Station.

"December 9th. The train started again at 3, A. M., in a southerly direction along the line of the Weldon railroad, and halted about two and one-half miles north of Three Creek, at about 3 P. M. A section of the train was moved down to the creek, and a bridge laid across. This bridge consisted of two boats, the center span being fifteen and one-half feet. This bridge was taken up December 10th, and we started on the return march at 7 P. M. Camped for the night at Sussex Court House, and moved, the following morning, at seven A. M., to the Nottaway river at the former crossing, and laid down a bridge in the same manner as before, occupying one hour and three minutes. Here the detachment joined the main body of the regiment under your command."

Brevet Major Van Brocklin was complimented in General Orders by the Major-General commanding the Fifth Army Corps, for his skill and promptness in managing the pontoon trains during the expedition.

Colonel Spaulding continues his reports to the Chief Engineer, as follows:

"Head-quarters, Detachment 50th N. Y. Vol. Engineers,
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., *Jan.* 21, 1865.

"Colonel: I have the honor to transmit the following report of engineering operations of this command, for the week ending Friday, January 20th, 1865:

"The work upon the battery at the left of Fort Keene has been continued during the past week, under the general direction of Brevet Major Macdonald, with daily details of about two hundred men from this command. This work is a small lunette, containing two barbettes and three embrasures, originally thrown up, and very roughly revetted, by infantry. The stockade for closing the gorge of this work is one hundred and eighty-five feet in length, with flanking arrangements. Brevet Captain Van Rensselaer (who relieved Major Macdonald) reports that this stockade was completed last evening. To-day he has been at work, with one company of the regiment, in getting in new revetments and raising the parapet, and this part of the work is about one-sixth done.

"The cold weather of the past week has caused the work upon the signal tower to progress but slowly, it being very difficult and hazardous for men to work at such an elevation upon insecure footing, when the weather is cold and stormy. Brevet Major Hine reports all the material on the ground, one hundred and thirty feet framed, sixty-eight feet raised, and sixty-four feet completed.

"On Tuesday, the 17th inst., I sent Lieutenant Paine with one company of this command, to make some repairs and renewals of the works on a part of the Ninth Corps front. The work required was as follows: A new magazine, to be constructed in Battery Ten. In Fort Morton, two magazines to be floored and drained. In Fort Davis, one magazine to be drained, floored, and sheathed. In Fort Sedgwick, one magazine to be sheathed, and another to be sheathed and drained. In Fort Davis the magazines in the salients to be strengthened, and three drains under the parapets to be framed and lined. Lieutenant Paine reports all of the above-mentioned work completed, except revetting one of the chains in Fort Davis. This will be completed to-morrow, if the weather shall permit.

On Thursday the 19th inst., I sent Captain Dolan, with his company, to repair Forts Stevenson, Blaisdell, Patrick Kelly and Bross. In the construction of these forts, too little berme, in most cases, had been left for works that were to be maintained for any considerable length of time. The consequence was, that the scarp in many places had caved into the ditch, and in some instances the parapet had followed the scarp. Seven hundred men from the Fifth Army Corps reported to Captain Dolan, and for the past two days these men, together with one company of engineer troops, have been at work upon Forts Stevenson, Blaisdell, and Bross.

Nothing has as yet been done on Fort Patrick Kelly. The amount and character of the repairs upon these forts will best be described when they are completed.

"On Saturday, the 14th inst., I placed the following officers of this command in charge of corduroy roads: Lieutenant Warfield, all roads within the lines of the army and from the Jerusalem plank-road, and the defenses of City Point. Lieutenant Bacon, all roads between the Jerusalem plank-road and the Weldon railway. Lieutenant La Grange, all roads from the Weldon railway to the southern limits of the lines occupied by the Second Corps. During the past week, these officers, with details from this command, and details of men and teams from the Sixth and Ninth Corps, have built several additional bridges and put the corduroy roads upon their respective sections in good repair. Lieutenant Warfield reports the road in the vicinity of Cedar Level in bad condition, but as this work is outside the limits of the Ninth Corps, the road not much used, and large details being required from other work, you deemed it unadvisable to make any repairs on it at present.

"During the week, four hundred and fifty-six gabions have been made by my men and brought into camp. Also twenty sections of chevaux de frise. Six sections of the latter, and a coil of wire, were sent to Fort Sedgwick this morning, in charge of Lieutenant Taylor, with directions to instruct the commanding officer of the garrison, as to the manner of fastening these sections together with wire.

Considerable progress has been made with the drawings of the wooden and canvas pontoon wagons, showing the modifications and improvements it has been found advisable to introduce in actual practice on the field. I have also sent for a French pontoon truck, and will have it arranged and rebuilt for the canvas train.

"Head-quarters Detachment 50th N. Y. V. Engineers,
Near Poplar Grove Church, Va., *February* 11, 1865.

"Colonel: I have the honor to submit the following report of Engineering operations of this command, for the week ending Friday, February 10th, 1865:

"The weather has been so cold and windy during the past week that little could be done on the signal tower. The posts have all

been raised and secured in their positions, and twenty-six (26) additional feet of the tower completed, making one hundred and thirty (130) feet of the tower completed at this date. Brevet Major Hine reports that three or four days of mild weather will enable him to complete the work.

"On the 4th inst., Captain Dexter, with a detail of two companies from this command, commenced delivering materials for and constructing a strong line of abattis around Fort Fisher. On the 5th inst. this abattis was completed on the front and flanks, and sufficient material delivered for extending it along the face, but it could not be placed in position until the camps in the vicinity were removed. This abattis was further strengthened by two lines of wire, interlaced with the branches, and a wire entanglement placed in front of the abattis.

"On the 6th instant, Captain Dexter commenced opening a road from Fort Cummings to Armstrong's Mills on Hatcher's Run. The details for this work were two companies of this command from the 6th to the 9th instant, both inclusive, fourteen (14) teams from the Second corps on the 8th instant, and four hundred (400) men and forty (40) teams from the Ninth Corps on the 9th instant. Captain Dexter reported the work completed on the evening of the 9th instant, having constructed double corduroy bridges over all the ravines and low grounds and cut a double track through the timber.

"On the morning of the 5th instant, I sent Brevet Major Van Brocklin, with four companies of this command, to report to you on the Vaughan road near the crossing of Hatcher's Run. On the 6th instant, this detachment was engaged in repairing the Vaughan road, building corduroy bridges over small streams. At 9 P. M. of the 6th instant, Major Van Brocklin received orders from you to construct an additional bridge over Hatcher's Run. This bridge was about 250 feet in length. The material was carried from the roads by Major Van Brocklin's detachment, and the bridge completed about 1½ A. M. of the 7th instant.

"On the morning of the 7th instant, I sent an additional company from this regiment, to report to Major Van Brocklin, and he commenced the construction of a permanent corduroy road from Hatcher's run to Fort Seibert. The following details have been engaged on this work:

"February 7th, five companies, Fiftieth Engineers and twenty teams from Second Corps; February 8th, five companies, Fiftieth Engineers, 2,000 men and 100 teams from Second Corps; February 9th, five companies, Fiftieth Engineers, 2,000 men and 100 teams from Fifth Corps; February 10th, five companies, Fiftieth Engineers, 2,000 men and 100 teams from Fifth Corps.

"This corduroy road is now completed for about three miles, with the exception of covering a portion of it with earth.

"On the 8th instant, Brevet Major Van Brocklin, leaving Captain Van Rensselaer in temporary charge of the work on the corduroy road, made a reconnoissance for an extension of the United States Military railroad to Hatcher's Run, and, by your directions, reported the result to Colonel Batchelor, Chief Quartermaster Army of the Potomac.

"On the 9th instant, Captain Van Rensselaer took charge of the unfinished work on Fort Fisher, this work having been turned over to him by Captain Howell, United States Engineers. No details were turned over with this work. The detail for this fort, on the 10th instant, was one company of this command and fifteen hundred (1,500) men and ten (10) teams from the Sixth Army Corps.

"The repairs on the several forts on the rear line and which were commenced on the 19th of January by Captain Dolan, were as follows: At Fort Stevenson the ramps, banquettes and gun platforms required repairs, about fifty (50) feet of the scarp on each face to be revetted, gratings to be placed over the drains, the entrances of three magazines to be revetted, and the exterior slope to be removed and dressed off. At Fort Blaisdell, the whole revetment and parapet were to be moved in, four feet, gun-platforms, banquettes, ramps and embrasures to be rebuilt. The above works in these two forts are completed. The work required on Fort Patrick Kelly, was about the same as on Fort Blaisdell. The revetment on this fort has been moved in, and the barbettes nearly completed, but owing to the late movement on Hatcher's Run, the work on this fort was suspended. The work on Fort Bross required the revetment and parapet to be moved in, four feet, the ditch to be drained, embrasures to be cut on the parapet, and revetted, and a magazine to be built. This work is completed, except the earth-work in moving in the parapet. This work was also unfinished at the time of the late move of the army. To com-

plete these works, would probably require a detail of about four hundred (400) men for three days.

"Four hundred and ninety-six (496) gabions have been made during the week and brought into camp, and four hundred and eighty (480) issued at Fort Fisher, the battery on the left of this fort, and for the repairs on the works on the Ninth Corps lines."

From the time of forcing the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, the detachment of the Fiftieth, with portions of its bridge and engineer trains, participated in all the movements of the army, opening and repairing roads, bridging rivers, etc., from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, and was at the head-quarters of the army when General Lee surrendered his army on the 9th of April.

From Appomattox Court House, the detachment returned to Burkesville, where it was joined by the half of company "A," that had been at City Point. Two companies, under the command of Major M. Van Brocklin, with two pontoon bridge trains, were sent with the Sixth Corps to Dansville, to operate against General Johnston's army. The remainder of the detachment joined the engineer brigade under General Benham, and marched toward Dansville as far as Clover Station, about five miles beyond Staunton river. There timber was got out and delivered for rebuilding, by the Construction Corps, of the railway bridge over the Staunton river, which had been destroyed by the enemy on his retreat. This bridge, about 600 feet long and from fifty to sixty feet in height, was rebuilt in two and a half days, most of the timber being brought a distance of six to eight miles. Pontoon bridges were also built across Staunton and other rivers. General Johnston having surrendered his army, the engineer brigade returned to Burkesville and thence to Richmond.

When the Army of the Potomac marched through Richmond, the right of the line (post of honor) was given to the Fiftieth. On the march from Richmond to Fredericksburg, the Fiftieth was again detached from the engineer brigade, bridging rivers, &c. The Rappahannock was bridged near Fredericksburg, where, on former occasions, many brave men of the regiment laid down their lives in the same service. The detachment remained in camp near Fredericksburg for several days, waiting for troops and trains to cross the river. The bridges were then dismantled, the wooden pontoons and their appropriate bridge material made up in rafts, and

sent in tow of a steamer to Washington, and the detachment, with the balance of the bridge and siege trains, marched to rejoin the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Washington.

At Washington, the engineer material and bridge trains were turned in at the Engineer Depot, and the Quartermaster property, including over 2,000 animals, to the Quartermaster's Department. The field pontoon trains of the Army of the Potomac had been brought to unusual efficiency under the care and management of this detachment, and it was with a proud consciousness of having well done their duty, that the soldiers of the Fiftieth surrendered their trust.

From the crossing of the Rapidan, in the spring of 1864, to the close of the war, no pontoon bridge material was ever lost, destroyed, or abandoned to the enemy, nor were any troops ever kept waiting for the prompt construction of these bridges.

The long lines of works in front of Petersburg gave abundant evidence of the skill and industry of the officers and men engaged in their construction.

The Fiftieth participated in the review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, and was nominally mustered out of service on the 13th of June, 1865. It proceeded to Elmira under the command of Ira Spaulding, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Vols., and was there finally paid off and discharged on the 30th of June, 1865.

The Fiftieth Engineers was always a favorite, as well as gallant, regiment. Prior to June, 1863, its decimated ranks had been twice recruited by Colonel Stuart, and in 1864 it was again filled to its maximum of eighteen hundred with a surplus of over two thousand privates who volunteered for the regiment in Western New York. These latter were, by order of General Grant, distributed to the Fifteenth Engineers and other New York regiments.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY, 1864, TO JUNE 4, 1865:

Mustered out with the Regiment,	Officers	50	Enlisted Men	1858
Killed in action,	do	1	do	1
Died of wounds,	do	—	do	1
Deaths by disease,	do	1	do	219
Honorably discharged,	do	28	do	415
Discharged for disability,	do	—	do	160
Dishonorably discharged,	do	1	do	7
Missing in action,	do	—	do	1
Deserted,	do	—	do	110

Dismissed,	Officers	4	Enlisted Men	—
Cashiered,	do	1	do	—
Resigned,	do	13	do	—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	1	do	11

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862:

Strength of the regiment January 1, 1862,	Officers	36	Enlisted Men	808
Recruits during the year,	do	18	do	503
Killed in battle,	do	1	do	6
Died of disease, wounds, and other causes,	do	1	do	45
Discharged for disability (resignations, transfers, &c.),	do	16	do	180
Deserted,	do	—	do	36
Strength of the regiment January 1, 1863,	do	36	do	1044

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, New York State Volunteers, was organized in New York City in October, 1861, by Colonel, afterwards Brevet Major-General, Edward Ferrero. It was formed by the consolidation, under Special Orders No. 421, October 16, 1861, of three organizations, the "Shepard Rifles," six companies; "Scott Rifles," two companies; and "Union Rifles," two companies; and retained the name of "Shepard Rifles." Its several companies were recruited in New York, and principally thus:

Co. A,	by Captain	John G. Wright,	Co. F,	by Captain	Francis C. McIlvaine,
Co. B,	do	Stephen W. Chase,	Co. G,	do	Samuel H. Sims,
Co. C,	do	Wm. D. Campbell,	Co. H,	do	R. Charlton Mitchell,
Co. D,	do	Morris Hazard, Jr.,	Co. I,	do	David R. Johnson,
Co. E,	do	George W. Merritt,	Co. K,	do	Thomas Phillips.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Edward Ferrero,	Assistant Surgeon, Charles W. Torrey,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Potter,	Chaplain, O. N. Benton,
Major, Charles W. Le Gendre,	Adjutant, Augustus J. Dayton,
Surgeon, Ephraim W. Buck,	Quartermaster, Daniel W. Horton.

Of these officers, Colonel Ferrero had, for some six years, been a field and staff officer of State troops, and he was at the time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh New York Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel Potter was a grandson of the venerated Doctor Nott of Union College, and son of Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, and had been First Lieutenant of the "New York Rifles." Adjutant Dayton had seen service in the Brooklyn Thirteenth.

The State issued, October 21, 1861, to the regiment, 870 United States Percussion Muskets, model 1842 (cal. 69) 13,000 ball cart-

ridges and 20,000 caps. Magnificent banners were presented through Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, the early, active and faithful friend of the regiment honored with his name. On the 31st of October the Fifty-first, about 850 strong, took its departure from the State, proceeding to Annapolis, the rendezvous of General Burnside's Expeditionary Corps, to which it had been assigned. It was brigaded in the Second Brigade (of the three brigades of the land division), General Jesse L. Reno, in the following order: Twenty-first Massachusetts, Colonel Morse; Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Colonel Hartrauft; Fifty-first New York, Colonel Ferrero; Ninth New Jersey, Colonel Allen; and Sixth New Hampshire, Colonel Converse. Subsequently and throughout its period of service, it was connected with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps. Embarking at Annapolis, January 6th 1862, on the great North Carolina Expedition, it shared the perils and discomforts of the tempestuous passage, and of the fearful storm off Hatteras. Two companies remained on board of the gun-boats in Hatteras Inlet until the evening of February 7th, 1862, taking part in the action of the day between our fleet and that of the enemy and the forts on Roanoke Island. The remaining eight companies participated in the engagements of the 8th, on Roanoke Island, officially reported upon by Colonel Ferrero. "I received an order from General Reno, on the morning of Saturday, the 8th of February, 1862, at about half-past seven o'clock, to form line on the right of the second brigade. The regiment started at about eight o'clock, A. M., in the rear of the First Brigade. After having marched a distance of about half a mile, we met three companies of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. I halted my column, and allowed them to take their position. Following then on the main road up the Island, and marching a distance of about half a mile, I received an order from General Reno's Aid to force our way through a dense jungle in the direction of the fighting. On arriving near the rear of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, I received an order to advance and take position on their left.

"Finding the swamp almost impassable, owing to the dense growth of underbrush on the right of my line, I ordered four companies of the right wing, viz., A, G, D and I, to push forward toward the left, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter. Said companies advanced and entered the fire on the left of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. During the engagement of the above

companies in said position, the firing was very galling, but it was replied to with great vigor, by both men and officers. I ordered the companies of the left wing to push forward toward the right. Finding it impossible to engage the enemy, on account of the Twenty-first Massachusetts regiment being in front, I ordered the men to lie down, in order to avoid the shower of bullets from our own troops as well as those from the enemy. The enemy finding that they were outflanked, commenced to retreat, when the order was given by General Reno to charge. The right wing charged, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, while I led the left wing.

"Having advanced a few paces in front of the Ninth New Jersey and the Ninth New York, I found their fire was directed into our ranks. I halted my men, and orderd the signal for cease firing to be sounded by my bugler, which was understood by all the troops in the vicinity. At that moment the cry came to charge, when all charged, my right wing arriving at the fort first. Captain J. G. Wright, of Company A, color company, arrived with his company, and planted the American flag upon the ramparts, in advance of any other regiment. It was the first American flag on the fort. Captain Sims, of Company G, and Captain Johnson, of Company I, took possession of the guns of the fort. I led the left wing down the main road, followed by the Ninth New York, crossed the moat, and halted inside the fort. On arriving inside of the fort, Lieutenant Springweiler, of Company K, brought me a wounded officer, who was a Lieutenant in the Wise Legion, of Virginia, whom he found lying a short distance off.

"After remaining at the fort about fifteen minutes, I rallied my men, formed line, and started up the main road in pursuit of the enemy. On arriving at the end of the island, I found that two boat loads of the enemy had escaped, but one containing O. Jennings Wise, severely wounded, and four others, had been captured, and were in charge of the Ninth New York. The four prisoners were transferred to my charge, and I left them in a house which was guarded by our troops. Ascertaining that General Reno had advanced across the island to the left, I immediately followed, and arrived in time to receive an order from him to place a chain of sentinels to encircle the grounds and barracks of the captured enemy, which was executed, and remained upon duty until relieved by the Ninth New Jersey. The men and officers under my com-

mand behaved with a coolness that was really surprising for men who were under fire for the first time. On Sunday morning, the 9th inst., I received an order to detail a company to plant the American flag on one of the captured forts on the sea-shore."

This first signal victory of the Union arms was achieved with a loss to the regiment of two killed and fifteen wounded.

On the 14th of March, the regiment was engaged in the action before Newbern, the only New York regiment present, and greatly distinguished itself, as reported by correspondents. * * * * "General Reno's brigade were still attacking the redans and small battery on the right of the railroad, and firing was very heavy. The Twenty-first Massachusetts was engaging the battery of five small pieces. The Fifty-first New York, the first of the redans, the Ninth New Jersey the next two, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania were still in reserve. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert B. Potter, of the Fifty-first New York, when in advance with Captain Hazard's company of skirmishers, was shot through the side and fell, but making light of the wound, he got his servant to put on a bandage, and in a few minutes had returned to his place and was cheering on his men. The brave General Reno came to the front of his line, on our left, and after surveying, as well as he could through the fog and thick smoke, the enemy's works, consulted Colonel Ferrero and Major Le Gendre as to the possibility of making a diversion to the front, and turning the enemy's flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, although wounded, limped along the line under a galling fire, using his long saber as a crutch, and cheered the men. Out of seventy rounds of cartridges only fifteen remained, many of the rifles had burst from being overheated, more than a fourth of the officers were killed or wounded (among whom was Captain Johnson, bravest of the brave), and Ferrero could only muster 500 men to charge a rebel force of several thousand in intrenchments; but knowing that where they went the Twenty-first Massachusetts would follow, the diversion was determined upon. Where they were they had no chance to fire except from a bald hillock, upon a concealed enemy, and their only alternatives were to stand their ground and wait at a shoulder-arms for a sortie, retire behind the cover of the hill, or advance over an open space under a galling fire and try to break the enemy's line of defense. The first point to gain was a hillock, within twenty-five yards of the redoubts, which furnished shelter for skirmishers and commanded the works. A volunteer

officer and seventy-five men were called for, and Captain Mitchell, offering himself, was ordered forward, and captured the hill in gallant style. Lieutenant-Colonel Potter now took command of the party, and Major Le Gendre, posted on the rear with his sharpshooters, supported the movement. The reserves were now ordered up, by General Reno, for the decisive charge of the whole brigade. The General, fearing that Colonel Potter's advance party, now lying on the ground, their ammunition all exhausted, might be mistaken for the enemy and fired upon, ordered that a regimental flag should be sent to him to be planted in his position. The color-bearer was disabled by a wound in the leg, so Major Le Gendre seized the flag, and, walking rapidly through the fierce fire, brought the *drapeau sauveur* to the desired position. On his return he was seen by the enemy, who delivered a tremendous volley in his direction, killing and wounding seventeen men, among the latter himself. Twenty minutes after the works were taken."

The regiment lost sixteen killed, among whom were Chaplain Benton, while bravely encouraging the men, and Lieutenant Allen; seventy-one wounded, among whom, severely, were Potter, Le Gendre, Johnson (mortally), Tryon and McKee. Among others conspicuous for their bravery were Mitchell, Holbrook, Coddington, Sims, Stuart, Miller, Wright, Goodrich, Chase. Just before his death, Captain Johnson, "a most intrepid officer, and one who had distinguished himself at Roanoke," remarked that he would willingly die, if it could be the means of suppressing this wicked rebellion and restoring peace to his country.

On the 24th of April, Colonel Ferrero was promoted to the command of the brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, as Acting Colonel, to the command of the regiment.

The Fifty-first remained near Newbern until the 6th of July, when it embarked, with the corps, for Newport News, and thence, on the 21 of August, for Fredericksburg, to re-enforce General McClellan. On the 12th, it marched from Fredericksburg to Slaughter Mountain, and, on the extreme left of General Pope's command, aided in covering the retreat of the army after the battle. It was present at the actions of Rappahannock Station on the 23d, and Warrenton Springs the 24th, without loss. On the 29th and 30th, it participated in the battle of Manassas. On the latter day, forming part of the force on the left, covering the retreat of our army, it attacked

and repulsed the advancing enemy. It is believed to have been the last regiment to leave the field, which it did at a late hour in the night, in perfect order, in column by companies, and wholly unmolested. Its loss in the action was ten killed, forty-eight wounded, and twenty prisoners. At the battle of Chantilly it lost eight wounded and five prisoners, and mourned the death of its former Brigadier-General, the gallant Reno. The regiment reached Washington on the 5th of September, and thence, with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, on the 7th, marched to take part in the Maryland campaign under General McClellan. It arrived at Frederick City during the engagement on the 12th, and fought in the battle of South Mountain on the 14th. In the latter action fell the brave young Lieutenant Springweiler, and eleven were wounded. During the 16th, the regiment was under fire of the enemy's batteries near Sharpsburgh, and on the next day it bore a noble part in the battle of Antietam, making, with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, the famous "charge of the two Fifty-firsts." This action, and that at South Mountain, are thus reported by Brigadier-General Ferrero:

"Head-quarters Second Brigade, Second Division,
Ninth Army Corps, Antietam, *Sept.* 19, 1862.

"General: I have the honor to report that, on Sunday, the 7th inst., according to your orders, my brigade marched from Washington; that our march was resumed daily without noticeable incident until Sunday, 14th inst., when it arrived at South Mountain and engaged the enemy.

"At 3 o'clock, we marched up the Hagerstown road, leading over the mountain, almost to its summit, and there formed a line of battle to support other lines then engaged. At about 3½ o'clock, I advanced by your orders to the top of the heights, in advance of our other forces, and was unexpectedly fired upon from the woods by a large force of the enemy. The sudden fire produced temporary confusion in one of my new regiments. It quickly recovered, however, reforming under a severe fire. My command then advanced, and, after a long and hard fight, lasting until 9 P. M., drove the enemy from their position and occupied the field. We retained possession of the battle-field during the night, having our whole force on guard, momentarily expecting a renewal of the attack. The enemy posted their pickets within a few yards of our lines, and during the night

quietly withdrew their main body. We captured about one hundred prisoners.

"In this battle all the troops under my command behaved with the greatest gallantry. I have to mention, as worthy of particular praise, the conduct of the Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Potter; the Fifty-first, regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. F. Hartrauft; and the Twenty-first regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Colonel W. S. Clark.

"Colonel E. A. Wild, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, was wounded severely in the arm while forming his regiment under the enemy's fire. I annex a list of killed and wounded in this engagement, amounting to killed, ten; wounded, eighty-three; missing, twenty-three; total, one hundred and sixteen.

"On the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, we resumed our march in pursuit of the enemy, coming up with them near Antietam Creek, and bivouacking in front of their lines. During the morning of the 16th we remained in line of battle, the shells from the rebels dropping thickly in our midst. At 2 o'clock we changed our position, moving nearer to the creek, in readiness to attack the enemy in the morning.

"On the morning of the 17th, at about 9 o'clock, by your orders I advanced my forces toward the stone bridge crossing Antietam Creek—a bridge naturally almost impregnable, and very strongly fortified by the enemy.

"We formed line of battle in a corn-field near the bridge, and awaited the result of the attack of some of our other forces, that had preceded my brigade in the attempt to cross the creek.

"The passage of the bridge was, however, very obstinately disputed, and at length I received orders from you to move forward my brigade and carry the bridge at all hazards. I accordingly moved forward my command and carried the bridge at the point of the bayonet at 1 o'clock, losing, in doing so, a very large number of officers and men. The Fifty-first regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. F. Hartrauft, led the charge, followed by the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Potter, the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Carruth, and the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel W. S. Clark.

"After carrying the bridge, I moved forward one regiment to the summit of the hill, to retain the position gained until re-enforce-

ments should arrive, holding the rest of my command on the banks of the creek.

"During the afternoon, the enemy being re-enforced, and with heavy supports of artillery, advanced to drive our forces from their position. According to your orders, I moved forward my brigade to resist this movement, and, forming line, advanced under a storm of shot and shell. My troops, when entering this second battle, were nearly out of ammunition, but, firing every round they had in their boxes, they quietly placed themselves on the ground in their positions, and remained until other regiments had formed in front to relieve them, when, by my orders, they retired in good order from the field, and again marched to the banks of the creek.

"I cannot sufficiently commend the bravery of the troops of my command during these engagements. Both officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry, and I cannot help expressing the pride I feel in commanding such valiant soldiers as they have proved themselves. I have to mourn the loss, in this last battle, of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, a gallant and efficient officer and amiable gentleman, killed at the stone bridge by a shell.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Carruth, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, was slightly wounded. I annex a list of killed, wounded and missing, amounting to killed, ninety-five; wounded, three hundred and seventy-one; missing, six—total, four hundred and seventy-two. Loss in both engagements, five hundred and eighty-eight."

This charge at Antietam, one of the bravest and bloodiest of the whole war, is thus unofficially described. "The fortunes of the day hung upon Burnside's chances of carrying Antietam Bridge. Mc Clellan, breathless, watched the execution of the movement he had commanded; one brigade had tried and failed, another, and it was repulsed, when Burnside, before sending in his veteran companions in arms, dispatched a messenger to Mc Clellan, "I want troops and guns. If you do not send them I cannot hold my position half an hour." The answer was: "Tell General Burnside this is the battle of the war. He must hold his ground till dark at any cost. I will send him Miller's battery, I can do nothing more. I have no infantry. Tell him if he cannot hold his ground, then the bridge to the last man, always the bridge! If the bridge is lost, all is lost." "Well" said Burnside, on receiv-

ing the answer, "we will obey;" and he at once, the sun down, not half an hour of light, sent an order to Ferrero to storm the position and take it at any cost. Adjutant Fowler, of the Fifty-first New York, formed the regimental line, and, when cheering on the men, was shot dead by a rebel sharp-shooter from the bushes which bordered the stream. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania advanced, leading the charge, but the bridge was obstructed, and the progress so slow, that Potter, fearing the delay might be fatal, cried to his men, "Let us force that way; the sooner we reach the other side the better," and springing forward, as young Bonaparte did at Arcola, he dashed through the storm of bullets and grape shot. The whole command followed, with a wild cheer, and the bridge and victory were won. Potter came through unhurt, although his sword scabbard was broken by a canister shot, his seal ring cut off by another, and his clothes almost riddled by bullets."

Attacking the enemy again in the afternoon, the regiment held its position for an hour and a half after its last cartridge had been fired. Its loss was twenty killed—among whom was the brave and noble young Adjutant Fowler—and sixty-eight wounded—among whom were Lieutenants Coddington, Ackerson, Chapman and Berryman, all valuable officers. During the first ten days of November the regiment was twice engaged with the enemy at Jeffersonton and Warrenton Springs, Va., but without loss.

On the 9th of November, Major-General Burnside took command of the army, and consolidated it into three grand divisions, of two corps each. The right grand division, commanded by General Sumner, was composed of the Second Corps, General Couch, and the Ninth Corps, General Wilcox. The Fifty-first remained in the Second Division of the latter, Brigadier-General Sturgis, and Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Ferrero, and, so assigned, moved in the Fredericksburg campaign.

The part borne by the regiment and brigade at Fredericksburg, is thus narrated in a private letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, under date of December 16th, 1862. "We started to attack Fredericksburg, and the enemy's works in the rear of it, on the morning of Friday the twelfth, and experienced so much difficulty in getting the pontoons across, that at head-quarters they began to despair. Finally, part of the Seventh Michigan, and, I believe, Twentieth Massachusetts, crossed in boats, and driving the enemy from the buildings at the "téte de pont," the bridge was completed. Gene-

ral Franklin, I believe, had no trouble in crossing his men, as he got his bridge over early and without much opposition. That day we lay in Fredericksburg, having crossed early in the morning. On Saturday morning, Couch's Corps opened the action and attempted to take the enemy's works on the heights in the rear of the town by assault, but were repulsed. I was ordered at this time, about noon, to take my regiment to support a battery about to open, to cover the advance of our brigade, which renewed the attack on Couch's retiring. About half an hour after this battery opened, it was driven from the field, having suffered severely, but I held the position I had taken until nearly 3 P. M.

"Both brigades of our division were now hard at it, and as ours, the Second, which had the advance, were getting out of ammunition, I was ordered to its support. We had to cross an open plain right in the rear of the town, exposed to a plunging fire for nearly a quarter of a mile, intersected by two or three fences. At this time no other troops were advancing, and our fire in front was rather slack. The moment I appeared, it seemed as if every gun was turned on us—shell, shrapnel, grape, canister, round shot, all came together and in a perfect storm. It exceeded all my previous experience and imagination, the shells bursting right in the ranks, and knocking over five and six files at a time; the ground was strewed with the dead and wounded of the troops who preceded us. We kept closed up beautifully, and came up with the rest of the brigade lying on a slight slope which formed a partial cover. We took the front and opened fire. It took scarce five minutes to get there, but about one-third of my men were left dead and wounded in our track. In front of us the ground sloped down to a ravine, where I believe there is a canal. Here the enemy had rifle-pits concealed. Immediately behind rose the heights, steep and covered with brush-wood on the face, crowned with earth-works and artillery, whilst sharp-shooters seemed to be concealed all over its face.

"Fortunately, just where we were, there was a slight elevation in the plain, from the crest of which it sloped toward the canal or heights, and by lying flat, we managed to escape most of the enemy's fire, and to severely annoy his artillery and infantry on the heights. About half after four, my ammunition began to fail and supports to arrive, and I had permission to withdraw, but I deemed it best to wait until dark, and draw off in company with the Fifty-

first Pennsylvania, about six P. M.; the rest of our brigade returned at about the same time. Griffin's brigade and one of Sykes', composed partly of regulars, held the field Sunday. We relieved them Sunday night, and were in turn relieved at one this morning. We held on Monday the extreme advance point on the line of our attack here on the left, while Couch's regiments, which had held the field to the left, took up a new line some three hundred paces to the rear.

"This was certainly the most awkward and tiresome position I was ever in. We had to lie perfectly flat, as the enemy could depress their artillery sufficiently to rake everything eighteen inches above the surface of the ground, and to raise a head or hand was sure to bring a pop from a concealed sharp-shooter. Lying thus for near thirty hours, with nothing to eat or drink, not daring to move or speak in a loud tone, and not allowed to sleep, after three days and four nights continually under arms, and almost without sleep, used up what little strength we had. To-day I have scarcely a man fit for duty. We returned to our old camp-ground this morning at four A. M. I took into action two hundred and eighty non-commissioned officers and privates, and sixteen officers, including myself. Six officers were wounded and fifty-three privates; ten killed and five missing. The missing are, doubtless, all killed, as when last seen they were all in their proper place. As the regiment was advancing, three shells dropped together, and some forty were killed, wounded, and upset. Every one who could, picked himself up and rushed on; these, doubtless, were not noticed particularly, although their companions think they saw them fall. I thus lost exactly one quarter of my men. Franklin's fight was a more open one, and we have heard that he had the advantage. I learn that our whole loss is about 1,500 killed and 7,000 wounded. Our brigade lost 534 killed and wounded, out of about 2,150, being about the same average as my regiment. The rest of the troops did not suffer so severely, of course, or our loss would have been much heavier in the whole.

"We left the dead on the field, and all their small arms; at least, they were there when I left at one this morning. I got a letter from you the day of the fight, but I can't find it now, and cannot answer the questions you ask. I remember only two of them, those referring to newspaper statements about Antietam and South Mountain. We were across the bridge at Antietam, I think,

before half-past twelve. It did not vary from that ten minutes. I looked at my watch. General Burnside put every man into action that went in at South Mountain, that is, Reno's and Hooker's Corps. Franklin took his in at Crampton's Gap. Tell —— he must send me those boots, or I will be bare-footed. I am quite ill again. I have had my report and many other things to attend to. Love to all. In haste. Yours, affectionately."

At the close of the year 1862, Colonel Potter reports Major R. C. Mitchell and Captain John G. Wright, acting field officers and Captains Sims and Stuart as all having greatly distinguished themselves for skill and bravery on the field; makes honorable mention of Captains D. F. Wright and Francis; states that "the regiment is greatly indebted to its skillful and devoted surgeon William H. Leonard;" and says that "every officer and non-commissioned officer, and almost every private deserve honorable mention for their bravery and devotion to duty."

The Fifty-first participated in the miserable "mud march" and the failure at Banks' Ford, of January, 1863, and then prepared to go into winter quarters. But at the re-organization of the army on General Hooker's taking command, it was transferred to the West, with the Second Brigade, under Colonel Potter, Second Division, Brigadier-General Ferrero, and Ninth Corps, General Burnside. Breaking camp at White Oak Church, it moved, in February, to Newport News, and in March, proceeded by way of Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, arriving in Kentucky, then threatened with rebel invasion, on the 26th. During the latter part of April and the early part of May, it marched to the Cumberland river, thence about the middle of June back to Cincinnati. Thence it proceeded, by way of Cairo, to Vicksburg, in the reduction of which, in June and July, it took part. Ordered to Jackson, Miss., it was the second regiment to occupy that city, July 17th, and its Lieutenant-Colonel, Mitchell, temporarily commanding the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, was the first field officer to enter the city.

The regiment participated in the engagement at Blue Spring, October 10th.

Worn by arduous service, and by the fearful heats, dust and malaria of the Summer and Fall, the regiment was now ordered, with the corps, back to Kentucky. Retreating before a superior force toward Knoxville, they were overtaken by the enemy twelve

miles therefrom, at Campbell's Station, where they made a stand and fought the battle of the 16th of November. During the siege of Knoxville by Longstreet and the rebel forces, from November 17th to December 5th, the regiment was very actively engaged, especially honoring itself in the defense of Fort Saunders, at the assault of November 29th.

In December the greater portion of the regiment, now reduced to about two hundred men, reënlisted for the war, and in January 1864, returned to New York, to furlough and to recruit. At this time the following appeal was issued by General Burnside:

"Authority having been given to the undersigned to recruit the Ninth Army Corps to fifty thousand men for special service (to be hereafter designated by the War Department), he earnestly appeals to the citizens of New York to assist in filling up the following regiments of this corps, belonging to this State; the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first New York.

He calls upon all having the good of the country and the triumph of our arms at heart, to use every effort to help on this work by voting large bounties from their respective towns and counties, by procuring recruits, assisting recruiting officers, and by such other means as their ardent patriotism may suggest. In no place can volunteers be so useful to the cause and so soon become good soldiers as in the ranks of veteran organizations under experienced officers.

The undersigned has every hope that the loyal people of New York will soon send these regiments back to the field with full ranks, to bear a proud part in the closing scenes of this glorious war.

Colonel Charles W. Le Gendre, Fifty-first New York Volunteers, is appointed Chief of the Recruiting Service of the Ninth Army Corps for New York, temporarily, with head-quarters at 598 Broadway.

All communications relating to that service will be addressed to him. Recruiting stations have been established in various sections of the State. Recruits will be received at them, or by any Provost Marshal.

A. E. BURNSIDE, *Major-General.*

By the most earnest efforts of the members and friends of the regiment it was anew recruited nearly to the maximum. Taking the field it proceeded, in March, to Annapolis, and thence by way of Baltimore, Pittsburg, &c., as far as Knoxville again. In April, the Ninth Corps was ordered back to Virginia, where, near Brandy Station, on the first of May, it once more joined the Army of the Potomac; the Fifty-first, under Colonel Le Gendre, remaining in the Second Division, Brigadier-General R. B. Potter.

The regiment shared largely in the hardships, labors, exploits and losses of General Grant's campaign against Richmond. At the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Coal Harbor it lost heavily. In the first, May 5th, Colonel Le Gendre was disabled, losing an eye, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell. Before Petersburg, in front of Cemetery Hill, it participated in the

heavy intrenching and frequent engagements. At the Mine explosion and the assault of July 30, it suffered greatly; losing among others, killed and wounded, Captain Sims, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel, instantly killed, and Major Wright, commanding, paralyzed by the passage of a solid shot between his arm and side.

Moving to the Weldon railroad, it met the enemy, August 21st and again, on the 30th of September, near Poplar Grove Church on the left of the road. In the latter engagement, Major Wright in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, Acting Inspector-General of the corps, the greater part of the regiment and the brigade were captured. Assaulting some strong rebel works, they were repulsed and in turn attacked by superior numbers, and, their supports falling back, they were surrounded on flank and rear and cut off. Out of about 500, with which the Fifty-first went into action, 280 were taken prisoners, including Major Wright, Adjutant Murden, Captain Whitman and Lieutenants Carbery, Gronomeyer, Poley, Ackerson, Sims, Woldron, Loghran, Caldwell, Witbeck and Hoyral. Of these, eighty only survived the horrors of months in the prison pens of Richmond, Danville and Andersonville; and exchanged, rejoined the regiment before the fall of Petersburg. Many boxes of clothing and provisions were sent them in their imprisonment, but not one was allowed by the rebels to reach its destination. In November, Major Wright was promoted to the Colonelcy, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell having been honorably discharged.

Through all the siege of Petersburg the regiment did worthy service, participating in the action at Second Hatcher's Run, February 5th, 1865, the assault on "Fort Steadman" March 25th, the assault of April 1st, and the capture of the city, April 3d.

The long and arduous career of the Fifty-first; a career extending from the first victory of the war on Roanoke Island to the last victory, the surrender of Lee; a career of toil, suffering and danger on the ocean and in six sea-board and inland states; a career of unvarying fidelity, fortitude and heroism—now drew near to a close. Its noble battle record was complete:

1862—Roanoke, North Carolina, February 8; Newbern, North Carolina, March 14; Rappahannock Station, Virginia, August 23; Warrenton Springs, August 24; Manassas, August 29–30; Chantilly, September 1; South Mountain, September 14; Sharpsburg, Maryland, September 16; Antietam, September 17; Jeffersonton,

November —; Warrenton Springs, November 11; Fredericksburg, December 13.

1863 — Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, June and July; Jackson, July 17; Blue Spring, Tennessee, October 10; Campbell's Station, Tennessee, November 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, November 17; December 5.

1864 — Wilderness, Virginia, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7–8; Tolopotomy Creek, May 20; North Anna, May 22; Coal Harbor, June 1–3; Bethesda Church, June 7; Siege of Petersburg; Petersburg Mine, July 30; Weldon Railroad, August 21; Poplar Grove Church, September 29–30; First Hatcher's Run, October 27.

1865 — Siege of Petersburg, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, February 4; Fort Stedman, March 25; Assault on Petersburg, April 1; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

Returning home, the regiment arrived in New York on the 28th of July, and on the 31st, under escort of the Thirteenth Regiment New York State National Guard, of Brooklyn, and companies of the Seventh and Eighty-fourth New York State Guards, marched to the Union League Club House. Here it enjoyed a hearty welcome by Major-General Ferrero, Colonel Colyer, State Military Agent, on behalf of the Governor, by the League and citizens; a deeply-moving address by its old friend Colonel Shepard, and a splendid collation. On the next day the Fifty-first proceeded to Hart's Island, for payment and muster-out.

Of more than 3,050, whose names appeared on its rolls, only 95 of its own men, and 250 veterans transferred to it from other regiments, returned. Of its original officers, only two; the others having died in the field, hospital and prison, or having been discharged for disability, or promoted to other commands. From its field officers rose two Major-Generals, Ferrero and Potter; from its line one Brigadier-General, McKibben, promoted from the Captaincy.

CASUALTIES FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO JULY 28, 1865 — A PART OF ITS SERVICE:

Mustered out with the regiment,	Officers,	26	Enlisted Men,	656
Killed in action,	do	4	do	36
Died of wounds,	do	—	do	21
Deaths by disease,	do	—	do	95
Honorably discharged,	do	10	do	187
Dishonorably discharged,	do	–	do	—
Discharged for disability,	do	2	do	37
Missing in action,	do	—	do	77
Deserted,	do	—	do	261

Dismissed,	Officers,	—	Enlisted Men,	—
Cashiered,	do	—	do	—
Resigned,	do	5	do	—
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps,	do	—	do	20

For the purpose of showing the intimacy and sympathy kept up between the people and those who fought for them, the watchful affection with which the soldiers were constantly regarded, and the method in which these sentiments found public and historic expression, on the occasion of the presentation of their flags, or their triumphal reception upon visiting home, either for recruiting or disbandment, the following accounts are reproduced from the journals: "They may be taken as a type of this intercourse between all the regiments and their respective friends and localities."

The original battle-flags of the Fifty-first were presented at Palace Garden in New York City, before an immense assemblage. Colonel F. A. Conkling, now of the Eighty-fourth, presiding. The invocation of the divine blessing upon the banners of the regiment was made by Rev. Rosewell D. Hitchcock, D. D., one of the most distinguished clergymen of the city. Colonel Shepard, then of Governor Morgan's staff, who was also Major-General of Volunteers, made the following remarks:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It may, perhaps, be best for me to remark that, owing to the rapid movement of troops now going on, seven regiments having gone from our State in the past seven days, some regiments have had to go without their colors, much to their disappointment, and it was consequently determined that this regiment should receive its colors, as soon as it became a fixed fact, and before it received its arms, as this latter is generally the signal for immediate departure.

"This much premised, I will say that the honor you have done me, by naming a regiment after so humble an individual as myself, both surprised, and, I will frankly confess it, gratified me. You have inscribed my name on the American flag—that flag on which other regiments have placed the names of Washington, Steuben, De Kalb, Scott, McClellan, Anderson, and which has been rendered glorious by their deeds. I have no claim to such an honor, unless a sincere love for that emblem of our liberties and a willingness to fight and die for it, may furnish one.

"That flag is God's own banner. All nations have taken the design of their banners from natural objects. Egypt took an eye, Rome an eagle, England a lion—some mountains, some landscapes, and all selected objects of nobility or grandeur corresponding to the degree of intelligence existing in the nation God had flung his banner over the world, but men's eyes were not turned upward, and it hung there unnoticed until Columbia joined the nations, when, looking up to heaven and worshiping God in the faith of the Pilgrim fathers, she saw that banner and transferred it to the earth. With gorgeous red He had striped the morning and the evening, and tinted the clouds between, so she striped her flag with red

at its top and bottom — its morning and evening — and put in five red stripes between. He had painted the dome of the sky with blue — she caught the color, and transferred it to her Union, prefiguring that the dome of her Federal Union should be as indestructible, no matter what storms might rise within it, as the very dome of heaven. He had spangled the sky with splendid stars, and she, plucking them from the constellation of liberty, threw them on that field of blue, and hers, too, became the star-spangled banner. To that standard the eyes of all the good and patriotic are now turned. The old, remembering the security they have enjoyed under its folds, address it with affection, and declare:

"In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

"The young, rallying to maintain it, say:

"Forever float that standard sheet:
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With freedom's soil beneath our feet
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

"The fair prays for its welfare; for its white is as pure as her virtue, its red as rosy as her cheeks, its blue as true as her love, and its stars as bright as her eyes. [Applause.] All love it, and God will bless all who honor it.

"The sublimest chapter of secular history is yet unwritten. Greece had her birth, Rome had her rise, it remains for America to have her eternity. If America be dead, then are you, and your 50,000 comrades from this State, and your 350,000 comrades of the North, not soldiers, but dry bones of the valley. But if you and they are soldiers, then the spirit of the fathers is living still, and the national life is perpetual, and the tragedy in which America frees herself from the assassin is the most noble act in the drama of the world.

"The North has survived its equinoctial storm, its Bull Run. It now remains for you to follow the sun. To-day the sun has crossed the line, and begins to penetrate the Southern heavens, carrying with him thunder and storm; and when you enter, as soon you will, Southern climes, carry with you a tempest of vengeance for treason. [Cheers.]

"The South deride us as being ready to sneak into any hole we can find; if with banners flying and martial music, to march into the *whole of the South by sneaking*, let them make the most of it.

"Before presenting to you, your bride, the American flag, to which your regiment is to be married, allow me to exhort you to make it bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh. Do you promise to love it? ["Yes."] Do you promise to honor it? ["Yes."] Do you promise to obey its authority? ["Yes."] In sickness and health, in poverty and wealth, do you promise to sustain it? ["Yes,"] Then, what God hath joined together let not Jeff. Davis put asunder. [Cheers upon cheers.]

"In the presence of God and these witnesses, the rank and file have plighted their faith to the star-spangled banner; therefore, Colonel Ferrero, I present it to your regiment. I envy you that you are so soon to have the privilege of fighting for it. That it will be safe in your hands, I have every confidence. I congratulate your regiment that they have so able and accomplished a commander. [Applause.] Your friends will be watchful of your interests, and pray as well as work for your welfare and that of your regiment. At your country's call you have drawn your sword — sheathe it only when peace is established on the basis of the Constitution. Do not sheathe it while we are robbed of the rights of American citizenship in eleven States of the Republic. Do not sheathe it while treason tries to establish that the border of our country runs through its middle; take only the Gulf of Mexico for its southern boundary. [Applause.] You go

forth to fight the battles of liberty — to free us from the threatened reign of usurpers and despots — to reconquer our rights throughout the Republic. You go from a soil rendered illustrious by Stony Point and Saratoga — where battles for liberty have been won — to a soil rendered illustrious by the battles of Yorktown, Fort Moultrie and New Orleans — where battles were also won for liberty. On the soil of the South as well as on that of the North, glorious memories will stimulate you, and National monuments will behold you. [Applause.] With this banner, sir, also accept these colors — the guidons — they are humble but useful flags in your maneuvers, and as you use them for guidons, may God guide on your arms to victory. [Applause.]"

From that time, the Stars and Stripes, being the battle-flag of the Fifty-first, was always known as "The Bride of the Regiment."

A committee to recruit the Burnside Corps was appointed by citizens in response to the General's appeal, and consisted of:

James M. Brown, Robert B. Roosevelt, J. B. Wright, Elliott F. Shepard, Howard Potter, J. Austen Stevens, Jr., J. W. Morris.

The Committee immediately offered an additional bounty from private funds, and succeeded in speedily raising the quota asked for from this State by General Burnside.

On the return of the Shepard Rifles to their homes at the close of the war, they received a general and bountiful welcome. Several regiments turned out to escort them, and, in addition to the ceremonies inaugurated by the Union League Club, above referred to, the City of New-York gave them a banquet at the armory of the Sixth regiment. The line of march extended through the principal streets of the city, which were hung with flags in honor of the regiment, which, no more to march through shot and shell, now encountered vollies of cheers through the whole day. Colonel Shepard, who had previously returned from the field, was selected to make the welcoming speech, and spoke as follows:

"COLONEL WRIGHT, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: Although I was not last to bid you God speed on your departure from this city four years ago, as I was then myself absent upon the field of duty, yet I am happy to-day to be the first to welcome you home. You return with a renowned history, illuminated by the glory of your own deeds; your country, your State, your fellow-citizens, are justly proud of you. Changes have gone on in your regiment during these four years. Not many of you are of the old stock to whom I had the honor of presenting the original, now become the old battle-flag, at Palace Garden, and yet you are the same regiment. A regiment is, in this respect, something like the human frame. Anatomists tell us that, owing to the constant system of waste-age and supply, our bodies become entirely new once in seven years, and yet we remain the same persons, identified by our friends, and in no danger of mistaking some one else for ourselves. And so with your regiment. The new elements that have entered it have gone through the process of assimilation, and

have obtained harmony and oneness with the original stock, finally equaling its valor and patriotism, and together with it making the regiment; and the old stock has, like silver tried in the fire, become truer and higher than ever—truer, for their modesty is even more than at the first; and higher, for some who went out as privates come back as captains.

"Your history divides itself into two parts. As we stand here to-day, enjoying the presence of men whose glory radiates the scene, the light of the past comes stealing up to our feet. You have freely given your martyrs. Let us build them up together as a memorial chapel to themselves in our memories, not like that at Cologne, composed of the bald and revolting bones of virgins, but as an edifice of polished stones, clothed with the beauty and grandeur of their own immortality. There is that great name, Captain Samuel H. Sims, who rises from the ruined fort at Petersburg; he shall be the corner stone. Captain Johnson and Chaplain Benton, who rise from Newbern; Adjutant Fowler, who rises at Antietam; Captain Jenkins, who rises at the Wilderness; Lieutenant Butler, Sergeant Poppe, and many others, who rise from distant fields in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, each and all are sacred columns in this memorial chapel, whose proportions swell to unexampled grandeur, embracing the whole country, like their own sentiments when living. Let us wander a moment in this peristyle, which is more magnificent than that of St. Peter's at Rome. Let us here swear that they have not died in vain, but that we will stand up for the Republic for which they died. Let us try to preserve their virtues among mankind by continuing to be what they were. Thus shall we best honor them, and not be guilty of shedding fruitless tears

"'O'er the graves where our heroes are buried.'

"We turn to the present, and we find that your regiment has been the father of soldiers. There is your first Colonel, Edward Ferrero, wearing the two stars won by his valor. He who had the magnanimity and the glory of admitting to the service of their country a class of citizens heretofore proscribed, and of proving that they would make good soldiers. In common with all Major-Generals who have served their country well, General Ferrero will share the love and admiration of all his white fellow-citizens; but he will have the advantage of those who have not commanded black troops, for, besides the white population, he will have an addition of four million admirers. (Applause.)

"There is your second Colonel, Robert B. Potter, also wearing his two stars. (Applause.) He who had the honer of striking the first blow of that campaign which ended in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the rebellion. He was in command of that part of our lines where they approach nearest to those of the rebels, where our Fort Sedgwick and their Fort Mahone frowned on each other—forts familiarly named in the army, "Hell" and "Damnation," the one after the place and the other after the condition of the infernal regions, because they were so hot. (Laughter.) Making an irresistible attack, he captured Fort Mahone. Once and again, and thrice, the rebel leader essayed to dislodge him; once and again, and thrice, General Potter's veterans were too much for him; and when night left the fort in our possession, Lee, disheartened, seeing his impending doom, telegraphed to Jeff. Davis, 'My lines have been pierced; I shall evacuate Petersburg and Richmond.' That is the celebrated dispatch that was handed to Jeff. Davis at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, in church, and it tells General Potter's glory better than gazettes and trumpets. (Applause.) There is your Colonel, Charles W. Le Gendre, a Frenchman, not even an adopted citizen, who offered his sword, like his great countryman, Lafayette, to fight for liberty and the right. (Ap-

plause.) Twice has he been wounded for us; and he makes, in his own person, another tie between the French and American people, between whom there is an hereditary and passionate attachment which no temporary ruler of France can ever dissolve. There are your old Lieutenant-Colonel R. Charlton Mitchell and Captain Henry H. Holbrook, whose rank, if it had equaled their desert, would have been General, as that of Captain Gilbert H. McKiffin is. Captain McIlvaine transferred to the regulars; Captains Clifford, Coddington, David F. Wright and others, who can tell you tales of many a hard-fought battle-field. All these are yours. Once of the regiment, always of the regiment. When we turn to the present officers you need me to tell you nothing. There is Colonel Wright—who is the right man in the right place—worthy commander of the finest of regiments. Shot at by the rebels from all quarters—hit in his hat and in his coat—temporarily paralyzed by a solid shot passing between his arm and his side, just as he raised his sword to lead on his men at Petersburg, he has yet, most remarkably, escaped without losing a drop of blood. He was starved to death for five long months by the rebels, and when they got through, he came back to us as lively as ever. And in this captivity and torture, he had for companions, Major George W. Whitman, the dauntless peer of Sims, Captains Poorely, Waldron and others, officers and privates, who have scored their reckoning with the rebels on the battle-field. There is Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Marsh, who has been in more fights away from you, on detached service, than with you, and others, of whom time would fail me to speak, and of whom you do not need me to speak. Your wars are over; you are soon to be distributed through the body politic and to take your places as civilians—keep your record as bright there as it has been in the field. As a rule for your political conduct, always take the generous side, for that is the side of right, and will always win in the end, in our free country. Remember that you have fought for the whole country, and have rights of citizenship in the whole of it—in South Carolina as well as in New York, in Maine, Mississippi, or California. Often meditate upon your whole country, its interests and its destiny. Be good and you will be great. Farewell. (Applause.")

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fifty-second Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Staten Island, New-York, in the autumn of 1861, by the consolidation of four companies of the "Sigel Rifles," and six companies of the "German Rangers," under Colonel Paul Frank.

These companies were recruited in New York City, and the following persons were mustered in as their commanding officers:

Co. A,	by Capt.	Chas. G. Frendenberg,	Co. F,	by Capt.	Charles Mohring,
do B,	do	Henry L. Klein,	do G,	do	Oliver C. Garwin,
do C,	do	Gustave Schultze,	do H,	do	Jacob Rueger,
do D,	do	Oscar von Schoening,	do I,	do	Adolphus Becker,
do E,	do	John C. Messerschmidt,	do K,	do	Francis Benzler.

OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Paul Frank,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Louis Kasonzki,
Major, Philip G. Lichtenstein,
Surgeon, George C. Stiebling,
Assistant Surgeon, Julius C. Rappold,
Chaplain, —— ———.
Adjutant, Charles Laty,
Quartermaster, Charles Geiser.

The regiment was organized originally under Special Orders No. 422, October 11, 1861, modified by Special Orders No. 425, October 14, 1861, but it was permanently organized, after a court of inquiry, under Special Orders No. 461, October 29, 1861.

The State issued to the regiment 192 long Enfield rifled muskets, (cal. 57); 442 U. S. muskets, model 1842, (cal. 69), smooth; 6,000 ball cartridges, spherical, (cal. 69); 4,000 ball cartridges, (cal. 57), and 6,000, (cal. 69); 20,000 percussion caps, and camp equipage.

A national flag, a regimental flag, and two guidons, were presented October 30, by the German ladies of New York, through City Judge Russell, at the camp on quarantine grounds. The regiment was mustered into the United States service November 5, 1861. It was originally designed to form a part of Burnside's expeditionary corps, but was finally ordered to report at Washington. Thither, about 950 strong, it proceeded on November 12, and went into camp at Bladensburg.

It was brigaded with the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York and Fifty-third Pennsylvania, under General Sumner. Commanded subsequently and successively by Generals French, Zook and Frank, it formed a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps.

In the latter part of November the regiment went into winter quarters, drill and instruction, at Camp California, Va.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the regiment advanced with the army, and on the 13th occupied Manassas, French's brigade passing a few miles beyond. It marched to Warrenton on the 26th, and thence to Alexandria, where it embarked on April 4th for the Peninsula. On the 7th it landed and encamped on Ship Point, on the York river. It took part, with its brigade, in the siege of Yorktown, and after the evacuation proceeded on transports up the York river to West Point. Thence marching through Eltham, Slatersville and New Kent Court House, it reached Coal Harbor, where it remained several weeks.

During the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st, the Fifty-second was engaged from 4½ A. M. to 12½ P. M. in front of the railroad, near the left center. Its casualties, among the three hundred and twenty who went into action, were, officers wounded, five; enlisted men,

killed, twenty-six; wounded, one hundred and forty; missing, eleven.

During the month, lying in the trenches before Fair Oaks, the regiment was almost constantly under arms, and exposed to debilitating and deadly malaria. At the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27th, the brigade, arriving too late, was not engaged, but, with Meagher's brigade, checked the rout of our demoralized troops and protected the withdrawal of Porter's forces across the Chickahominy. During the seven days' contests, from the Chickahominy to the James River, the brigade, under Colonel Zook, of the Fifty-seventh New York, with its division, covered the retreat of the army. At Peach Orchard and Savage's Station on the 29th, and White Oak Swamp on the 30th, they fought most bravely and suffered most severely, the regiment losing about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded. The regiment was present at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st, but its brigade was not actively engaged. Finally reaching Harrison's Landing, on the James, July 2d, the Fifty-second had only sixty-seven men fit for duty.

During the evacuation of the Peninsula in August, the corps acted as rear-guard of the army. Embarking at Newport News for Alexandria, the corps marched from the latter to Centerville, to support General Pope, who was then waging an unequal contest with Lee. Arriving, after a march of only eight hours, too late for active service, it returned to Fairfax Court House and to Alexandria. Crossing the Chain Bridge, it encamped for a few days, in the early part of September, at Tenallytown, Md.

Moving in the Maryland campaign, the Fifty-second reached South Mountain after the battle of the 13th September. Pressing on, it again, on the 15th, was engaged at Keedysville, where it lost sixteen men by artillery fire.

Early on the morning of the 17th inst., fording the Antietam Creek, it participated in the battle of Antietam, driving a body of rebels from a ditch, and holding its ground against every assault until 2 o'clock P. M. It aided the Seventh New York in the capture of three flags. Its loss was nine killed, seventy-five wounded, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel Lichtenstein, Captain Rueger, six sergeants and ten corporals, and two missing.

After lying on the battle-field two or three days, the regiment marched to Harper's Ferry and there encamped.

At the opening of the Fredericksburg campaign, the regiment advanced, October 29th, with the corps from Harper's Ferry, and occupied Snicker's Gap. November 2d, the brigade under Colonel Zook, aided by Caldwell's brigade, repulsed the attack of the enemy, five or six thousand strong, without loss. The corps occupied Ashby's Gap on the 4th, and reached Rectortown on the 6th, Warrenton on the 9th, and near Falmouth on the 17th. On the 18th the brigade advanced, as skirmishers, along the Falmouth road within a mile of the town, then took position on a high hill in rear of the town, in support of Pettit's New York Battery. This now opened upon the enemy's batteries posted on the opposite side of the river, and in less than a quarter of an hour silenced them and scattered their supports. In the evening the brigade guarded the ford against the passage of the foe from Fredericksburg. On the morning of the 12th, the regiment, its brigade leading the division, crossed the river at the upper pontoons. In the storming of the heights, on the 13th, with its brigade, in the second line of attack, it did good service until ammunition was exhausted. Its loss was three killed and about seventy wounded. The regiment now went into winter quarters at Falmouth.

1863, April 28th, the Fifty-second broke camp for the Chancellorsville campaign, and, on the 30th, crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons at United States Ford. The next day, May 1st, it moved to near Chancellorsville, and formed line of battle, supporting a battery in front of the Chancellor House. In the evening, falling back to the left of the House, it formed again under a heavy fire, which continued nearly all night. Before sunrise the brigade took position in the first line of battle on the left, and, under a sharp fire, intrenched itself. On the 3d, the brigade, under a sharp fire, and against frequent assaults, stood firmly for four hours, nor did it yield its ground when the enemy poured upon it a terrible heavy artillery fire. During the next three days, it was under fire at intervals, on the left of the White House, but finally on the morning of the 6th, it withdrew and crossed the river again at the United States Ford. After a march of twelve hours, it again reached its familiar camp-ground at Falmouth.

About the 15th of June, it moved to Thoroughfare Gap, bivouacked for two or three days, and then, by way of Edwards' Ferry and Frederick city, advanced to Gettysburg. Reaching the field at 7 o'clock A. M., July 2d, the Second Corps took a strong

position on Cemetery Ridge, covering the right flank of the Third Corps. How nobly the brigade bore itself on that memorable day, "Historicus" thus records. "* * * There was imminent danger of losing the Roundtop, for Longstreet was making desperate exertions to 'carry it.' Fearing this result, Sickles sent orders to General Crawford of the Fifth Corps, to re-enforce Ward's brigade, but he declined to move without orders from his own corps commander, Sykes; but Captain Moore, of Sickles's staff, at length overcame his scruples, and he reached the disputed point just in time to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. Considering our force unequal to the exigency, Sickles called on the heroic troops of the Second Corps for support, and they gave it with a will. The struggle now became deadly. The columns of Longstreet charged with reckless fury upon our troops; but they were met with a valor and stern fortitude that defied their utmost efforts. An alarming incident, however, occurred. Barnes's division of the Fifth Corps, suddenly gave way; and Sickles, seeing this, put a battery in position to check the enemy if he broke through this gap on our front, and General Birney was sent to order Barnes back into line. "No," he said; "impossible. It is too hot. My men can not stand it." Remonstrance was unavailing, and Sickles despatched his aids to bring up any troops they met to fill this blank. Major Tremaine, of his staff, fell in with General Zook, at the head of his brigade, (Second Corps), and this gallant officer instantly volunteered to take Barnes' place. When they reached the ground, Barnes' disordered troops impeded the advance of the brigade. "If you can't get out of the way," cried Zook, "lie down, and I will march over you." Barnes ordered his men to lie down, and the chivalric Zook and his splendid brigade, under the personal direction of General Birney, did march over them, right into the breach. Alas! poor Zook soon fell, mortally wounded, and half of his brigade perished with him. It was about this time — near seven P. M. — that Sickles was struck by a cannon-ball which tore off his right leg, and he was borne from the field."

During the afternoon of the next day, the brigade, on the left center stood, from one o'clock till three o'clock, under a terrific cannonade, and then aided in repelling the last and most furious assault of the combined forces of Longstreet, Pickett and Hill. That grand, sublime firmness, inspired only by burning patriot-

ism, triumphed; the balance quivering on the poise for three long days, fell for the right; the victory was won, and the country was saved. The Fifty-second mourned its noble brigade commander Zook, and two of its officers killed; two officers wounded, and thirty-nine men, killed and wounded.

On the 7th, joining the tardily ordered pursuit, the regiment pushed to Falling Waters, crossed the Potomac, and thence, through Aldie, Manassas and Rappahannock, to Culpepper. Here it received a very large re-enforcement of drafted men, and became almost a new regiment.

In the battle of Auburn, October 14th, the Second Corps, First Division, and Fifty-second New York Regiment, were engaged, as vividly described by a witness: "After bivouacking, the night of the 13th, in the woods beyond the ford, about six o'clock we resumed our march, and soon crossed the ford at Auburn. The First Division, commanded by General Caldwell, fell into line of battle on the heights beyond. So secure did we feel that the men were ordered to stack their arms and cook breakfast. We heard some firing on our left, and when the dark haze that obscured the morning cleared away, we could see the lines of cavalry within half a mile of us. Corn was stacked in the field; so we left our tired and hungry steeds to feed on it, and advanced to the top of the hill to witness the conflict going on in the plain beneath. We saw our cavalry (Gregg's) charging into the wood, but after a fierce shelling and musketry fight, we saw them break back, followed pell-mell by the enemy. They were now rushing toward our lines. Our men were cooking their coffee, speculating on the chances of the conflict. It was to be many a poor fellow's last breakfast. On our right were a couple of high knolls, thickly wooded. From these, all of a sudden, masked batteries opened on our lines, shot and shell came shrieking through the air, and so accurate was their range, that nearly every one of them came ploughing through us. The men jumped to their arms, the officers rushed to their commands. The very hill reeled beneath us like a drunken man. As I darted through, the men fell on both sides of me. The Fifty-second New York Volunteers, a conscript regiment, chanced, from our position, to be in front. They wavered and were falling back on the old regiments, when Colonel Frank, who commanded the Third Brigade, rode in their front and rallied them, crying: "Stand boys! follow me." Behind them was the Second Brigade — or

Irish Brigade — who coolly stood to their guns. Colonel Myles, too, rallied the lines. In a moment the panic subsided, and the men stood coolly in their lines, though the shot and shell of the enemy were knocking them over pretty fast.

"The lines now fell back behind the crest of the hill, and Rickett's battery, having taken position, returned the enemy's killing compliments with interest, shelling the woods and ravine in which they were concealed. All this time the rebels were shouting their demoniacal yell all around, and the sharp, metallic sound of musketry ran along our picket and skirmish lines. The enemy's battery soon became silent; but the firing increased along our skirmishing lines.

"The corps now wheeled around its head in the direction of Catlett's Station. It was evident that the enemy meant to contest every inch of ground, and to cut us off from forming a junction with the other corps. The troops had to move in fighting order, every now and then taking up lines of defense.

"As there was little intermission from fighting all day, I could not ascertain ours or the rebel loss. I saw one rebel colonel mortally wounded. Gregg's cavalry suffered heavily, chiefly the Tenth New York, which is severely cut up.

"The Second Corps nobly covered the retreat of the army, being successively engaged with the enemy at several different points throughout the day, and most desperately throughout the afternoon and evening. They stood like a wall of iron against the repeated and thundering assaults of the enemy, until our whole army, with all its transportation, was secure, and in a position to meet every attack." The regiment lost twenty men on this day.

The corps continued to cover the retreat toward the Rappahannock, and was again heavily engaged at Bristow Station, on the 21st, but the First Division was in reserve, watching a large body of the rebels posted in the woods near the railroad.

The Fifty-second joined in the advance across the Rapidan, the battle of Mine Run, November 26, 29, with the loss of fifteen men, and, in the retrograde movement, on the night of December 1st, to the north of the Rapidan; and it then went into winter quarters at Stevensburg.

In the early part of February, 1864, the regiment participated in the heavy reconnoissance in force made to the Rapidan, returning thereafter to its former quarters.

At the opening of the Wilderness campaign, under General Grant, in May, 1864, the Fifty-second, with Hancock's corps, broke camp on the 4th inst., crossed the Rapidan, and took position on the left of the line, near the old Chancellorsville battle-ground. In the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th, it suffered a loss of about thirty men. With the flank movement of the army the regiment moved to Spottsylvania, on the 9th inst., formed in line of battle on the right, where, on the 10th, it shared the terrible charges made and received by the Second and Fifth Corps. During the night of the 11th inst., the corps quietly withdrew and took another position between the Sixth and Ninth Corps. At day-break, of the 12th, Brooks' and Miles' brigades, in advance of the corps, made a rapid and resistless advance under a heavy fire of musketry, up the hill on which the enemy was strongly posted, charged at the point of the bayonet, carried his first line of works, and captured Johnson and his whole division, one of Early's brigades, more than three thousand prisoners and thirty or forty guns, then, joined by the Sixth Corps, pressed up to the second line, but was repulsed. Here followed a succession of fierce charges and countercharges, continuous heavy musketry and artillery fire, ending with a hand-to-hand combat and the capturers' holding of the second line. The Fifty-second lost, on this fearful day, nineteen officers and two hundred and forty men, killed and wounded. One name, two names, among the brave and noble dead must not perish in the oblivion of their ashes. Briefly but tenderly has a friendly hand written "* * * of the brave and accomplished Count Hacke. A native of Prussia, and in the Prussian army, he obtained a furlough, and, coming to this country, procured a commission as First Lieutenant in the Seventh (Steuben) New York Volunteers. He served in that regiment till its term of service expired, and subsequently procured a commission as First Lieutenant in the Fifty-second New York volunteers, Hancock's Corps. He fell in the defense of the Union while leading a charge at the head of his company, in the battle of the Wilderness, on the 10th of May. His friend and countryman, the gallant Baron von Steuben, also in the same regiment, was inconsolable on hearing of his fall, and endeavored to get some message from him to his family, but without success; he was speechless and soon after expired. Two days afterward the brave Baron von Steuben himself was killed. Another brave soldier gone to his rest.

"In Hermann Count Hacke, the country has lost a brave and gallant soldier, while his kind and gentle heart, and modest and unassuming manners, endeared him to the many friends who have now to deplore his loss. Pope, was a favorite poet of his, and one verse in particular in his "Ode to Solitude:"

> "Thus let me live, unseen, unknown—
> Thus unlamented let me die;
> Steal from the world, and not a stone
> Tell where I lie."

The latter part was singularly fulfilled, for not long after his death the woods in which he fell were consumed by fire, and no traces of his remains could be discovered. But his epitaph is written in the hearts of a brave people, as a brave and true soldier who fell in battle for a noble cause. Honor the brave!"

In the attempt to flank the enemy on the 18th, the corps, on the center, again assaulted and drove the first opposing line of skirmishers, who were intrenched in the rifle-pits abandoned by our forces on the 12th. But, charging the second line, it was driven back; the regiment losing two officers and thirty men.

During the night of the 20th, the corps marched to Massaponax Church; the next day occupied Bowling Green; bivouacked at Milford, and, on the 23d, reached the North Anna at Chesterfield bridge. This, though strongly defended by the enemy, who, having the shorter route, had first arrived from Spottsylvania, was carried by Birney's Brigade. On the next day the army crossed the river, then recrossed and moved around to the Pamunkey. The Second, with the Fifth and Sixth Corps, crossed at Hanovertown and, taking position on the center at Shelton's Cross Roads, drove back the rebel skirmish line.

It next moved by the flank to the Chickahominy, to Coal Harbor, the corps taking position on the left. Here again, on June 1st, the division and brigade won signal honor. "Barlow had directed that his attacking brigades should, previously to the assault, be moved out, and formed just in rear of the picket line. From this point they advanced for half a mile, through woods and over open intervals, under a severe fire, square up to the enemy's works. That portion of his front where the right of Miles' Brigade joined with the left of Brooks' — the same brigades that so brilliantly carried the famous salient in the lines of Spottsylvania — succeeded in a similar splendid *coup* here; they got over and into

the enemy's parapet, capturing his guns (four light twelve-pounders), his colors, and five or six hundred prisoners, about three hundred of whom were secured by promptly passing them to the rear. The storming column, in fact, was just turning the enemy's guns on the retreating rebels when powerful re-enforcements from the second rebel line appeared advancing. Barlow's Brigade — stout hearts, not used to pale before the greatest odds —could have held their own under conditions the least short of desperation, but the situation in which they now found themselves o'er-leaped its limits. It was not merely the overwhelming front that came pressing down upon them — of that they had no fear — but the position they had gained placed them in advance of the whole line of battle, and gave the rebel artillery the opportunity for a deadly enfilading fire. Besides this, they had lost the directing heads of two of the chief commanders. Brooks and Byrnes — 'souls of courage all compact' — fell seriously wounded, and all the organizations had suffered fearfully from an unparalleled loss of officers. In this state of facts they fell back, bringing with them the prisoners they had taken and a captured color, but not the guns. They fell back, but not to their original position; to a position far in advance of that they had held, and at different points not more than fifty yards from the enemy." This position, parapets being hastily thrown up, was held under a heavy fire all through the day, and against heavy assaults during the night. On the bloody third, the corps again displayed its wonted bravery and fortitude.

The army, with the Second and Eighteenth Corps in advance, now drew out from the intrenchments at Coal Harbor, and with it the Fifty-second made a flank march of fifty-five miles, crossed the Chickahominy and the James, and surprised the enemy in the rear of Petersburg, on the evening of the 16th inst. In the assaults of this and the two succeeding days, and the subsequent investment and assaults of that stronghold, the regiment bore its part.

In the latter part of October, the remnant of the original Fifty-second, scarce a semblance, five officers and thirty-five men, Major Ritzins commanding, returned to New York. On the 27th, it was escorted by the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., and by the officers of the Eighty-eighth and other returned regiments, to the City Hall. Here it was welcomed by City Judge Daly, and presented with a beautiful wreath, bearing on a silk center, "Welcome to the brave Fifty-second Regiment."

The Fifty-second on the field—from November, under Colonel Karples, *vice* Colonel Frank, promoted to General of the brigade—shared the hardships, dangers and glories of the Army of the Potomac, from the investment of Petersburg to the surrender of Lee.

Early in July, 1865, under Colonel Karples, it arrived in New York and was mustered out.

Of the 2,800 whose names appeared on the rolls, only 200 returned. Thirty-four of its officers were killed or disabled during its four years of service.

CASUALTIES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Strength of Regiment January 1st, 1862,		572
Recruits during the year,		25
Killed in battle,		23
Died of wounds, disease and other causes,		43
Discharged,		118
Deserted,		37
1863.	February 13, force reported, present and absent,	388
do	Of whom are returned as wounded and sick in hospital,	102
do	And deserted,	24

THE TENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Tenth Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., (or "National Zouaves,") was recruited mostly from the central portions of the city of New York, the general rendezvous being the Mercer House.

The following is a full list of the officers:—

Line Officers.—Colonel, W. W. McChesney; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander B. Elder; Major, John W. Marshall; Adjutant, F. M. Patrick; Quartermaster, James Riddle; Assistant Quartermaster, J. B. Chapman; Surgeon, Dr. J. Lovejoy; Paymaster, Aaron Seeley; Commissary, Marshall B. Shaw; Chaplain, Rev. W. B. Matchett.

Company A.—Captain, Frank White; First Lieutenant, Alfred Chamberlain; Ensign, James C. Jones.

Company B.—Captain, James Fairman; First Lieutenant, Robert A. Dimick; Ensign, Thomas Cullhane.

Company C.—Captain, Thomas J. Louther; First Lieutenant, William Lee Monaghan; Ensign, vacant.

Company D.—Captain, Thomas Cloudsley; First Lieutenant, John Minor; Ensign, Volney Wright.

Company E.—Captain, John Missing; First Lieutenant, Edgar A. Brown; Ensign, Daniel Finley.

Company F.—Captain, S. Winchester; First Lieutenant, Rufus Farnsworth; Ensign, Thomas D. Mosscroft.

Company G.—Captain, Joseph Newburgh; First Lieutenant, Frank C. Stott; Ensign, Charles Hill.

Company H.—Captain, George F. Hopper; First Lieutenant, Eugene F. Roberts; Ensign, Theodore H. Rogers.

Company I.—Captain, James H. Briggs; First Lieutenant, Thomas Wildes; Ensign, George M. Dewey.

Company J.—Engineer Corps, in command of Sergeant William H. Johnson.

The Colonel, W. W. McChesney, previous to the breaking out of the war, held the captaincy of the company which afterward constituted "A" Company, of the Tenth Regiment. After spending four weeks in camp at Sandy Hook, N. Y., the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe, Va. It had scarcely landed on the beach at Hampton Roads, ere the 'long roll' announced that the enemy were threatening the neighborhood. Such was the eagerness of 'the boys' for the fray, they not having 'orders'—waited not for them, but left their arms 'stacked' on the beach and rushed, to a man, for the enemy. Fortunately the enemy were too distant, and the regiment was recalled, without serious consequences. It encountered many dark days, and much hardship at this point, by being compelled to do much out-post duty, on account of hesitancy of the Government in sending troops to that department, and the withdrawal of the 'three months' men stationed there. Many were the 'alarms' created in the vicinity by threatened approaches of the enemy, who constantly hung around the out-posts to weary them by constant and vigilant watching. On the night of the 9th of June, 1861, General B. F. Butler gave orders to attack one of their fortified retreats, in the immediate vicinity of the Big Bethel Church. The troops were to move from the Fortress and also from Newport-News Point at midnight. The Seventh German regiment (Colonel J. E. Bendix) N. Y. S. Vol., moved forward and occupied the point of intersection of the road from the Fort and the 'Point,'—receiving orders to 'keep the road clear for the passage of the troops from the Fortress,' commanded by General Pierce, who was to command the advance and the attack on the fortifications. Accompanying General Pierce and Staff, was the Second N. Y. S. Vol. (Colonel Carr,) the First N. Y. S. Vol., (Colonel Wm. Allen) and the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Vol., or 'Duryea's Zouaves,' Colonel A. Duryea, a section of a battery—Lieutenant Greble of the regular army. The Tenth Regiment N. Y. Vol., Colonel W. W. McChesney, to 'be in readiness to move at a moment's warning,' lay on its arms.

"The attack was to be made at day-dawn, but as General Pierce at the head of his command, passed the point of intersection held by the Seventh regiment — *blaze!* went rank after rank of musketry, and thunder of artillery into our own troops!—Soon, however, the blunder was discovered, and the firing ceased. Now, was the time to have stayed the intended blow on Big Bethel. For, we were not only thrown into unexpected confusion, but the day had dawned, and when we drew up in front of the batteries of Big Bethel, the enemy, warned of our approach, were ready for us, and poured in such a well-directed fire of artillery and musketry, as to make us reel and stagger, and finally seek cover from the rain of iron and leaden hail! We charged — they hurled us back; we tried to flank, but rushed into the creek and marshes up to the middle in mud, and could force no passage. We were beaten! and by one-third our number! After feinting and maneuvering for most of the day, suffering heavy loss, we were compelled to beat a retreat, the enemy following and harrassing our rear. The attack failed, and from our ignorance of the approaches and position of the enemy, — the cause of many of our failures in the war with Rebellion!

"The results attending this, our first expedition, were very disheartening, and some weeks elapsed ere the effect was erased from the minds of the men, and the status of moral force restored.

"The Colonel of the Tenth, W. W. McChesney, now felt it his duty to resign, and accordingly notified General Butler, and returned home. The command now fell on the Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander B. Elder, who although not yet fully prepared by education and experience for the post, possessed a large heart, noble feelings, a willingness to act in any position to maintain the honor and dignity of the State and country of his adoption, and possessed also the *hearts* of the 'boys' of the Tenth. After some months, John E. Bendix was appointed to the command of the Tenth regiment.

"In May, 1862, we received orders to cross the 'Roads,' and were the first to land on the taking of Norfolk, Va., Craney Island, &c. On landing, the Lieutenant-Colonel, John W. Marshall (who first entered the regiment as Captain, thence promoted to Major, thence to Lieutenant-Colonel), with three companies as skirmishers, led the advance up to the fortifications of the enemy, when he was relieved by a detachment of the Twen

tieth New York (Turner Rifles). They entered Norfolk, and after holding that place, with other troops, for a month, were consigned to the Army of the Potomac, under General George B. McClellan. They sailed for the White House on the Pamunkey river, arriving in thirty-six hours, and marched same day about six miles, after landing. After another day's march, on the following morning the regiment encamped on the Chickahominy, and were attached to the Fifth Army Corps, Sykes' Division, and labored with others, in building corduroy roads, out-post duty, &c.

"At this period, Stuart made his raid, with Fitz Hugh Lee (rebel) in our rear, and the regiment in company with the Fifth New York, 'Duryea's Zouaves,' and the First Connecticut Artillery, were detached (with also a brigade of cavalry and a battery), and ordered to follow them. The regiment marched fifty-six miles in thirty-six hours, but failed to overtake the enemy. On the 26th of June, McCall's Division (same corps) were engaged by the enemy and forced to retreat. The Tenth lay in line of battle during the night, and at daybreak formed a line, occupying a prominent position on the Gaines' Farm, and soon became hotly engaged with the advancing enemy. Three times the enemy charged upon us, but were handsomely met and repulsed. The boys were in high glee and bravely stood their ground against the repeated assaults of an overpowering enemy. *Now began the 'seven days' fight!'* Officers Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, Major Missing, Captains Winchester, Briggs, Dimmick, Culhane, Russell, Field, Johnson, and others, specially distinguished themselves in this part of the retreat, for their intrepidity and bravery. Here, perhaps, the metal of the Tenth was put to as severe a test as at any point during that memorable retreat to the James. It fully justified the hopes of its firm and tried friends at home. After taking five different positions, we finally crossed the Chickahominy, on the 28th and halted above its banks, on the grounds of the head-quarters of the commanding general during the siege menacing Richmond. We here lay in line of battle during the day and awaited an attack of the enemy. At night, we had orders to fall back on Savage Station, where lay thousands of our brave troops, mangled and dying, who had been carried to the rear during the 'marching fight.' Halting an hour, we fell back on White Oak Swamp, taking a position, which we held until next morning. We then fell back to Mal-

vern Hills, and forming in line of battle awaited the approach of the enemy. At about 5 P. M., they came, bearing everything before them. But they were pressed back. Early next morning they came on in overpowering numbers and pressed us to the wall, but re-enforcements coming up to our aid, they were again forced to retire. Time after time did they 'charge' upon the whole line, but our troops bravely met each charge, and our artillery played such fearful havoc among their determined ranks, that they were at length forced to retire beyond its reach. What they had construed into a '*defeat*,' supposing they were following a beaten and disheartened foe, was a well-directed, victorious retreat, 'marching on to victory!' The artillery firing here was most terrific. The enemy literally covered the earth. Added to this, also, the heavy firing of the gun-boats (over the heads of our troops) which were stationed at points on the 'James,' and the smoke of the battle, and trembling of the earth beneath the feet, the mighty shock of the contending armies, the thunder of artillery answering to artillery, the hot, suffocating atmosphere, reminded one of the 'last days' as predicted by Holy Writ.

"Next day found us at Harrison's Landing, having spent most of the night on the march thither. At early dawn, the enemy, still feeling exultant over what he considered the disastrous defeat and retreat of McClellan, pushed on until in sight of the James, when our troops, nettled and wearied by the small shell bursting constantly over our heads, started for them, and administered such a chastisement that they did not venture its repetition during our stay there. We captured the battery which annoyed us, with the men who manned it. We lay at Harrison's Landing until the 14th of August, when we received orders to evacuate the Peninsula. Marched all night, meeting with little trouble from the enemy, and at one P. M. on the following day, reached again the renowned Chickahominy. Encamping during the night; early at dawn on the following morning we marched for Williamsburg, and encamped on the old battle-field. Marching again on the following morning, we passed Yorktown and encamped. On the day following we reached Newport News, and in three days thereafter we embarked on steamer Catawba for Aquia Creek. On arriving, we took cars for Falmouth, and thence, taking up our line of march, we passed down the valley of the Rappahannock, and soon became engaged with the enemy, in the Second Battle

of Bull Run. In this battle the Tenth acquitted itself nobly, gaining fresh laurels, but leaving behind many, very many brave comrades, struggling amid the terrors of death on the battle-field.

"We thence retreated, with occasional skirmishing, to the defenses of Washington, in thirty-six hours, but were soon again in motion to find the enemy, who were pushing into Maryland. Held in reserve at South Mountain and Antietam, we did not sustain heavy loss in those severe but successful engagements. Two days after, we crossed the Potomac at Shephardstown, and became so hotly engaged with the enemy in overpowering numbers, that we were forced to retire, with very heavy loss. We recrossed the river, and lay for three days on the canal-bank, when we received orders to join Sumner's Corps at Harper's Ferry, Va. After lying in this position about a month, we again took up our line of march for Falmouth, and in December 13th following, took part in that memorable engagement, the storming of Fredericksburg. For a long period we were subjected to a cross-fire from the enemy's batteries, and lost heavily in both officers and men. Among the noble dead of Fredericksburg, was Captain Solomon Winchester, who—all being disabled whose duty it was to command—led the regiment into a renewal of the fight, and was struck in the head by a shell and soon breathed his last. He was a noble son of a noble sire! Captain Joseph Newburgh, Company G, was severely wounded."

After this battle, the Tenth performed various duties in the vicinity until the expiration of the period of its enlistment, when it returned home to greet friends and relatives from whom the men had long been separated, and receive the honors with which the brave are crowned.

The Tenth Battalion Infantry, New York State Volunteers, was organized under the following Special Order:

SPECIAL ORDER } "HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, }
No. 100. } Camp near Falmouth, Va., *April 26th*, 1863. }

"That portion of the Tenth New York Regiment of Volunteers, mustered into the United States service for two years, will be furnished transportation to-morrow, April 27th, 1863, at 7 o'clock, A. M., at the Falmouth Depot, and will proceed thence to New York City, for the purpose of being mustered out of service. Arms and accoutrements will be turned over to the acting Ordnance Officer of the division.

"Under the authority vested in the corps commanded by General Order No. 44, Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, the 20th inst., the three years' men in

the regiment will be formed into a battalion of four companies, with the following assignment of officers:

"Major—George F. Hopper, now Captain.
Adjutant—Charles W. Cowban, now Second Lieutenant.
Quartermaster—Wm. H. H. Wilcox, now Second Lieutenant.
Captain—George M. Dewey, now Captain.
Captain—George F. Tait, now First Lieutenant.
Captain—Putnam Field, now First Lieutenant.
First Lieutenant—Oscar F. Angell, now Second Lieutenant.
First Lieutenant—Harvey Y. Russell, now Second Lieutenant.

"The division commander is authorized to select four of the non-commissioned officers who desire to remain, for nomination as Second Lieutenants. It is understood that an application will be made forthwith for commissions to the officers named in the above organization, and that if they are not issued, the officers will be entitled to muster-out of service.

"By command of Major-General COUCH."

In compliance with the above order, the three years' men of the regiment were taken to General French's head-quarters, April 27th, to act as Provost Guard for the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and were immediately organized into four companies. Sergeants Edward D. Van Winkle, Frank M. Clark, George W. Halstead and Michael Keegan, were appointed lieutenants as per special order 100, head-quarters Second Army Corps, and Surgeon Brower Gesner was ordered to remain with the battalion.

On the next day, at daylight, we broke camp and started for the United States Ford on the Rappahannock river. * * * *

April 29th.—Marched toward the ford, repairing road as we went along for the trains.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 115. "HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April 20th*, 1863.

EXTRACT.

"5. The General commanding the division in promulgating the order which deprived it of a portion of the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers, deems it a duty to express to Colonel Bendix, his officers and men soon to be mustered out of service, the high position they obtained for the regiment, in the soldierly characteristics of bravery, discipline and a military tone and bearing not excelled in any army.

"He regrets to lose these fine troops, but hopes that they will soon return, to give their aid to support this glorious Union, and keep our flag to the front.

"By order of Major-General FRENCH."

April 30th.—Mustered for pay in the morning. At eleven o'clock started for the ford, and crossed, going over the abandoned rebel works, marched about five miles through a wooded country, and encamped.

May 1st.—Troops moving all night, considerable cannonading and skirmishing, and twice during the day heavy musketry firing, but no general engagement.

May 2d.—Heavy cannonading early in the morning; the long expected engagement still delayed. At five P. M., the battle commenced in earnest. One division of the Eleventh Corps soon after broke and fell back, totally demoralized. The Third Corps was then brought up, and right manfully did they sustain themselves; they drove the enemy back, retaking all our lost works, the battle continuing till near midnight. During the battle, the Tenth was ordered to a position near the Chancellor House, in their capacity as Provost Guard, and soon after formed line across the field and road, to stop the Eleventh Corps stragglers. We were relieved soon after midnight.

May 3d.—Sunday morning. The enemy made an attack on our right, and, after considerable hard fighting, the Third Corps fell back in good order, the enemy following.

Our division (French's, Third Division, Second Army Corps) formed line, and, as soon as the road was clear, charged through the woods, driving the enemy more than half a mile, when, being out-flanked, and no support at hand, were compelled to fall back to our former position. The enemy charged our line twice, but was driven back each time with heavy loss, the engagement having lasted from sunrise until ten o'clock. All quiet the remainder of the day. Major-General Hooker, commanding the army, having been taken ill, the command was assumed by Major-General Couch, of the Second Corps, and he nobly sustained his well-earned reputation, infusing new life and energy in all the troops. After maneuvering about for some time, under a heavy fire from the enemy, the battalion was ordered to the bridge, at United States Ford, to gather stragglers.

May 4th.—Started for the front again, to rejoin the division, and found the troops intrenched. At five P. M., the enemy made a demonstration on our front, but were driven back. The battalion was then deployed in the woods and remained there all night.

May 5th.—Remained in the woods all day; received a smart shower of bullets occasionally. During the afternoon, a tremendous thunder storm broke forth, continuing all night, drenching everything and everybody.

May 6th.—At four A. M., started back by a new road through the woods, for the bridge, crossing about daylight, and arriving at the old camp, near Falmouth, about noon.

Remained in camp, without any thing of importance transpiring other than the regular routine of camp life; constant drills were had, and the organization of the battalion fully perfected.

June 12th.—We received orders to be ready to move at daylight on Sunday.

June 14th.—Struck tents, and packed up. The wagon-trains left at nine A. M., and, immediately after dark, the column started for Stafford Court House, arriving there about eight A. M., of June 15th, and at once prepared to receive an attack of the enemy. None appearing, at noon we started across Aquia Creek, and bivouacked for the night.

June 16th.—Started at half-past five A. M., and arrived at Dumfries at nine A. M. Eleven A. M., left for Fairfax; crossed the Ocoquan river at sunset, and remained on the banks of the river during the night.

June 17th.—At 10½ A. M. marched across the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Fairfax Station, and moved one mile toward Fairfax Court House. The last three days were very hot and the roads dusty.

June 18th.—Received papers this morning, and from reports, it seemed as though General Lee was about to visit his Pennsylvania friends.

June 19th.—Left Fairfax Station at 6½ o'clock; marched to Centerville and remained there until noon of June 20th, when we started for Gainesville, arriving at 6 P. M., passing through and within a few yards of our position at the second battle of Bull Run, on the 30th of August, 1862. Here we could see the remains of many of our fallen comrades of that terrible day, lying on the ground, without sufficient earth to cover them. In many instances heads, arms or legs were protruding from the graves, and in other places human skeletons, with the tattered blue of the United States, in patches here and there upon them.

June 21st.—Heavy cannonading near Thoroughfare Gap. The cavalry made an attack on our picket line, but a volley sent them "skedaddling" in hot haste.

June 24th.—General French bade farewell to the division, having received orders to report to Washington. That gallant

soldier, Colonel S. S. Carroll, of the Eighth Ohio volunteers, assumed command of the division.

June 25th.—On the march again, from Gainesville, passing Studly Church, arriving at Gun Spring, and going into camp at 10 P. M.

June 26th.—Moved at 10½ A. M. for Edwards' Ferry, on the Rappahannock, arriving at 2 P. M., and going into camp. At 9 P. M., started again, and after a long delay, crossed the river.

June 27th.—About 2 P. M., left, and marched through Poolesville, Md., to near Sugar Loaf Mountain, going into camp about 10 P. M.

June 28th.—Marched through Urbana, and thence to Monocacy. (Here received orders to prepare for a two weeks' campaign.) There seemed to be work before us, and all felt confident of the result. It was here we learned that General Hooker had been relieved, and General George G. Meade placed in command of the army.

June 29th.—Brigadier-General Alex. Hayes having joined us with his brigade, he relieved Colonel Carroll from command of the division. We left Monocacy, and marched to the right of Frederick City, Md., thence through the towns of Liberty, Johnsville, Union Bridge and Mutton Town, and encamped near Uniontown, Md., having marched thirty-three miles.

June 30th.—This being muster day, we were mustered for pay. In the afternoon, passed through Uniontown and camped about two miles beyond.

July 1st.—Broke camp and marched back through Uniontown, thence to Taneytown, Md.; after halting, started at 2½ P. M. and went to within two miles of Gettysburg, Pa.; bivouacked for the night. Here learned that the First, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps had been engaged with the enemy in the town.

July 2d.—Started at 3 A. M. and marched to near the town and rested. At 7 o'clock the division moved up in line of battle, on the left of the Taneytown road, and diagonal with it, forming a portion of the left center of the army, our right resting on the Eleventh Corps, the Second Division on our left. Skirmishing commenced in our front at 8½ A. M. and continued until 1½ o'clock. After this all was apparently quiet until 4 P. M., when the artillery commenced firing in earnest; the battle was now taken up by the infantry on our left, parts of the Second, Third and Fifth Corps being engaged. It was at this time General Daniel E. Sickles

received a wound which caused the amputation of his leg, and General Zook, a promising, brave young officer, was killed. The line of the Third Corps was at one time partly broken, but before dark was reformed. Skirmishing continued all night.

July 3d.—At daybreak our batteries opened, firing splendidly, and soon the infantry on our right commenced, and the fighting continued without cessation on nearly the same ground until 10 o'clock—success alternating from one side to the other. At 9 o'clock, Colonel Carroll and his brigade were sent to re-enforce the right center, and, being heavily pressed, our battalion was ordered to be ready to go to his assistance. The indomitable perseverance and gallantry of Carroll's brigade soon turned the tide of victory.

Several skirmishes took place in our front. A barn opposite our right was filled with the enemy's sharp-shooters, who caused us great annoyance and loss. General Hayes sent out a party under Colonel Thomas Smyth, of the First Delaware Volunteers, commanding brigade, who captured all who were in the barn, and then fired the building.

At 2 P. M. the enemy opened one hundred and twenty pieces of his artillery upon our lines, and after one hour's continuous shelling, heavy as ever was concentrated on one point, his infantry advanced in full force, their main strength being directed against our corps, (Second). The face of every man of our force denoted a determination to stand, let what would come, with but one thought—Victory! Our division line was very weak, still every man was a host within himself. General Alexander Hayes rode up and down the line several times, waving the glorious old Stars and Stripes, and speaking words of encouragement to his men. With such a leader and such men, success was certain. When within easy range, the enemy's right and left flanks suddenly received several heavy volleys, and we opened in front. Nothing human could stand before such murderous volleys. At this moment assistance was coming, but it was not needed; the enemy threw down their arms and came in like droves of sheep. Never before was such a scene witnessed; a greater number surrendered in our immediate front than composed our division, exclusive of their wounded. The Tenth were detailed to take the prisoners to General Patrick's head-quarters. Major Hopper turned over three hundred and sixty officers and fifteen hundred enlisted men. A detachment under com-

mand of Captain Field was left in charge of the rebel wounded in the woods, rendering them all the assistance practicable.

July 4th.—This glorious day opened upon a victorious army. We started from General Patrick's head-quarters and arrived at our position about 10 A. M. Skirmishing still continued, but the enemy were reported retreating. Remained on the field burying the dead and collecting arms until

July 5th—About 3 P. M., when we started for Two Taverns.

July 7th.—Reached Taneytown, Md., about 10 A. M. Being very short of rations, foraging parties were sent out to collect whatever provisions could be found.

July 8th.—Left Taneytown at 5 A. M. and marched through Brucesville, Woodbury and Walkersville, to within five miles of Frederick City, Maryland.

July 9th.—Left camp at 5½ A. M., passed through Frederick City and marched two miles on the Middletown pike, then crossed to the Knoxville pike, thence through Jefferson and Burksville. Crossed South Mountain at Crampton's Gap, going into camp at night, well worn out.

July 10th.—Started at 7 A. M.; went through Rohersville, Cypress Grove, Rectorville, and part of the old Antietam battle-field, to the pike, where we formed line of battle extending along the pike toward Hagerstown, and remained there all night.

July 11th. — Again started at 7 A. M., and marched *viâ* Hagerstown pike to Jones's Cross Roads, where we were again drawn up in line of battle—the Twelfth Corps on our left, the skirmishers in our front, advanced two miles during the night.

July 12th. — At 11 o'clock noon, marched about a mile on the pike; countermarched half-way back and halted. At 4 P. M., moved out and formed line of battle, at a right angle with the pike, the Fifth Corps on our left, all wondering why the "ball" does not open, being satisfied a great victory awaits us. Very heavy rain set in, deluging everything. Threw up a line of works during the night.

July 13th.—All quiet until 2 P. M., when the division changed front, bringing our line parallel with the pike Threw up another line of works.

July 14th.—Report came in that the enemy had crossed the river. At 11 A. M. we followed, *viâ* the Williamsport road, to

near Williamsport; turned to the left, and moved to near Falling Waters.

July 15*th.*—Left camp at 7 A. M., and marched through Downieville, Bakersville, Sharpsburg, and thence toward Harper's Ferry, *viâ* the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Bivouacked within two miles of the ferry.

July 16*th.*—Left camp at 6 A. M., and marched to Pleasant Valley, where we encamped, and the wagons came to us.

July 18*th.*—Left Pleasant Valley and marched through Harper's Ferry; thence over the Shenandoah river into Loudon Valley; marched about twelve miles, and encamped amidst the most luxuriant crop of blackberries an army ever had the good fortune to find itself in. The officers of the battalion were here mustered in their new grades, having before had no opportunity to be mustered.

July 19*th.*—Marched about eight miles, and went into camp.

July 20*th.*—Left camp at 7 A. M. and marched to Bloomfield where we remained until

July 22*d.*—Marched thence through Upperville, Va., to Ashby's Gap, camped, and on

July 23*d.*—Marched down the valley to the Manassas Railroad, at Markham's Station, and halted several hours, when we marched through Manassas Gap, it being very dark, and over a horrible road.

July 24*th.*—Back to Markham Station again.

July 25*th.*—Broke camp at 5 A. M. and marched through Rectortown to White Plains, where rations were issued, we having been subsisting on short rations for the past two days.

July 26*th.*—Sunday.—Instead of devoting the day to rest and devotion, we marched *viâ* New Baltimore and Warrenton, to near Warrenton Junction. Here we received the first mail since leaving Pleasant Valley, but no newspapers yet.

July 27*th.*—A detachment of men, with three officers, were ordered to proceed to Riker's Island, N. Y., to convey drafted men to the battalion. Remained in this camp until

July 30*th.*—When we left camp and marched to Elk Run.

July 31*st.*—Moved out and marched five miles, went to Morrisville, and the next day, August 1st, marched back to Elk Run. The command remained at this place recruiting in numbers, health and discipline, until September 12th, when we were once

more ordered to prepare to move. Marched *via* Bealton to the Rappahannock river, and crossed.

September 13th.— Marched to Culpepper Court House, the cavalry having considerable fighting during the day.

September 16th.— Moved south, about 6 miles, to Cedar Mountain.

September 17th.— Marched to near Rapidan Station, where we went into camp. The enemy were strongly intrenched on the south side of the Rapidan. We remained in this place, the division having considerable skirmishing until

October 6th.— When we were relieved by a division of the Sixth Corps; we returned to Culpepper Court House, and went into camp about a mile from the town.

October 10th.— Broke camp, marched out about three miles west of Culpepper, and were here drawn up in line of battle in expectation of an attack from the enemy.

October 11th.— Left bivouac and marched across the Rappahannock River, thence to Bealton Station.

October 12th.— Countermarched back across the river, where the corps formed in column of division and advanced in line of battle to a position near Brandy Station, where we bivouacked — Quartermaster Wm. H. H. Wilcox, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Edwin A. Sprague, while a short distance from Bealton Station, were suddenly attacked by the enemy's cavalry and compelled to surrender. They were taken to Richmond as prisoners.

October 13th.— Started at half-past twelve o'clock, and re-crossed the river; thence the Second Corps marched, *via* Bealton Station and Fayetteville, to Auburn, near Warrenton Junction. The rebel army was at this time marching parallel with us. Their cavalry were plainly seen hovering on our left flank.

October 14th — At daylight took up line of march, and while crossing a creek at Auburn village, our division, the advance of the corps, were suddenly attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers, and the division got in readiness for the battle that all were expecting, but the line of skirmishers held their own, and the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York having several men killed and wounded. We resumed the line of march to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where we halted for the Fifth Corps to pass.

Portions of the enemy's cavalry closely followed in our rear, and harassed our flanks. Soon after the Fifth Corps had passed, we started after them, toward Manassas. When near Bristow Station, the enemy's artillery opened on the head of the column. A portion of Ewell's Corps had taken a strong position at this point, and seemed determined to dispute our further progress. Our division, being then second in the column was double-quicked for half a mile, until opposite the station and some distance from the railroad track, which would prove an effectual breastwork for whoever succeeded in first reaching it. On the opposite side were a line of the enemy. The order "by the left flank" was given by our ever present commander, General Hayes, and, with an impetuosity which his presence always gave, the railroad embankment was gained. The enemy paused to fire on the line of skirmishers which had been marching on the flank, but the volleys sent into their ranks soon caused them to relinquish all hope and fall back in confusion. They re-formed in the woods in their rear, but no advance was again attempted. Shortly after a squad of our division reached their lines, and brought back with them four pieces of artillery. Thus the enemy were foiled in a desperate attempt to capture the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac, and insure the destruction of the army. After waiting until 10 P. M., all being quiet, we took up line of march, and crossed Bull Run at Blackburn's Ford, and, fatigued with our long march and hard fighting, lay down until morning, wet, tired and hungry. Our battalion lost but few men wounded in the battle. The captures made by the corps were about four hundred prisoners, and a battery of artillery.

Oct. 15*th.*—The division took position on the left bank of Bull Run; considerable skirmishing and artillery firing taking place during the day.

Oct. 19*th.*—At sunrise again crossed Bull Run, for the last time until the war was over; marched to Bristow Station, and bivouacked on the ground occupied by the enemy on the 14th. The many new-made graves told of the losses they had met with at that time.

Oct. 20*th.*—Marched to Auburn, where we remained until the 23d, when we marched to the Warrenton Branch R. R., about two and a half miles from Warrenton. Here we went into camp, and remained about two weeks.

Nov. 7th.—At 7 A. M. left camp and marched past Warrenton Junction and Bealton Station to Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock river, where the Third Corps had a smart skirmish in crossing, capturing a few prisoners. Lay on the north bank of the river until the next morning, when we crossed the river and advanced in order of battle, but failed to find the enemy, they having abandoned their position at this place and retreated toward Brandy Station. The advance was continued, and skirmishing ensued, causing a loss to the enemy of 185 prisoners and seven pieces of artillery. Bivouacked at Brandy Station.

Nov. 10th.—Moved across Mountain Run, and went into camp at Fitzhugh House. Remained here until Nov. 24th, when every thing was put in readiness for an advance—tents struck, wagons packed, rations issued, &c., &c., but the order was countermanded, and we pitched tents again.

Nov. 26th.—Broke camp and marched to Germania Ford, on the Rapidan river, where, after clearing the enemy from the opposite bank, and putting down pontoons, we crossed, and advanced in line of battle about four miles, bivouacking about 8 o'clock P. M During the day the news of Grant's victory at "Chattanooga" was read to the troops; received with great enthusiasm, and a strong determination to "go and do likewise."

Nov. 27th.—Marched, through a winding path in the "Wilderness," to the Orange and Fredericksburg turnpike, where we met the enemy's skirmishers, but drove them back as far as Robertson's Tavern, where we threw up breastworks and formed in line of battle. Heavy cannonading during the day, with continual skirmishing. Cannonading was also heard on our right and left, showing us that the other portions of the army were at work, as well as the Second Corps.

Nov. 28th.—The First and Sixth Corps having come up, an advance was made, but we found no enemy until we came to the hills on the east side of Mine river, where we could see them on the opposite hillside, busily throwing up breastworks.

Nov. 29th.—Before daylight we were relieved by the Fifth Corps, and marched back past Robertson's Tavern, thence by a winding path in a southerly direction; met the enemy at "Clark's Mountain," exchanged artillery shots with them, without damage to either side. Threw up breastworks, and waited until the next morning, when we advanced to one-third of a mile of the enemy's lines,

and formed in column of brigade, the Second Division on our right, and a division of the Sixth Corps on our left. Orders were received for an advance at eight A. M., all knapsacks and unnecessary articles were taken off and left in piles, and everything was made ready for the conflict; every one anxiously listening for the sound of the bugle, which was to be the signal to advance upon the enemy's works. After an agony of suspense the command was given to understand the charge would not be made; fires were soon after built, and we remained here in this position until night, when we withdrew and bivouacked at the place we left in the morning. The weather very cold.

Dec. 1st.— A scouting party was sent out to the left, to reconnoiter the enemy, who were reported to be in that direction, but none were found; at eight P. M., we again took the road, and after a very fatiguing night march crossed the Rapidan at "Culpepper Gold Mine Ford" at nine A. M.; next day, halted for a few hours and marched back to our old camp, thus ending our campaigning for 1863. In this camp we made ourselves as comfortable as possible, remaining here with nothing to break the monotony of camp life.

January 19th.— A recruiting party, consisting of Major Hopper, Captains Field and Angell, was ordered to New York to recruit for the battalion. Nothing further of importance transpired until

January 26th. —When the battalion received orders to march and join the Second Brigade, who were doing out-post duty at Morton's Ford on the Rapidan river, about four miles from Stevensburg. By night we were in camp at the foot of a rocky eminence, known by the natives of that region as "Stony Mountain." Here we immediately proceeded to build log huts and accommodations, to secure ourselves against the winter blasts.

February 5th.— Orders came, this morning, to prepare for a movement in light marching order.

February 6th.— Early in the morning the brigade moved out upon the Ford road, and met the balance of the division, heading toward the Ford. The Third Brigade held the advance, and were ordered to cross the river, upon the opposite side of which the enemy's pickets were stationed. General Alex. Hayes, commanding the division, led the skirmishers in person, and in less time than it could well be imagined, the Third Brigade, then ours, then the First, had forded the deep and rapid river, captured the rebel

picket line and reserve, and were double-quicking toward several knolls of ground almost half a mile from the river, and which, once gained, would afford us good shelter, a full view of the enemy's strongly fortified lines, and full command of the ford and river contiguous thereto—a precaution which it will be seen was necessary for the after preservation of the troops who had crossed. Heavy cannonading was about this time commenced from all the enemy's batteries which could be brought into action, and replied to by a battery of Parrott guns upon our side of the river. A heavy rain had been falling since daylight, and all hands were very uncomfortable from the cold drizzling and the want of some nourishment. During the day, advances were made by our skirmishers, and considerable ground gained, but nothing of consequence was attempted by either side, until near dark, when a strong column was pushed from the enemy's left, double-quicking and cheering as they came, endeavored to turn our right and gain the ford, thus cutting us completely off from our only means of re-crossing the river at this point. This attack was covered by a heavy cannonading from the enemy, and an advance by their skirmishers on all sides, but the attempt was gallantly met everywhere. Colonel S. S. Carroll's Brigade, the First, composed of Western and Virginia troops, met the enemy on our right, and drove the column pell-mell back toward their intrenchments. Colonel Powers, One Hundred and Eighth N. Y. V., commanding our Brigade, ordered an advance at the same time, and the Tenth, with the One Hundred and Eighth, were ordered to capture a house almost a quarter of a mile distant, within which the enemy's sharp-shooters were ensconced. This was done with a will, the enemy being driven to their works and several prisoners captured. Soon after, the order for the withdrawal of our troops was given, and before daylight of

February 7th.—Every man of our force, and most of our dead, were upon the north side of the river. In this engagement, the regiment lost four wounded. Six commissioned officers and 75 men only were engaged.

February 9th.—During the period which elapsed between this date and the general movement of the army across the Rapidan, great changes were instituted throughout the army — one corps was dissolved and divisions and brigades were reorganized and consolidated with each other, greatly increasing the number of men in the corps which still existed, and adding beyond computa-

tion to the military efficiency and the *morale* of the whole army. Our battalion was placed in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, which was composed of the First and Second Brigade of the Third Division consolidated. Recruits, during this time, were constantly arriving from the rendezvous for the battalion. New officers having been commissioned and mustered, two additional companies were formed. The Tenth began to look like itself again, and hopes were entertained that, in a short time, the regiment would be again full. At this time the regiment was second to none in the brigade in point of drill or discipline, notwithstanding most of the men were new.

May 2d.—While on evening parade, orders were received to be in marching order at dark. Preparations were immediately made for the movement, tents struck, extra baggage and equipments sent to the rear, and at the time appointed, the regiment with the rest of the brigade, was upon the road, with orders to join the rest of the corps near Stevensburg, Va.

The events of this march toward the rebel lines — forerunner of the most arduous campaign ever recorded — need not be here adverted to. The crossing of the Rapidan river was effected without resistance, on the evening of May 5th. After marching and countermarching to very little purpose, during the day, the Second Corps was hurried to a position near the Brock Road, and the Third Division was engaged ere the terrible work of the day had ceased. General Alex. Hayes, commanding a brigade of the Third Division, was shot and instantly killed, while directing affairs on the skirmish line during the evening. The news of his death cast a deep gloom over the officers and men of the Tenth, all of whom had learned to revere him for his dashing impetuosity while under his command in the old Third Division. The night was passed restlessly by all, and the glimmering dawn brought relief to every one, though orders had been circulated for a general advance at 5 A. M.

May 6th.—At early dawn the Second Division moved forward. The advance of the Tenth, was made through a dense thicket and swamp, greatly impeding our progress, and considerably disarranging the line. The Twelfth New Jersey regiment connected on the left, the Tenth being the right of the line. After clearing the jungle, the movement was continued by the left flank until the Orange Court House road was crossed, when the order

"by the right flank" was given, and the brigade moved forward, under a scattering fire from the enemy's skirmishers, and gained a slight work from which the rebels had a short time previously been forced. In less than ten minutes the fight commenced. The enemy opened upon the line, and attempted to turn the right flank of the regiment, an opening existing on our right. Captain George M. Dewey, commanding, immediately changed the front of the two right companies, commanded by Captain Angell and Lieutenant Clark. A volley was poured from our ranks, immediately afterward, and a hesitancy seemed for the moment to seize the men, nearly all of whom, as it has been shown, were new in the regiment, and lacking confidence in the officers whom they had never seen under fire. This lasted but a moment; Color Sergeant Edward Harrison rushed immediately far to the front, accompanied by most of the officers. The effect was electrical, and the regiment was again as one man, far advanced from the command on the left, and struggling with heroic bravery. Over ninety men here fell, nearly half of whom never rose again. Captain George F. Tait of "B" company, while cheering his men, received a wound which caused the loss of his left leg. Second Lieutenant George Hackett of "A" company, received a bullet in the right arm, also causing its amputation. Captain George M. Dewey was severely wounded and the command devolved on Captain Oscar F. Angell. One fact in relation to the part taken by the regiment in this battle is worthy of record — five, out of the six Orderly Sergeants, were either killed or wounded. The regiment was gradually forced back to its original position, and the battle raged with fury along the whole line.

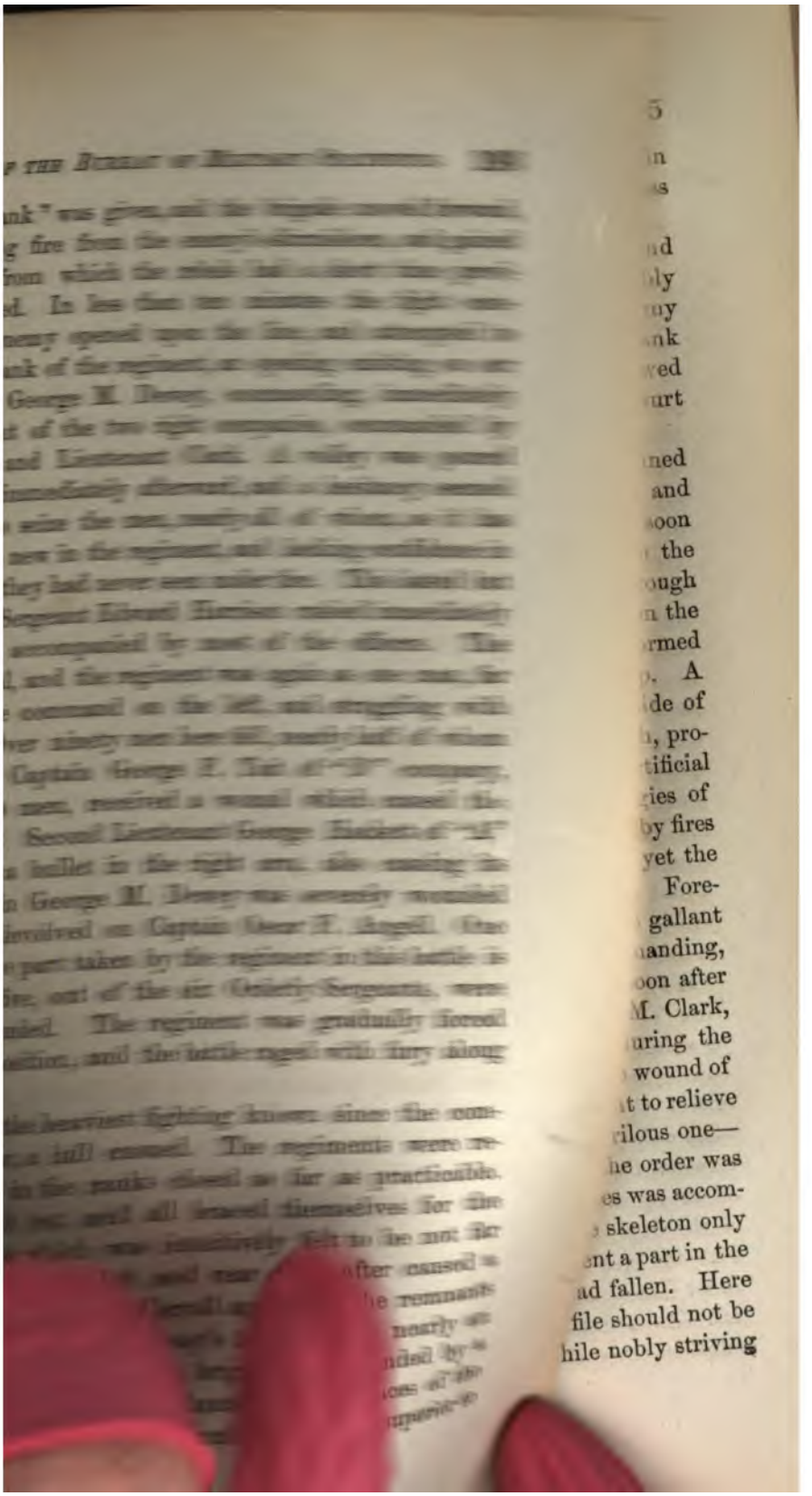
After five hours of the heaviest fighting known since the commencement of the war, a lull ensued. The regiments were reformed, and the gaps in the ranks closed as far as practicable. Ammunition was dealt out, and all braced themselves for the renewal of the struggle, which was intuitively felt to be not far distant. Heavy firing on the left and rear soon after caused a change of front, and Colonel S. S. Carroll again led the remnants of his brave brigade against the enemy's front. For nearly an hour the nine regimental colors of the brigade, surrounded by a heroic group of officers and men, were flaunted in the faces of the enemy at this point, but overwhelming numbers proved superior to

tion to the military efficiency and the *morale* of the whole
Our battalion was placed in the Third Brigade, Second Di
Second Army Corps, which was composed of the First and
Brigade of the Third Division consolidated. Recruits, duri
time, were constantly arriving from the rendezvous for t
talion. New officers having been commissioned and muste
additional companies were formed. The Tenth began to l
itself again, and hopes were entertained that, in a short
regiment would be again full. At this time the regi
second to none in the brigade in point of drill or discip
withstanding most of the men were new.

May 2d.—While on evening parade, orders were re
be in marching order at dark. Preparations were im
made for the movement, tents struck, extra baggage
ments sent to the rear, and at the time appointed, the reg
the rest of the brigade, was upon the road, with orders
rest of the corps near Stevensburg, Va.

The events of this march toward the rebel lines — for
the most arduous campaign ever recorded — need
adverted to. The crossing of the Rapidan river was e
out resistance, on the evening of May 5th. After m
countermarching to very little purpose, during the da
Corps was hurried to a position near the Brock R
Third Division was engaged ere the terrible work of
ceased. General Alex. Hayes, commanding a br
Third Division, was shot and instantly killed, while di
on the skirmish line during the evening. The new
cast a deep gloom over the officers and men of the
whom had learned to revere him for his dashing im
under his command in the old Third Division.
passed restlessly by all, and the glimmering dawn
to every one, though orders had been circulate
advance at 5 A. M.

May 6th.—At early dawn the Second Division
The advance of the Tenth, was m[illegible] a d
swamp, greatly impeding our p[illegible]
ing the line. Th[illegible]elfth
left, t[illegible]
th[illegible]



rks, surrendered immediately. General Hancock, in ice, complimented Colonel Carroll upon his success army from utter annihilation." The next day, eavy burial parties were sent from our lines, and ad who could be found were interred as respectably would permit. During the 8th and 9th, the army first of Lieutenant-General Grant's famous flank e enemy were met in force, on the 9th, and showed to make a firm stand near Spottsylvania Court the morning of corps was withdrawn from a position attained , on the south bank of the "Po" river, and t of the line. Heavy fighting took place soon P. M. the Second Division was ordered to the arroll (although suffering from a wound through ht arm, received at the "Wilderness" on the remost with his brigade. Our regiment formed he brigade being formed three lines deep. A near a small creek, on the opposite side of e strongly intrenched, and over which, pro- every description of natural and artificial was impossible to advance. Prodigies of ere by officers and men. Enfiladed by fires y, their ammunition growing scant, yet the tained the ground they had gained. Fore- onspicuous for its bravery, was the gallant Captain Oscar F. Angell, commanding, ft arm, totally disabling it, and soon after tal wound. Lieutenant Frank M. Clark, any, was severely wounded during the tenant William H. Monk, the wound of Several regiments were sent to relieve it had gained—a very perilous one— d to retire. At length the order was he withdrawal of our forces was accom- e, however, until a mere skeleton only which bore so prominent a part in the two score of men had fallen. Here st of the rank and file should not be lward Harrison, while nobly striving

unequaled devotion and daring, and the survivors of the Third Brigade moved sullenly to the rear with colors flying. This ended the fighting at this point, and the combatants rested for renewed strength. A strong line of breastworks had been thrown up along the Brock road, and behind these the corps was massed. Stragglers, and those who had accompanied the wounded to the rear rapidly joined their commands. Fires were built, and all hands indulged in that comfort of the soldiers—coffee. Nothing had been eaten since the previous day, and the din of the conflict and horrors of the battle-field had not seemingly lessened the appetites of any one. Around every fire busy groups were kneeling or standing, varying their occupation of "coffee-boiling" with heart-felt and sorrowful expressions of sympathy for wounded comrades, and regrets for those who had fallen amid the thick undergrowth just beyond, never again to see comrades or home. Among the officers remaining all wore sorrowful faces. No officer of the regiment, it is true, had laid down his life during the day; but three of the best and most trusty were wounded, and none of those remaining but had lost some close friend from the rank which they commanded. The regiment was soon reorganized and ready for any emergency. At about 5 P. M. the attack of General Longstreet, upon the front of our corps, was commenced. Advancing over the ground so bloodily contested that morning, the veterans of a hundred fields pressed through the thick jungle, trampled the bodies of the dead and dying beneath their rapid heels, and under a tremendous fire from parts of the Second and Third Divisions behind the breastworks, forced the heavy abattis, and planted their Southern cross upon the Union works. The crisis had come; the men in the breastworks were but flesh and blood, and could not stand the tremendous fire of the rebel advance. They hesitated, and then left the works and sought shelter behind a second and lesser line, a few yards to the rear. Now the order is given by General Hancock—"General Carroll, take your brigade in and save the army." Four regiments, the Eighth Ohio, Fourteenth Connecticut, Fourteenth Indiana, and Tenth New York advance from their position by the left flank, then by the right, and with a thrilling yell—the hearty New York cheer mingling sonorously with the western cry—the gallant band is over both lines of works, driving the rebels furiously over the abattis, and through the woods in front. Hundreds of the enemy, who had gained the inside of

the Union works, surrendered immediately. General Hancock, in a quivering voice, complimented Colonel Carroll upon his success in "saving the army from utter annihilation." The next day,

May 7th—Heavy burial parties were sent from our lines, and all the Union dead who could be found were interred as respectably as circumstances would permit. During the 8th and 9th, the army was making the first of Lieutenant-General Grant's famous flank movements. The enemy were met in force, on the 9th, and showed a determination to make a firm stand near Spottsylvania Court House. Early in the morning of

May 10th—The corps was withdrawn from a position attained the night previous, on the south bank of the "Po" river, and placed near the left of the line. Heavy fighting took place soon after, and about 3 P. M. the Second Division was ordered to the front, Colonel S. S. Carroll (although suffering from a wound through the muscle of the right arm, received at the "Wilderness" on the 6th) was, as usual, foremost with his brigade. Our regiment formed one of the first line, the brigade being formed three lines deep. A position was attained near a small creek, on the opposite side of which the enemy were strongly intrenched, and over which, protected as it was with every description of natural and artificial "chevaux de frise," it was impossible to advance. Prodigies of valor were performed here by officers and men. Enfiladed by fires of musketry and artillery, their ammunition growing scant, yet the different commands maintained the ground they had gained. Foremost among them, and conspicuous for its bravery, was the gallant remnant of the Tenth. Captain Oscar F. Angell, commanding, received a bullet in the left arm, totally disabling it, and soon after received another and mortal wound. Lieutenant Frank M. Clark, commanding "A" Company, was severely wounded during the conflict, and also First Lieutenant William H. Monk, the wound of the latter causing his death. Several regiments were sent to relieve the Tenth from the position it had gained—a very perilous one—and as often were they forced to retire. At length the order was given to retire slowly, and the withdrawal of our forces was accomplished. This was not done, however, until a mere skeleton only was left of the brave brigade which bore so prominent a part in the attack. Of our own battalion two score of men had fallen. Here the record of one of the bravest of the rank and file should not be neglected. Color Sergeant Edward Harrison, while nobly striving

with the rest, received a mortal wound. He died, a few days afterward, as he had lived, a brave and gallant soldier and true patriot. A passing tribute cannot be refused to another gallant soldier, Captain Oscar F. Angell. Always foremost in battle, and daring at times almost to rashness, he was beloved and respected by all. His death cast a feeling of despondency over the spirits of all in the regiment.

May 12th—Occurred the advance of the Second Corps upon the enemy's works, and capture of Generals Johnston and Stuart, with their divisions, and many pieces of artillery. In this attack the Tenth sustained its reputation, and again mourned the loss of several brave men and true. Captain Joseph La Fiura had assumed command of the battalion, by virtue of seniority of rank.

May 14th.—Different dispositions were made by all the army corps, and considerable changes made in the position of the army. Our brigade was ordered to the extreme right of the line, where we took up a position near the battle-ground of the 12th instant. On the 16th an advance was made by the whole brigade, and we reached a position occupied as the Second Corps Hospital a few days previous. Here hundreds of our wounded men still lay, and quantities of hospital stores and appurtenances were scattered around, unmolested by the Rebels as yet, who seemed to have maintained a strict observance of the laws of humanity in this case. Ambulances were immediately sent for, and, ere midnight, all the wounded and most of the tents and stores had been removed to within our lines. The command returned to its old position, early in the morning of the 17th.

May 17th.—The Tenth, with the One Hundred and Eighth New York, and Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, were deployed as skirmishers soon after dark, and advanced toward the left, closing in upon the Rebel lines. This advance consumed the whole night, and was made under great difficulties, through the most difficult swamps and underbrush, and it was with the greatest exertion the line could be kept together. May 18th, at daylight, an attack was made along the whole line, and continued most of the day. During the continuation of the battle, the Tenth, with the rest of the skirmish line on the right, was continually under heavy artillery fire, and sustained two or three casualties. This attack was unsuccessful. The next morning the battalion was ordered to rejoin the balance of the brigade,

and at ten P. M. moved with the whole corps past the line of the army, and encamped the next morning on the Mattapony river, two or three miles from the left of the line. May 22d, at eleven P. M., the corps took up line of march to the left, and soon after daylight reached Bowling Green, some fifteen or eighteen miles distant, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. Here, after some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, and capture of the dépôt and several cars, we crossed the Mattapony river, took up a position, and immediately proceeded to build a strong line of breastworks.

May 25th.—Early in the morning, took up march southwardly toward the North Anna river, after the Rebel army, who were but a short distance in advance of us. Arrived at the North Anna about three P. M. Here the Rebels had securely intrenched themselves, and awaited our assault with every confidence in their own success. Soon after this, a gallant advance was made by the Fifth and Sixth Corps, the river crossed, and the works taken, with many prisoners and guns.

May 28th.—Soon after daylight, our brigade, the Tenth being the third regiment in line, crossed the river on a temporary bridge, some distance to the left of our position, the night previous. Heavy skirmishing immediately ensued; our entire brigade was pushed forward as skirmishers, and the Second Brigade immediately followed in line of battle. Here a desperate conflict ensued; repeated efforts were made by our men to take the Rebel works, but they were as often repulsed; and at nightfall our brave division rested upon their arms, foiled, but not defeated. Rain now fell in torrents, and several parties volunteered to search for the wounded without our lines, and alleviate their sufferings somewhat.

May 29th.—We remained in the same position, relieving each other from the arduous outpost and picket duty, and suffering severely from the wet weather and the want of proper rations.

May 30th.—Soon after dark we left the front lines, and the whole division recrossed the river, where we received rations, and commenced a march toward the left. Reached the Pamunkey river about eleven P. M., after a heavy day's march, and the battalion was immediately ordered upon picket duty.

May 31st.—Resumed march; crossed the Pamunkey river, near Hanovertown and formed line of battle; constructed a line of breastworks, from which we were immediately afterward moved and

ordered to a more advanced position; remained here all night, heavy firing continuing constantly in our front. Next morning,

June 1st.—Were suddenly marched to the front, and, after two or three hours maneuvering, the brigade gained a crest of hill on the Tolopotamy creek, from which the enemy had a few minutes previously been driven by part of our corps. About 3 P. M., received rations and moved forward, crossing the creek, and forming in rear of First Brigade of our Division; at nightfall an attack was made by the first line, and the Second and Third Brigades held the line of breastworks meanwhile. The attack, whether a feint or otherwise, was not successful, and seemed to have been ordered to cover a movement from the line to the rear by our forces. One hour afterward, the brigade was on the march toward the left once more.

June 2d.—Daylight still discovered us tramping over dusty roads, and at 8 o'clock we halted at Coal Harbor, on the very ground where, on a certain day nearly two years before, and one well remembered by some of the old ones of the regiment, the original Tenth halted and bivouacked for the night while marching to join the army under McClellan, on the Chickahominy. What recollections the tavern by the road-side and the large old fashioned well, recalled to the minds of those who had braved that seven days' fight, and the terrible battles during the twenty months following, and who were now able to revisit the scene of our earlier military experience. How many of the original Tenth, joyous and sanguine in their expectations of a speedy close of the terrible war, but then just began, had since that time slept their last sleep, pouring forth their life's blood in the cause they loved so well. Such thoughts did not tend to brighten our minds, already over-taxed by want of rest and nourishment, and we were glad to recall our wandering thoughts to the present scenes, gloomy as they might appear to our tired and weary brains.

After an hour's rest, the corps took up a position on the left of the Sixth Corps, and threw up a line of works. At this time, Lieut.-Colonel George T. Hopper, having returned from recruiting service, joined the battalion and assumed command. During his absence, he had, with the assistance of a recruiting party, succeeded in recruiting four hundred and twenty-seven men for the battalion, and now joined it in time to participate in a portion of the Summer campaign. At dark a heavy shower of rain set in, drenching

everything, and fires were scarcely to be had, as the rebel skirmishers, directly in our front, paid particular attention to any light they could discern.

June 3d.—At daylight an advance was ordered and commenced. Our brigade, formed in single line, passed over our works, and through the skirmish line into the woods, without a sound being emitted by the men. The advance was soon discovered however, and a volley from the rebel pickets was followed by a fire of artillery which swept over and through the ranks. Knowing that silence was now useless, the line swept forward with a yell, capturing the rebel pickets, and gaining a small knoll about seventy-five yards from the enemy's line of works; further advance from this point would have been futile, as portions of the line on our right and left had gained the enemy's works only to be driven back again or taken prisoners. The loss from the battalion had been severe. Measures were immediately taken to hold the advantageous position gained, and intrench ourselves against an attack from the enemy, and, with what few spades there were with the command, aided by plates, cups, &c., a line of works was constructed from the sandy earth, which before nightfall assumed quite a respectable appearance.

In this position we remained eight days and nights. The arduous duties performed, and the hardships we encountered in the trenches before Coal Harbor during this short period, can only be slightly noticed here. Under constant fire — without the chance of raising one's head above or leaving the works, except under cover of night, and continually watching for expected attacks and repelling sorties from the enemy's lines — caused a tremendous strain upon the minds and bodies of all. During this period, First Lieut. Harvey Y. Russell was severely wounded, and over a score of men lost to the battalion, the majority of whom were killed instantly.

June 11th.—At about 4 A. M. we were relieved, and took position in the rear line of works, where we set to work cleaning up, and trying to get rid of some of the sand ground into our clothing and persons. We remained at this post until the night of June 12, when the memorable march was begun toward the James river. We reached Fisher's Landing during the night of the 14th, and on the 15th, before daylight, the Second Corps crossed the James river by means of transports, landing at Windmill Point, and, after a rest of a few hours, commenced the tedious journey toward

Petersburg. The weather was exceedingly hot, and the roads as heavy and dusty as Virginia roads ever are in the Summer months. Heavy firing could be heard before us continually, growing nearer every mile we traveled. Late in the afternoon our regiment was detached, with the Twelfth New Jersey, to picket two diverging roads at a point about seven miles from the city, and until the ammunition train in the rear of the column could pass. We rejoined the command about 12 midnight, near the front of Petersburg. The command had halted to issue rations, and were just moving out at the time of our arrival. An hour later, we occupied the line of fortifications in front of the city, from which a portion of the Tenth Corps had forced the enemy that evening.

The next day, at daylight, our picket line advanced, capturing most of the rebel pickets in our immediate front — Sergeant William Early, of the Tenth, bringing in one officer and two men. This day occurred the attack on the city by the corps then in position. For the first time since the commencement of the campaign, the brigade, commanded by Colonel Smythe, and to which the Tenth was attached, were actually upon the "reserve." Holding a line of works upon a high elevation, the whole scene of conflict lay before us as though a picture had been opened to our view. All that terrible afternoon the din of conflict continued. Brigades after brigades of the different corps were hurled at the strongly-intrenched line of the enemy, sometimes crowning their efforts with victory and holding the advantage ground, and at other points repulsed again and again by the fresh troops which Lee was hourly bringing to the scene. At night, several points in the line that morning held by the enemy were in our possession. Early next morning our brigade was hurried to the left of the corps, in support of the First Division. Here the command remained during the whole of that day, at times under a heavy fire of artillery. At one time during the day, in hurrying to the front line as supports, during a dash by the enemy, the Tenth lost several men killed and wounded; these casualties were severely felt by the battalion at this particular time, when its number was so reduced, each regiment having generally to perform an equal share of the picket and other duties, regardless of the number of officers or men "present for duty." About 8 P. M. we were hurried to the right, to fill a gap left between the First and Third Divisions, and by some inexcusable blunder were, with the major part of the brigade, left at

the extreme front with no orders, and without the slightest knowledge at first of our position. After remaining here some time, an order to withdraw, from some source, was obeyed, though not without great exertion, and the loss of several good and true men from the brigade—three of these from the Tenth.

Before daylight of the next day, we were hurried back to the right of the corps, and later in the day the brigade, under temporary command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hopper, acted as support to the Third Division in the unsuccessful charge upon the rebel works at this point, near the "Friend House."

Remained in this position until the night of the 19th, when we moved a long distance to the rear, and rested for the night, expecting a day or two of rest. On the morning of the 20th, soon after daylight, we were ordered to take proper distances for laying out a camp. The men went to work with a will, to get shelter. The camp was no sooner laid out, than orders came to move at once. All fond hopes of a few days' rest were suddenly brought to a termination. We started, and after marching until 11 A. M., halted in an open field; the sun being terribly hot. After waiting in this unsheltered place until 2 P. M., we moved again and rested near the "Jones House." As soon as rations were issued, the command moved out and took position in line of battle, and rested for the night. Early in the morning of the 21st, the command moved to the front and formed line. The entire day was spent in felling large pine trees and building a line of works; heavy picket firing close in our front. 22d.—This day the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, continued to hold the new line of works constructed by them the previous day, on the left of the "Jerusalem Plank-road" and beyond the "Jones House," while the balance of the corps were engaged in the terrible battle which ended so unsuccessfully to our arms.

We remained in this position a few days, when the Second Corps was withdrawn to the rear, and acted as a "reserve" until the first march to Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James, took place. During this time the division was reorganized. The Second and Third Brigades were consolidated, the Third, under Colonel Smythe, retaining their old numerical designation.

July 26th.—Broke camp and started for Deep Bottom, crossing the Appomatox and James rivers by pontoons, and arriving at the enemy's works at Strawberry Plains, at 6 A. M., of the 27th.

Here we had a skirmish with the enemy, the First Division charging their line and taking a battery of 20lb. Parrotts. Skirmishing and firing from the Union gun-boats all day. 28*th.*—Moved out about 10 A. M., and took position about one and a half miles from the pontoon bridge, and threw up breastworks, considerable skirmishing in front; everything ready at 4 P. M., expecting an attack; at sundown moved back to the bridge. 29*th.*—Threw up works again; all quiet until about 5 P. M., when the enemy's skirmishers advanced; a little skirmishing and some artillery firing took place. At dark took the road, marched back toward the bridge, which we recrossed, and moved thence to a position near Petersburg, and in rear of the Eighteenth Army Corps, arriving at 4½ A. M. of the 30th. After waiting about ten minutes, all the batteries in our front opened, and the great long-talked-of mine under the rebel works exploded. It was a terribly grand and imposing sight. Severe infantry fighting took place as soon as the mine was exploded, lasting until 8 A. M., the enemy being partly driven from their first line; but the great object, the taking of Petersburg, was not accomplished. During this engagement, the Second Corps remained on the "reserve," a stray shell occasionally coming over among our men to prevent them from taking the little rest so much needed. At dark we took up our line of march to the camp from which we had started four days before.

July 31*st.*—At 5 P. M. received orders to pack up and be ready to move at a moment's notice, and we remained ready until noon of August 1st, when we moved back about half a mile and went into camp in a fine piece of woods. Nothing to do here until the 10th. About 4 P. M. of this day received orders to pack up and march at once. In ten minutes our splendid camp was broken up, knapsacks packed, and we were soon after on the road to "City Point," arriving there at 9 P. M. This day received a new stand of colors, presented by the city of New York. August 13th.—At 4 P. M. embarked on transports, as many thought, for Washington; dropped down the James river about two miles, and anchored; about 10 P. M. steamed up the river to Deep Bottom; 14th.—Soon after daylight, disembarked and stacked arms on the river bank, and after remaining an hour, moved to the front, occupying the works built here before by our forces. Considerable skirmishing and cannonading on our left. About 5 P. M. moved around to the left and formed line of battle; at 10 P. M. again moved, this time to the

right, about one and a half miles, and formed line of battle in the woods, in utter darkness. Here we remained until daylight of the next day, 15th, when, after a little countermarching, the brigade was massed a short distance from the front line; skirmishing continuing all day.

About 3 P. M. of the 16th we moved to where the Tenth Corps was located on the right, went into position and threw up some earth-works, where we remained until 10½ o'clock, we were then moved back, and a brigade of colored troops moved in. At 12 midnight moved off to the left, and brought up in the position we left in the afternoon of the 15th. To-day the corps has been in a measure broken up, the different divisions being sent to the weak points.

Aug. 18th.—All was quiet until near night, when several charges were made by the enemy on the Tenth Corps' front, but without success. We moved out to support our line should it need assistance. At 11 P. M. moved around to the extreme left and relieved part of the Thrd Division picket, our battalion being held in reserve. Remained there until the 20th, when we packed up, withdrew the picket, and started across the James river, thence by the old route, to our old camp in rear of Pittsburg, arriving about 11 A. M. of August 21st. Here we remained only a few minutes, and then moved out a couple of miles to the left, and commenced throwing up works, but soon stopped shoveling, and again started to the left, and massed in rear of the Fifth and Ninth Corps, after as hard and tedious a march as we had ever been called upon to perform. *22d.*—Remained quiet all day: a very heavy thunder-storm at dark nearly washing us out of camp. *23d.*—Remained quiet again to-day. At night the division moved out on the Jerusalem Plank-road several miles, and rested for the night.

24th.—Started at 3 A. M., and marched to "Ream's Station," on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and took up position in the works constructed. The track for some distance was immediately torn up, the ties burnt, and rails bent; at dark moved to the right, and took position in the works facing the railroad. 25th, at 7 A. M., moved back from the works and massed the brigade; work expected, and it came. At 10 A. M., fell in and moved out on the railroad about half a mile, and then to the right; had something of a fight here, the Tenth being deployed as skirmishers,

covering the right flank. In the afternoon fell back to the works; the brigade formed on left and rear, and threw up light works.

At 3 P. M., the enemy charged our front works for the fourth time, enfilading the works from the left. After a long resistance, the first division, occupying the works at this point, were forced to retreat. Our brigade was brought around to support the line, but too late; the enemy were in possession of the works. Soon after, the right companies of the Tenth, with portions of the Twelfth New Jersey, and Fourteenth Connecticut, were moved across a small piece of woods, and, charging the works, drove the enemy from them, retaking two guns that had been captured by the rebels. Here we were subjected to a terrible flank fire; several men of the regiment were wounded. It was here the army lost one of its shining lights, Captain Edward P. Brounson, mustering officer of the Second Corps, who charged with us to the works, and there received his death wound.

We held our position until after dark, when we fell back steadily some distance to the rear, when the brigade was reformed. Soon after, we marched back the same road we came, about five miles, and halted at midnight. On the morning of the next day, we moved up, and took position in the vicinity of the "Williams House."

Aug. 30th.—Moved to the line of works near Fort Morton, and remained here until Sept. 5th, when the corps moved to the left, and began erecting a strong line of fortifications, extending to near Prince George Court House.

On the 7th, two hundred recruits (substitutes), were received for the command; they were immediately armed, equipped, and assigned to the different companies. Constant drill was had until

Sept. 6th.—When our brigade was ordered to Prince George Court House, to reënforce the cavalry posts at that point. Here we remained until the 24th inst., when the Second Corps relieved the Tenth Corps in the main line of works fronting Petersburg.

Oct. 1st.—The regiment received six months' pay at Fort Davis, and on the next day took position in Fort Hell, where we remained three days; then were ordered to a position in the line of works near Fort Morton. We held this point until Oct. 26th. This night, the Second and Third Divisions moved to the left, and at daylight reached Hatcher's Run, about ten miles distant.

The enemy held strong works on the Vaughan Road and upon the opposite side of the Run, and the Third Brigade was ordered to force the passage of the creek. Doubts were entertained by General Smythe, and indeed by the officers of the Tenth, as to the efficiency of the "men" of the battalion. Never, however, were officers more agreeably disappointed. The command acted nobly, crossing the creek upon the double-quick, forcing the difficult abattis, and gaining the breastworks with the flag of the Tenth, borne by Sergeant Samuel Minies, in advance even of the brave General himself, who had seized the flag of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania from its bearer. The afternoon saw another and far bloodier spectacle. The two divisions had reached a point on the Boydton Plank-road, where a determined resistance had been met. The enemy, cautious and watchful at first, discovered that our forces were considerably detached from their supports, and quickly Hill's rebel corps was swung around to our rear, and the battle, hardly a skirmish before, began in earnest, guns were taken and re-taken, and deeds of daring accomplished by the two isolated divisions unknown before during the campaign. The recruits of the Tenth were *veterans* in this engagement. Commanded by officers eager to sustain the old reputation of the regiment, the men vied with each other in striving to win the good opinion of their superiors, and called forth praise from every one. General Eagan, commanding division, congratulated them on their soldierly conduct, etc., etc.

A reconnoissance within the enemy's line was made at the commencement of the action by Adjutant Cowban (of the Tenth) with a squad of men, and afterward by himself and Orderly Sergeant Gilkinson of "D" Co., under orders from General Eagan commanding the division. Discovered, in the last instance, while surveying the enemy's position, they barely succeeded in escaping with their lives, disregarding several summons to surrender in the shape of both words and bullets. For this act Adjutant Cowban was afterward brevetted Captain upon recommendation of General Hancock, and Sergeant Gilkinson was soon after promoted to a Second Lieutenancy.

After severe suffering from the cold, and the rain, which fell plentifully all night, the Union forces effected a withdrawal and reached Armstrong's Mill, on Hatcher's Run, early next morning. Soon after the creek was recrossed, and the command returned

to its old position in the line of the works. General Thomas W. Eagan, commanding the Second Division at this time, gave great praise to the Tenth and other New York troops in the division, for their endurance and gallantry in this action.

During the month of November the regiment occupied the line of works to the left of Fort McGilvery on the Appomattox. The position was enfiladed by the rebel skirmish line on the hill to the left of the fort, and by a two gun battery also stationed on this hill. During the month we remained in this position, quite a heavy loss was sustained in our command. Thirty-two men were killed or wounded while in the discharge of their duty upon the picket line, or while eating or sleeping behind the main line of breastworks. Added to this were great disadvantages in the nature of the ground, and the almost constant wet weather, causing much sickness in the regiment. Upon receiving orders to move to the left on the 1st December, but 200 men could be mustered for duty out of the 300 who returned from the Boydton Road affair.

The Second Corps were relieved on the 1st inst., by other troops, and we took their position on the extreme left of the line and near Hatcher's Run. Here we remained, doing picket duty and other duty, until the 4th day of February, 1865.

Attempts were made at this time by Lieutenant-Colonel Hopper to proceed to New York upon recruiting service, and hopes were entertained that the regiment could be filled to the maximum number. No orders could be procured, however, and the battalion still numbered but six companies when the third advance upon the enemy's works on Hatcher's Run took place, February 4th. This was a general reconnoissance toward the rebel right, and to the Second Corps was given the duty of forcing the rebels from their position on Hatchers' Run. During this four days' campaign the Tenth Regiment had a position directly along the Run, and did excellent service. Second Lieutenant Samuel Minies, commanding "E" Company, was severely wounded on the 5th inst., as well as several enlisted men. On the 8th, the corps went into camp near the creek and remained until the general movement of the army.

March 29th.—Orders were received this evening to march; early in the morning of the 30th, the comfortable encampment of the past seven weeks was left, regretfully perhaps, but not unwillingly. It was generally understood that this was to be the final movement

against the rebel capital, and expectation was at its highest point. The glorious news which had been continuously arriving from our armies under Sheridan, Sherman and Thomas, had imbued every one with enthusiasm and sanguine anticipations. The morning was clear and cold, and as the column tramped along the road to the bridge, which now crossed the run at the same spot where, five months before we had forced a passage in the face of whistling bullets, every one was exuberant. During the two days following, we were incessantly changing position, as different dispositions were made in the lines.

On the 1st and 2nd inst., the whole regiment were upon the skirmish line in front of our brigade, at a point, very near the scene of the Boydton road fight October 27th, 1864. During this time operations were proceeding at other portions of the line. Sheridan was successful at Five Forks, and the hour at length arrived for the final *denouement*.

During the night of Saturday the 2d, heavy cannonading was heard from the main works in front of the city, and on our right. At times the earth seemed to tremble beneath the mighty thunderings, and the sky was illuminated with the incessant flashes. Early Sunday morning an advance from our portion of the line was ordered, and in five minutes the rebel works were in our possession, with guns, prisoners, etc. The enemy had been out-generaled and defeated at every point. In three hours more the Second Corps was massed to the left of the city, awaiting orders.

The next morning orders were received to start in pursuit of the enemy's forces, who, it was discovered, had evacuated Richmond. During the 4th and 5th inst. we were marched rapidly toward the Danville Railroad, and on the 5th reached a point on this road near where the Fifth Corps had already erected a line of works, crossing the railroad, and facing to the north, in momentary expectation of an attack from the enemy, whose cavalry and wagon-trains were but a short distance away. The night passed without an attack, however, and at daylight of the 6th the whole force of our army, then in position here, were advanced in column against the enemy. It then appeared that they had, during the night, taken advantage of open roads, and, leaving the railroad, were in rapid march toward Lynchburg. The rear-guard, however, was soon overtaken, and a running skirmish, both of musketry and

artillery, continued the whole day in front of the Second Corps, ending at nightfall with the capture of over two hundred of the enemy's wagons and ambulances, and numbers of prisoners. This night the regiment passed upon the picket-line, and early the next morning again started in pursuit of the enemy.

At "High Bridge," on the Appomattox, the enemy were surprised while burning the lofty structure bearing that name, and the Second Division was immediately thrown across the stream in the face of a heavy musketry fire. The enemy were scattered or captured, and eighteen guns taken at this point, some of which were in position. The march was again rapidly taken up and continued till nearly noon, when a stand was made by the enemy near Farmville. Severe skirmishing ensued between the Third Brigade and the enemy, which continued during two or three hours. Here Brigadier-General Thomas A. Smythe, commanding the brigade, was mortally wounded, while directing the movements of his brigade.

The wounding of our General seemed for a time to paralyze the feelings of all. He had so often braved death with us during the two years he had commanded the brigade, that it had grown proverbial with us to speak of him as one not destined to die by a rebel bullet. He was the last Union General killed in the war of the Rebellion.

The next day was consumed in still following the retreating enemy, and at 10½ A. M. of the 9th the whole corps was massed near Appomattox Court House, in anxious expectation of the grand *denouement*. General Lee was in our front with the remainder of his army, and his correspondence with General Grant had, it was said, been concluded with a surrender of himself and army. At almost noon a dispatch from General Meade announced the glorious fact to the army, and he shortly rode in person past the Second Corps, followed by his staff. The excitement was tremendous. Men who one hour previous were unable to stand, from the fatigue of marching, capered about with frantic glee. Flags were unfurled and waved, hats, knapsacks, and everything at hand were hurled into the air, and cheer upon cheer rent the clear sky until a perfect roar of voices seemed to deafen every one. Every battery which could be brought into position was immediately manned, and the roar of artillery from hundreds of iron throats sent tributes of victory to the heavens. The echoes were taken up by the artillery

of the balance of the army, and it seemed to those in the rear of the army, and to whom the glad news had not yet been communicated, that the great battle which was to be the end of the struggle had commenced. Ere nightfall the two armies seemed almost as one. Picket lines, of course, still prohibited either side from mingling, but conversation was indulged in freely at some points of the line, and bartering for tobacco, sugar, hard-tack and bacon, was carried on to a great extent.

The next day the march to the rear was taken up, and in two days more the Second Corps were encamped at Burkesville Station, on the Danville Railroad.

At this point we remained until the 2d day of May, when the great homeward march was began. The tediousness of the march to Richmond, which occupied four days, was greatly relieved by the newness of everything along the route. The country along the road was strange to our men, and it was yet stranger to notice the bearing of the inhabitants. Crowds of faces gazed from the roadsides at the long dark column of men, and we were forcibly reminded of our former marches through our own Maryland and Pennsylvania. In many cases the houses along the roads were tightly closed, and quiet seemed to reign within them; yet, even in these, bright eyes could be seen peering from between the bars of the closed shutters, anxious to see the homeward-bound veterans, and yet unwilling to show their curiosity or evince the slightest anxiety to wish to notice the conquering lines. The negroes along the route were alone exuberant in their feelings and actions, and they swarmed in numbers everywhere, evincing a profound respect for their "friends and liberators," and anxious to do everything possible to assist us. In many instances their curious antics and frantic exhibitions of delight afforded unbounded amusement to the men, and roars of laughter at the freak of some overjoyed black, at times, enlivened the fatiguing march.

Upon the 5th inst. the corps encamped at Manchester, opposite Richmond, and on the morning of the 6th, with bands playing and colors unfurled, the Second Corps crossed the James and entered the former capital of the "Confederacy."

It would be impossible to describe the feelings of some of us, as we, for the first time, viewed the streets and houses of Richmond. Those among us who had been with the Potomac Army since the Peninsular campaign, and had seen the many reverses, and expe-

rienced the hardships and privations incidental to the arduous campaigns of this heroic army, could, perhaps, better appreciate the scenes which were presented to us, as the line of troops moved through the city, past Libby Prison, and its horrible associations, and through the streets, but a few weeks before paced by rebels in arms. The march through the city consumed the best part of the morning, and at night we encamped about five miles north of the intrenchments.

On the march northward, which followed, consuming the next eleven days, it will be unnecessary to dwell. The route lay through part of the country familiar to us from our experience of the preceding summer. The battle-fields near Spottsylvania were passed, and the historical city of Fredericksburg was included in our route. Early in May, we went into camp near Munson's Hill, about six miles south of Washington, and our marching was over.

The camp at this place was laid out with remarkable precision and care, and measures were taken to enforce strictly the necessary sanitary rules to preserve the health of the corps. On the 20th of May occurred the grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington.

From this time until the muster out, constant drill was had, and the regiment gained praise from the commandants of both brigade and division, for its soldierly appearance, and perfect discipline. Upon the 4th of June, orders were received for the consolidation of the remnant of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery with this command. This gave us an additional number of thirteen commissioned officers, and three hundred and eighty-six enlisted men. Four additional companies were formed, making in all ten, and the regiment became one of the largest in the division.

On the 30th day of June, 1865, pursuant to orders from the War Department, the Tenth New York Volunteers were mustered from the service, and the next day transportation was obtained for New York city, where the regiment arrived on the night of Saturday, July 1st. On Monday, the 3d, a parade was made through the city, and we embarked for Hart's Island. Here we remained until the 7th instant, when the regiment was paid off, and fully discharged.

Here ends the record of one of the first regiments to enter the United States service, at the call of the President, in April, 1861

In the outlines given above, it has been attempted to show the correct part taken in the war for the Union, by the Battalion of the Tenth which remained in the field after the term of service of the two years' men expired, April 27, 1863. Many of the officers and men were connected with the regiment during the whole period of its service — four years, two months and ten days.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE TENTH BATTALION N. Y. S. V.
WITH DATES OF RANK UNDER DIFFERENT COMMISSIONS.

Colonel—George T. Hopper; captain, April 26th, 1861; major, April 26th, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, January 5th, 1864; colonel, January 5th, 1865.

Lieutenant-colonel—Anthony S. Woods; major, January 5th, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, January 15th, 1865.

Major—Charles W. Cowban; second lieutenant, February 14th, 1865; adjutant, April 26th, 1863; captain, August 16th, 1864; major, January 15th, 1865.

Quartermaster—William N. N. Wilcox; second lieutenant, December 3d, 1862; quartermaster, April 26th, 1863.

Quartermaster—William F. Beers; second lieutenant, February 25th, 1864; first lieutenant, May 11th, 1864; quartermaster, May 18th, 1865.

Surgeon—Brower Geoner; March 30th, 1863.

Surgeon—Robert O. Craig; March 2d, 1865.

Assistant-surgeon—Richard H. Palmer, March 24th, 1864.

Assistant-surgeon—Charles H. Baker, January 9th, 1865.

Captain—George M. Dewey; second lieutenant, April 26th, 1861; first lieutenant, October 11th, 1861; captain, December 13th, 1862.

Captain—George F. Tait; second lieutenant, September 16th, 1861; first lieutenant, July 8th, 1862; captain, April 26th, 1863.

Captain—Putnam Field; second lieutenant, July 8th, 1862; first lieutenant, February 4th, 1863; captain, April 26th, 1863.

Captain—Oscar F. Angell; second lieutenant, December 13th, 1862; first lieutenant April 26th, 1863; captain, February 15th, 1864.

Captain—Joseph La Flura; captain, April 14th, 1864.

Captain—Peter J. Henry; captain, April 14th, 1864.

Captain—Harvey Y. Russell; second lieutenant, October 23d, 1861; first lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; captain, May 11th, 1864.

Captain—Edward D. Van Winkle; second lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; first lieutenant, February 25th, 1864; captain, October 13th, 1864.

First Lieutenant—Frank M. Clark; second lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; first lieutenant, February 25th, 1864.

First Lieutenant—George W. Halstead; second lieutenant, April 26th, 1863; first lieutenant, February 25th, 1864.

First Lieutenant—William N. Monk; first lieutenant, April 14th, 1864.

First Lieutenant—Dugald Gilkison; second lieutenant, November 18th, 1864; first lieutenant, April 18th, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Samuel Minies; second lieutenant, November 18th, 1864; first lieutenant, April 18th, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Harvey Curtis; second lieutenant, May 11th, 1864; first lieutenant, September 10th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Michael Keegan, April 26th, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—George Hackett, February 25th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Underhill J. Covert, September 10th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—William N. Skidmore, September 10th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Vanderpool, September 10th, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—Charles Egan, April 18th, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—Francis L. Mead, April 18th, 1865.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.*

This regiment was formed at Albany, from companies previously organized in the localities where they were enlisted, and chiefly in the following places:

Co. A, at Schenectady, Schenectady co.,
Co. B, at Albany, Albany county,
Co. C, at Fishkill, Dutchess county,
Co. D, at Middletown, Orange county,
Co. E, at Schenectady, Schenectady co.,
Co. F, at Albany, Albany county,
Co. G, at Canandaigua, Ontario county,
Co. H,† at Albany, Albany county,
Co. I, at Albany, Albany county,
Co. K, at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co.

The regiment was accepted on the 11th as a rifle regiment, and the field and staff were elected and commissioned on the 14th of May, 1861. They were mustered into the service of the United States on May 17th, at Albany, by Captain (now General) Frank Wheaton. The regiment was not first sworn into the State service, although several of its companies were accepted between April 22d and the time of mustering into the Federal service. When accepted, the regiment numbered 834 officers and men.

A stand of colors was presented to the regiment at the Industrial School barracks, on the afternoon of June 1, 1861, by Jacob I. Werner, on behalf of the ladies of Albany. Their expenses were largely defrayed by Mrs. Franklin Townsend. This standard, which was the national flag, bore the inscription —"Rally around them," and upon the staff was a silvered plate engraved, "Presented to the 18th Reg't, N. Y. S. Vols., Col. Wm. A. Jackson, by his lady friends of Albany, June 1, 1861." The staff and the red stripes were replaced, after being some time in the service, but the white and blue portions of the original, remain in the flag which was brought home, with the regiment, and deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics.

Before leaving Albany, the regiment received its clothing and outfit, with the exception of its arms. The quality of the first lot of clothing was very poor, but subsequent issues from the State were superior to the average issued by the United States government. The first overcoats of the men were gray and of superior quality, but they were exchanged for the kind prescribed by regulations.

* Reprinted from the First Annual Report of the Bureau, the issue of that Report being exhausted.

† A majority of this company was from Middletown, Orange county.

On the 18th of June, the regiment went down to New York, landed at Jersey city, received its arms, and at once continued on to Washington by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. The arms first issued were Enfield rifles, which were exchanged subsequently at New Bridge, on the peninsula, for Springfield rifles. (Cal. 58.) No further changes of arms were made while in the service, except to supply deficiencies.

Arriving in Washington late in the evening of June 20, the Eighteenth reported to Gen. Mansfield, and was, the next day, assigned to camp on Fourteenth street, Meridian Hill, opposite Columbian college. The men here received tents of the common "A" pattern, and began their first lesson of field life. Their first encampment was named "Camp Harris," in honor of Senator Ira Harris, of Albany.

On the 4th of July, all the New York troops were reviewed by the President and General Scott.

They remained in camp until July 12, when the regiment was ordered to proceed to Alexandria, by way of the Potomac river. Embarking upon the steamers they arrived at their destination, and the same night encamped on the flats near Hunting creek, in front of Alexandria. On the day following they were brigaded with the Sixteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-Second New York regiments, as a part of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division, the brigade being commanded by Colonel Davies, of the Sixteenth, and the division by Colonel Miles, of the regular service. Their first location in Virginia was named "Camp Myers," in honor of the Attorney-General of New York.

Preparations for an advance against the enemy, who were known to be in force near Manassas Junction, were then in an advanced stage, and on the 16th of July the army marched from their camps, near Alexandria. The division under Colonel Miles followed the Little river turnpike and old Braddock road, and bivouacked, the first night, near Annandale.

On the 17th, the regiment resumed the march, four companies (A, B, G and K) being thrown forward as skirmishers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Young. They had advanced in this manner but a short distance, when a dropping fire was opened upon them, and a sharp skirmish ensued, which continued, at intervals, for about four hours. The enemy proved to be the Fifth Alabama regiment, which retreated before the advancing columns of our

troops, but kept up a constant and harassing fire upon our skirmishers. The Eighteenth lost two killed and three wounded. The killed were Sergeant John Waterson, Co. A, and Sergeant John Allen, of Co. K. Upon arriving at Fairfax Court House, it was found that the enemy had been driven out, and the regiment bivouacked for the night.

On the 18th of July, resumed the march at daylight, and reached Centerville in the afternoon. The division here bivouacked, and remained until daylight of the 21st, when it was ordered forward, and took a position near Blackburn's ford. The Second Brigade was posted on the left, supporting Green's and Hunt's batteries (2d U. S. artillery), with the view of checking any advances of the enemy in that direction. Four companies, of which two were from the Eighteenth, and the others from a Massachusetts regiment, were deployed under Lieutenant-Colonel Young, and remained in front while the command held this position.

The battery opened fire about 7 A. M., and the troops remained on this ground about two hours, when orders were received to recall the skirmishers and proceed back upon the road in the vicinity of a building used as a hospital, and there take a position to prevent a flank movement on the left. They were soon afterward ordered still further back to the crossing of the roads, where they remained until about 4 P. M. Several regiments passed the Eighteenth at this point, followed by the battery, Colonel Green informing Colonel Jackson that he had been left upon the field without a support of any kind. The battery was then nearly out of ammunition, having kept up an incessant fire from the time of taking its position in the morning. The regiment was presently ordered to follow the battery, which it did, and moved back about a mile, where it took up a position on an eminence, in line and to the rear of the battery. This was on the crest of the hill in Centerville, where earth-works were subsequently thrown up by the enemy.

Lieutenant Green, in reporting an account of the events of the day, says: "I chose a position on the crest of a hill, which, from its shape, gave command of the ground to our left, and also of the road along which our division was retiring. From this position I could perfectly sweep with my fire 180 degrees front, right and left, down a gentle slope. Four regiments were placed as my

support, and the force at this point could have stopped double its number.

"At this point, an unauthorized person gave orders to retreat. I refused the order, but all my supporting regiments but one (Colonel Jackson, Eighteenth N. Y. V.) moved off to the rear. Colonel Jackson most gallantly offered his regiment as a support, saying 'that it should remain by me as long as there was any fighting to be done there.' The above-mentioned person again made his appearance at this time, and again ordered me to retreat, and ordered Colonel Jackson to form column of division on my right and retreat with me, as all was lost. The order was, of course, disregarded, and in about two minutes the head of a column of the enemy's cavalry came up at a run, opening out of the woods in beautiful order. I was prepared for it, and the column had not gone more than a hundred yards out of the woods before shells were burst at their head and directly in their midst; they broke in every direction, and no more cavalry came out of the woods."

At Centerville, Colonel Richardson, acting as Brigadier-General of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, assumed command of affairs. An attempt was made to rally the scattered regiments, which was, in a measure, accomplished. This ground was held quietly until 11 P. M., when orders were received to proceed to Fairfax Court House. This place was reached at 3 A. M., and after a halt of thirty minutes the march was again resumed, and the regiment arrived at its old camp, on Hunting Creek, at 11 A. M. of the 22d.

The return march was conducted in good order, and the Eighteenth Regiment lost no men on the expedition, excepting those killed and wounded in the skirmish when making the advance, and three prisoners lost on the 21st. A detail of nine men was made from the Eighteenth, who assisted in bringing off two brass howitzers that had been abandoned by a part of their men, and left with a lieutenant short of help. These pieces were safely brought in to Arlington.

On the 23d, the regiment crossed Hunting Creek, to protect the camp of the Garibaldi Guard and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, and on the 25th they were ordered to report to Colonel W. B. Franklin in Alexandria. A new arrangement of regiments was made on the 4th of August, and the Eighteenth was brigaded with the Fifteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second N. Y. Vols., under Brigadier-General (late Colonel) Franklin.

On the 23d of August, the camp was removed to the Leesburg turnpike, under Fort Dahlgren, and on the 27th a new site was selected on the Leesburg turnpike, and near the toll-gate south-east from Fairfax Seminary, which was named "Camp King."

Brigadier-General Newton assumed command of the brigade on the 25th of September, and General Franklin became commander of the division. The regiment was not transferred from the brigade in which it was now placed, during its two years' term of service. At a later period, and during the active field service of 1862-3, it formed a part of the Third Brigade, First Division and Sixth Corps.

Newton's brigade constructed Fort Ward, in the Autumn and early part of the Winter of 1861, with aid derived from the Fifth Maine regiment, were temporarily assigned to duty in this brigade. The Fifteenth (Engineers) were on detached service, and their place was filled by Colonel Goslin's Zouave regiment, known as the Fifty-fourth, and afterward as the Ninety-fifth, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Toward the end of October, Colonel Jackson was seized with an illness, which, assuming the form of a bilious intermittent fever, proved fatal on the 11th of November. He had been removed about a fortnight before his death to Washington, and eminent professional aid was called, but without avail. His remains were sent home in the care of Major Myers, and buried at Schenectady, on the 14th. They were escorted to the cars at Washington by the regiment, and at Albany were received by the military of the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Young succeeded to the command.

On the 11th of February, 1862, the regiment removed its camp half a mile north to the Dangerfield premises, the buildings being occupied as head-quarters. The camp was pitched in a peach orchard, fronting the house, and the location was, in many respects, an improvement upon the old one, which had become unhealthy from long occupation. It received the name of "Camp Jackson," in honor of the late colonel. While here, shelter tents were issued for the first time to the army.

On the 10th of March, 1862, occurred the general advance toward Manassas, and the Eighteenth, on this day, marched to Fairfax Court House, where it remained till the 14th, and then returned to its old camp, which had been left standing. Arrived at noon on the 15th, and remained till April 6th, and then took cars at Springfield Station for Manassas Junction, the division of General Franklin

having been originally assigned to General McDowell's command (First Army Corps) for an advance against Richmond by the interior route. The train arrived at Manassas Junction at 8 P. M., but not without accident. When about three miles from that place, the fourth car from the rear ran off the track, and those behind ran into it, killing one man of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, and wounding about a dozen of the Eighteenth, but not seriously.

On the 7th of April, the command marched five miles to Bristow Station, arriving at noon. While here a most inclement storm of rain and snow occurred, from which the men suffered severely, as they were short of fuel and supplies, and they had as yet not become accustomed to the vicissitudes of field service. Some found shelter in houses, but, with the greater part, the experiences on this occasion justified the name of "Camp Misery," which they applied to this cheerless bivouac. These discomforts continued till the 10th, when it came off clear and pleasant, and the troops marched along the railroad five miles, but, before reaching Catlett's Station, orders were received to countermarch and return to Alexandria, to follow the expedition that had mostly sailed for the peninsula. The regiment marched a mile beyond Broad Run, near Bristow, and encamped.

On the 12th, they marched to Fairfax Court House, and the next day returned to their old camp near Fairfax Seminary. Here their deficiencies of clothing were supplied, and on the 17th they bade a final adieu to Camp Jackson, and embarked at Alexandria, the right wing, under Colonel Young, on board the steamer Nantasket, and the left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, on the steamer Louisiana, with the Thirty-first Regiment. They sailed the same evening, and at 9 A. M., on the 19th, arrived at Ship Point, south of the mouth of York river. After a few days, they disembarked, and encamped till May 4th. While here the regiment was paid.

Preparations for the siege of Yorktown were terminated by the evacuation of that place by the rebels on the night of the 3d, and the next day the command embarked on board the steamers Emperor and Pioneer and steamed up the York river to opposite Yorktown, whence, at noon on the 5th, it proceeded to West Point, under convoy of three gun-boats. Arriving at 2 P. M., on the 6th, the division of General Franklin landed on

the south shore, and took up a position for meeting the enemy, who were known to be in that vicinity in force.

Companies A, D, F and K, of the Eighteenth were thrown out as pickets, in the woods on the extreme left of the line of battle, under Major Maginnis. They continued on this duty during the ensuing day, and suffered no loss. The battle of West Point occurred on the 7th, and lasted from 7 A. M. till 2 P. M., with scarcely an interruption. The six companies of this regiment who were not out as skirmishers were engaged in supporting batteries on the right of the line for some time, when they were ordered to advance into the woods and support the Fifth Maine regiment, which was making a forward movement. The latter received a desperate volley, and broke. The Eighteenth advanced, and drove the enemy from the woods.

The Eighteenth met with no losses on this occasion, but its steady bearing was complimented the next day by General Newton, the General who had immediate command in this battle. Every other regiment in the brigade suffered loss, the heaviest being upon the Thirty-second.

The forces opposite to the division on this occasion were "Hampton's Legion" and the "Louisiana Tigers." The gunboats on York river did effective service, and drove away a battery of field artillery which the enemy had posted in a commanding position.

May 8th, moved about one mile to the front, to support Upton's battery. On the 9th, marched to Brick House Point, about two and a half miles, and went on picket. On the 11th, marched to Eltham, three miles, where the division was met by General McClellan and the main body of his army, which had advanced by land from Yorktown. The only divisions that passed up the York river were those of Franklin and Sedgwick.

On the 13th, marched twelve miles to Cumberland, and immediately formed a line of battle, expecting an attack; but no enemy appeared, and the regiment was ordered into camp in a plowed field near the river.

On the 15th, marched nine miles, in a storm, to White House Point, on the Pamunkey, and encamped. The supplies for the army were mostly brought up by the river to this point, which became a base for future operations toward Richmond At this place Colonel Young was obliged to leave for home. as expo-

sure and hardship brought on a severe disease, which rendered him entirely unfit for service. The command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, who, from this time forward, with the exception to be presently noticed, continued at the head of the regiment until its term of service expired.

On the 19th of May, the regiment marched to Tunstall's Station (six miles), and the next day marched at 3 P. M., and encamped, at 6 P. M., at Coal Harbor, distance five miles. On the 21st, marched nine miles, arriving at a point ten miles from Richmond and three from New Bridge, which was destroyed by the rebels. The advance of the army was made by General Stoneman, with his cavalry and flying artillery, and the reports obtained from scouts and balloon ascensions appeared to indicate that the enemy were retreating upon Richmond.

On the 25th, marched to New Market Bridge, and encamped on a beautiful spot on the banks of the Chickahominy, near Gaines' Mill, which has since become so celebrated for the battle fought there, about a month afterward. The rebel pickets were in sight upon the arrival of troops at this place, and, from the adjacent hill-tops, the spires of churches in the rebel metropolis were plainly visible, at a distance of six and a half miles.

From this time till June 18, the regiment was engaged on fatigue and picket duty. Roads and bridges were built across the Chickahominy, and others were constructed leading from the railroad at Dispatch and Savage's Stations to the camps. The battles of Hanover Court House and Fair Oaks were fought during this period, but the corps with which the Eighteenth was connected took no part in these encounters. The Enfield rifles, first received, were on the third of June exchanged for Springfield rifle muskets.

While employed in this vicinity, the Eighteenth had frequent skirmishes with small parties of the enemy, in which a man was occasionally wounded.

June 18. The division marched at 10 A. M., crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury bridge, and, after marching about ten miles in a circuitous line, to avoid the observation of the enemy, arrived on the battle-field of Fair Oaks, which had a few days before been the scene of an engagement. The army was here placed in line of battle, again expecting an attack, but no enemy appearing, it advanced just beyond, on Golden's farm, and encamped. Several times the same evening the regiment was called to arms, but as

often the alarm appeared without serious cause. It remained in this locality, building roads and bridges for artillery across the swamps, until the 20th. The proximity of this point to Richmond (four or five miles) rendered constant vigilance necessary, and frequent skirmishing between pickets occurred.

This condition of affairs could not continue long without leading to important events. The daily cannonade indicated active movements as in progress, and on the 25th and 26th, the heavy firing to the right gave notice that Porter was engaged with the enemy at Mechanicsville. The near prospect of an early and decisive conflict occasioned great enthusiasm among the troops in the vicinity, and the military bands of the several regiments increased this ardor by playing spirited national tunes.

On the 27th of June, the division of General Franklin was ordered across the Chickahominy to support Porter's corps at Gaines' Hill, but was soon after remanded back to camp, a distance of four miles. Upon regaining camp, the regiment was shelled out by the enemy, who had brought a battery to bear upon this position. One man was killed and four wounded by this artillery firing, all of them belonging to Company I. At 2 P. M. the division again received orders to cross the Chickahominy, to support Porter's Corps, and reached the scene of engagement about 4 o'clock, but too late to retrieve the fortunes of the day, already lost before the overwhelming forces of the enemy.

The Eighteenth regiment fought till half-past six o'clock, losing 180 officers and men, in killed, wounded and missing. Many of the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy, with all our dead. Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, who had up to this time commanded, was now so ill that General Newton directed him to be sent North, leaving the care of the regiment to Major Maginnis. The brigade in this battle was led by Colonel Matheson, of the Thirty-second New York Volunteers, and the division by General Newton.

After expending its ammunition, the regiment fell back, followed by the victorious enemy, about half a mile, when the men were checked by the Irish Brigade and Rush's Lancers (Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry), and about midnight the Eighteenth again crossed to the south bank of the Chickahominy.

In the battle of Gaines' Mill, the Eighteenth was to the left of the center of the line of battle, with the Thirty-second New York to the left and Thirty-first and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania to the

right. Hexamer's (New Jersey) Battery was in the rear, and is believed to have done injury to our own troops while throwing shell over their heads.

During the heat of the engagement, an incident worthy of notice occurred. An officer, mounted on a white horse, rode up to this regiment and ordered it to cease firing. His appearance was much like that of a well-known field-officer of an associated regiment, and he was mistaken by some for him, but upon his coming within fifty yards, he was recognized as a rebel officer, and shot dead by Corporal Kearnes, the color-guard. As he fell, his foot caught in the stirrup, and his frightened horse dragged his lifeless body back into the rebel lines.

The Eighteenth was the last to cross the bridge, which was destroyed behind it. On the 28th, the troops were busily employed barricading the roads, destroying camp and garrison equipage, extra baggage and commissary stores, by order of the commander; and this task having been effectually performed, the troops began their retreat at 2 o'clock A. M., June 29th, and the same day reached Charles City cross-roads and encamped.

The battle of White Oak Swamp was fought on this day by the troops under Kearney and Sumner.

On the 30th of June, was fought the battle of Charles City cross-roads, in which the division that General Franklin had hitherto commanded, was under General Slocum, and was employed in supporting batteries in a cornfield near the cross-roads. These opened on the enemy, and kept up a continual firing till after dark. The loss was slight, and the Eighteenth met with no casualties. The battery immediately in front of the regiment was Upton's Company D, Second U. S. artillery.

The troops lay in this position till an hour after midnight, and then silently withdrew, and, by a quick march, reached Turkey Bend, on the James river, whence, after a short halt, they marched to Malvern Hill, a little beyond which they encamped. The battle of Malvern Hill began soon after the division passed, and was fought with determination and with immense loss to the enemy.

On the 2d of July, the division marched to Harrison's Landing, early in the morning and encamped in a wheat field, where the whole of the Army of the Potomac were soon assembled, with its wagon trains, artillery and herds of cattle. The weather at this

time was rainy, and the mud soon became knee deep, almost rendering movements impossible. On the following day, the enemy brought a battery into position to shell the camps, but this annoyance was soon abated by the capture of the battery and several hundred prisoners. The Eighteenth regiment and other troops took up a position two miles distant, on the spot which the battery had occupied, and again encamped. On the 6th, the regiment again moved its camp half a mile to the front, and near the intrenchments that were being thrown up, and two days later to still another site, on the bank of a creek. The army was here reviewed by President Lincoln.

On the 20th of July, Colonel Young returned to the regiment, but he remained only a few days, as the exposures of the camp brought on a return of disease in a grave form, rendering it necessary for him to again leave for the North. He subsequently resigned and did not rejoin the regiment.

The Eighteenth continued to perform fatigue and picket duties until the 15th, when the tents were struck for a march to Newport News. The extra baggage had been sent off some days before, and the trains of teams and artillery were filing past all day of the 15th and the night following, until 2 A. M. The regiment then got under way and marched six miles, when it halted till the morning of the 17th. It then crossed the Chickahominy near its mouth, upon a pontoon bridge, under cover of the gun-boats, and continued on the most fatiguing march it had yet encountered, a distance of sixteen miles. The dust and heat were almost intolerable, and the delay, from trains obstructing the road, was very annoying.

The 18th of August was pleasanter, and the regiment this day passed through Williamsburg. On the 19th, at 2 P. M., the troops arrived at Yorktown, greatly fatigued by the hardships of the forced march, under which many fell out, and several cases of sunstroke occurred. On the 20th, marched through the village of Warwick Court House, and on the 21st arrived at Newport News, where they were met by Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, who had been absent, sick, but who remained in command of the regiment as its Colonel.

On the 22d of August, the regiment embarked on the Daniel Webster, in company with the Thirty-second, and in the evening started for Alexandria, where they arrived on the morning of the 24th. They landed and marched up the Little River turnpike to

near the Seminary and encamped. On the 29th marched for the front, and encamped at Annandale, distance six miles. On the 30th they again marched, arriving at Centerville at 4 P. M., where they halted, but were soon ordered to proceed toward the battle-field, and arrived at the Stone Bridge just before dark. Here the troops under General Franklin formed a line of battle across the fields on each side of the road, covering the retreat of Pope's defeated army. Late in the night they fell back to Centerville, where a stand was again made, and the artillery planted in the old fortifications. This position was held during the 31st and the day following, but the enemy in the mean time having gained the right flank of Pope's army, a retreat was ordered to Fairfax and Alexandria, and the Eighteenth encamped on the site of "Camp King," one of its earliest camping-places in Virginia.

The respite of the troops from active service was brief, and on the evening of the 6th, the division took up its line of march to meet the invasion into Maryland. Crossing the Long Bridge, it marched through Washington and Georgetown in the night, and by morning had reached Tenallytown.

On the 8th, the regiment passed through Rockville, Md., where the transportation of the army was greatly reduced, and every article of camp equipage that could possibly be spared, was sent back to Washington, leaving with the men nothing but shelter tents, blankets and arms.

On the 9th, the troops marched through Darnestown, on the 11th passed Downesville, and on the 12th through Urbana, five miles from Frederick City.

Their march continued, on the day following, toward Burkettsville, at the foot of the South Mountain, at a crossing known as Crampton Pass, where, on the 14th of September, the troops of General Franklin valiantly won one of the most brilliant victories of the war.

The enemy held the crest of the mountain with their artillery, while their lines of infantry, on the slope and near its foot, were sheltered by parallel stone walls and thickets of trees, from behind which they had ample opportunities of resisting the advancing lines of our troops.

The part performed by the Eighteenth, in this battle, is clearly set forth in the report of Colonel Myers, who commanded upon the occasion.

"HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTEENTH REG'T, N. Y. VOLS.,
NEAR BAKERSVILLE, MD., *Sept.* 24, 1862.

"To Lieutenant WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr., *A. A. A. G.*:

Lieutenant—I have the honor to make the following report of the part my regiment took in the battle of Crampton Gap, Sept. 14, 1862:

"About 3 o'clock P. M., on Sept. 14, 1862, I received orders, from General Newton, to advance my regiment across the fields and silence a battery that was stationed upon the road, about half way up the hill. I advanced my regiment, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and sharp-shooters, to within fifty yards of the line of Colonel Bartlett's brigade (who was engaging the enemy), when I was ordered to halt, and, a few moments after, received an order to form on the right of Colonel Bartlett's brigade. I moved my regiment by the right flank to the position indicated, and engaged the enemy from behind a stone wall.

"The whole line was then ordered forward, we going through a corn-field and orchard at a double quick, to the road at the foot of the mountain, where I halted and reformed my regiment, which had become somewhat broken. I then gave the order to charge the hill, the Thirty-second New York being on my left, and the Sixteenth New York on my right flank. On rising the hill to the road which ran along the side of the hill, I received a terrific volley from the enemy. It was here that I met with my heaviest loss, the fire of the enemy being well-directed and fatal. At this point, Captain Horsfall was killed, while gallantly leading his men to the charge, and Lieutenants Daley and Ellis were severely wounded while at the heads of their companies in the same charge. The men staggered for a moment, but, at the command, rushed upon the enemy, killing and wounding many, and entirely routing them. I then reached the crest of the hill, when I halted and reformed my regiment. I then sent my adjutant back for orders. He received instructions from Major Rogers, of General Slocum's staff, to rest the regiment where it was until further orders. After remaining there about an hour, I was ordered by Colonel Cake (who was in command on the hill), to take my regiment down the hill to the gap, where the division was being formed. I marched my regiment to the point indicated, and bivouacked on the left of the road.

"It gives me great pleasure to state to you that my entire command behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, the men

receiving the enemy's fire and charging his position with the steadiness of veterans.

"I would particularize among the line officers, Captain A. Barclay Mitchell and Lieutenant Daniel Daley, as being brave and courageous to a fault, rallying and encouraging their men under the heaviest fire. The field and staff were of great assistance to me, and behaved with great gallantry. Major John C. Maginnis displayed at all times the greatest coolness and energy, and deserves the highest commendation. My regiment lost, in the action, one captain and ten men killed, two lieutenants and forty men wounded, and two men missing, being a total loss of fifty-eight. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"George R. Meyers, *Lt. Col. Commanding.*

"E. Nott Schermerhorn, *Lt. A. Adjutant.*"

The troops opposed to our army were McLaw's division of North Carolina troops, forming a part of D. H. Hill's division. The Eighteenth took about 100 prisoners and one flag.

Upon gaining the crest of the mountain, the regiment halted and formed for a bivouac, and here, the same evening, before midnight, the men were visited by agents of the Sanitary Commission, with supplies for the sick and wounded, all of whom, of both belligerent parties, received attention before morning.

The troops of this command rested on the mountain on the 15th and 16th, but marched at daybreak on the 17th towards Keedysville, and across the fields to the right of the turnpike leading from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, where they arrived about 1 P. M., on the day of the battle, and took a position in front of the Dunker church by the woodside. The command of General Sumner had retired before their arrival. The position to which they were assigned was exposed to a heavy fire of grape and canister, which was answered by the batteries of Porter, Hexamer and Upton, attached to Slocum's division.

The Eighteenth lay, supporting a battery, during the remainder of the day, and had only two men wounded. After remaining two days and nights on this ground, they marched to the Potomac, near a ford above Shepardstown, and, on the night of the 21st, moved, by way of the turnpike, to within a mile of Williamsport. The corps, under General Franklin, on the 29th, moved down the river again to near Bakersville, where they remained about a month,

engaged in supplying the losses of the late active campaign, and guarding the banks of the Potomac.

On the 29th of October, the Sixth Corps followed the principal part of the army, which had advanced for another march into Virginia, and encamped at Downsville. On the 31st, they crossed the mountain at Crampton Pass, and the day following arrived at Berlin. They crossed, on the 2d, on pontoons, to Lovettsville; on the 3d, passed through Perceyville; on the 4th, they reached Union, near Moore's Mills; on the 5th, they passed Upperville, and on the 6th, reached White Plains, on the Manassas Gap railroad, where they encamped.

On the 9th, they crossed the Bull Run mountains to New Baltimore, leaving Thoroughfare Gap to the left, and at this place, on the 10th, they were reviewed, for the last time, by General McClellan, and came under the orders of General Burnside.

On the 17th, they marched to Catlett's Station, and on the 18th, to Stafford Court House, where the division remained ten days. Bartlett's brigade was then sent out, about eight miles, in the direction of Warrentown, with Hexamer's battery, to guard against a raid threatened from that quarter; but the apprehension of an attack passed away without incident, and, on the 30th, the force returned to Stafford Court House.

On the 4th of December, Brooks' division (late Newton's), marched to a point three miles from Belleplain Landing, near Fletcher's Chapel, where it remained, doing ordinary field duties, until the morning of the 11th, when it marched to the Rappahannock at the lower pontoon bridges, which were crossed at daylight on the 12th. The Second Rhode Island and Seventh Massachusetts had crossed the night before, to protect the bridges, and the Eighteenth New York was the first regiment to cross in the morning. The whole regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and were supported by the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, the Thirty-first and Thirty-second New York, and battery D, Second Artillery, lately commanded by Captain Upton, but now by Willetson. This line of skirmishers advanced across the road and Deep Run, and extended about five hundred yards beyond, its right being near the railroad. It held this position till the morning of the 13th, and suffered much from the cold during the night, as no fires could be allowed. The men were relieved on the 13th, by the Fifteenth New Jersey, and fell back into Deep Run Valley, where they were held in reserve

during the battle of that day, and through the day following. The division was not much engaged in the battle, with the exception of the New Jersey troops. On the 15th, the Eighteenth was sent out on picket, and a little after midnight recrossed the Rappahannock, without having suffered any casualty beyond that of two men wounded. It went into camp, back from the river, on the 16th, and on the 19th moved to the vicinity of White Oak Church, King George's county, where a winter camp was formed.

On the 20th of January, 1863, the regiment marched at noon to a point three miles above Falmouth, and halted in a pine grove, where the night was spent in a cheerless rain. The next day it marched to Banks' Ford, and went into camp without fires. There all further advance was checked by the mud, and after spending two days assisting to draw pontoons and artillery out to the turnpike, the boys regained their old quarters at the Winter camp, much exhausted by the severity of their late fruitless labors.

Picket duties were resumed, and continued till near the close of April, with occasional reviews, among which were one by General Hooker, April 3d, one by the President, April 8th, and by the Swiss General Fogliardi on the 18th of that month.

Preparations for a forward movement were, in the mean time, progressing, and on the 14th tents were turned in, to the Quartermaster's Department, and rations for an eight days' march were issued. Delays, however, occurred, and not until the 28th did the troops finally leave their camp, with sixty rounds of ammunition and eight days' provisions. Their route led as before, down the Rappahannock, near the spot where the lower pontoon bridges had been laid in December. At 10 o'clock in the evening, the colonels of the several regiments constituting Russell's brigade (One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Eighteenth and Thirty-second New-York, and Ninety-fifth and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania) were called to the commander's tent, and the part assigned to them on the morrow was explained.

This brigade was ordered to cross the river in boats at midnight, and cover the building of the bridges. The specific duties of each regiment were stated, and the manner of landing and making an assault upon the rifle-pits of the enemy which lined the opposite banks was given. Forty boats were to be launched, side by side along the shore, their sterns resting upon the bank, and to each of these, four men of the Fifteenth New York Volunteers were

assigned to manage the boats, return for another load, and finally bring them to their proper place in the bridge. A delay occurred in getting the boats to the bank, and all things were not ready for the crossing before daylight. These movements had not probably attracted particular notice on the part of the enemy, as for two weeks previous it had been the practice, every night, to launch boats and then draw them out again. The enemy had learned to regard the movement as a feint, and upon this occasion were probably not aware of our real intentions.

The arrangements being completed, the brigade embarked, the General and his staff being in the center, and the colonels, with their colors, in the boats assigned to their regiments. The boats afforded standing room for fifty men each.

It was just beginning to dawn, as General Russell gave the word to shove off, and the fleet of boats simultaneously began a rapid flight toward the south shore. It was a moment of intense interest to every man, yet nothing occurred to indicate a watchful enemy until they approached within ten yards of the bank, when a terrific volley of musketry opened upon them, wounding the colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, one captain, and about twenty-five men, of whom three belonged to the Eighteenth regiment. None were killed. The boats kept on their course, and the moment they touched land, the men sprang out, some of them into the water, and rushed up the bank with fixed bayonets, firing a volley as they advanced.

The rifle-pits were at once charged and occupied, and the enemy scattered and fled, leaving arms, blankets and equipage behind them. One lieutenant-colonel of a Georgia regiment was captured. The boats quickly returned for Bartlett's and then for Torbett's brigade, and in less than an hour the whole division had crossed, and the bridge was under a rapid course of construction.

The movement at this point was itself only a feint to draw attention from the main crossing of the army, at the fords several miles above Fredericksburg. The Eighteenth went on picket soon after it crossed, and remained till evening, when a part of the men were detailed as a working party, to change the front of the enemy's works and adapt them for defense against any attack that might be threatened. The six Napoleon guns of Company D, Second United States Artillery, were brought over and placed in the captured works. This was the only artillery which crossed at this point. On

the 1st of May, Pratt's Light Brigade crossed and took position on the picket line; on the 2d, the brigade advanced half a mile; and on the 3d, the Eighteenth and Thirty-second New York regiments lay in position, supporting Battery D, near the ruins of the Barnard House,* where they were shelled four hours by the enemy, with the loss of one man killed, in the battery, and several wounded, of which four belonged to the Eighteenth. On the morning of this day, Newton's division, composed of Dutton's, Wheaton's and Cochrane's brigades, with the Independent Brigade under General Pratt, advanced and stormed the heights back of the city and a little below, taking the position with heavy loss. At 1 P. M. the Eighteenth and Thirty-second marched into the city and bivouacked in the streets until 5 P. M., when they advanced out about four miles on the plank-road toward Chancellorsville, the remainder of the brigade having preceded them while these two were with the battery. The brigades were got together on the same evening at Salem Church, near which an active engagement had been fought, and a heavy loss had occurred to the Sixteenth New York and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiments.

The Eighteenth were sent out on picket on the night of the 3d, relieving the 49th Pennsylvania. They brought in many wounded who lay near the line, and the night passed without much firing. They remained in this position on the 4th, and during the day were attacked by skirmishers, but this movement proved to be only a feint, as the main attack was made on the left at four P. M. The regiment met with no losses, and the enemy opposed had but few casualties. At dark the whole of the Sixth Corps retreated to Banks' Ford, a distance of five miles, and crossed, in the night, under fire from the enemy's batteries. Colonel Myers had a horse mortally wounded under him, but the regiment crossed to the north bank without injury. Company D had been left in the city, to guard a division hospital, and also withdrew, with its wounded and without loss.

The Sixth Corps in this engagement took 1,100 prisoners and seventeen pieces of artillery, but lost very heavily, the total in killed, wounded, and prisoners being reported as 5,000.

*This fine mansion, with its grounds and surroundings laid out on the plan of an English manor house, had been used as a hospital at the first battle of Fredericksburg. It was burned during the Winter, and on its walls our troops found chalked the following inscription: "This ruin is a monument of the hatred of North Carolina troops to Virginia."

On the 5th, 6th, and 7th, the troops rested near the ford, and on the 8th returned to their old camp near White Oak Church. The term of service of the Eighteenth had now come to a close, and Colonel Myers, on the 9th, received orders to transfer to the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Regiment all its three years' men, about thirty in number. The recruits received into the Eighteenth, before the Peninsular campaign, were mustered in for the unexpired term of service, and returned with the regiment.

On the 11th of May, all the government property of the Eighteenth, except arms, was turned over to the brigade quartermaster.

There remained now nothing further but to bid adieu to companions in arms, and on the evening of the 12th all the officers paid a parting visit to General Russell at his quarters.

On the morning of the 13th, the regiment marched to Falmouth Station, whence they went by railroad to Aquia Creek, and by the steamer Metamora, to Washington, where they arrived at 1 P. M., and took quarters at the Soldiers' Rest. At noon, on the 14th, they took passage for home, passing Baltimore in the afternoon, and Philadelphia early the next morning. Halting here several hours for refreshment, they arrived at Jersey City by railroad in the afternoon, and reached Albany by railroad at five A. M. on the 16th of May, and met with a generous welcome from the city authorities. The regiment had lost but fifteen men from sickness, but the casualties of war had reduced their ranks to 425 men; yet they returned with a most honorable record of arduous and faithful service.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONELS:			
William A. Jackson,	May	13, 1861,	Died, November 11, 1861.
William H. Young,	Nov.	11, 1861,	Resigned.
George R. Myers,	Aug.	14, 1862,	Returned with regiment.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS:			
William H. Young,	May	13, 1861,	Promoted to colonel.
George R. Myers,	Nov.	11, 1861,	Promoted to colonel.
John C. Maginnis,	Aug.	14, 1862,	Returned with regiment.
MAJORS:			
George R. Myers,	May	13, 1861,	Promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
John C. Maginnis,	Nov.	11, 1861,	Promoted to lieutenant-colonel.
Wm. Seward Gridley,	Aug.	14, 1862,	Returned with regiment.
SURGEONS:			
James L. Van Ingen,	May	14, 1861,	Resigned, August 10, 1861.
Nathan P. Rice,	Aug.	19, 1861,	Returned with regiment.

FIELD AND STAFF — *Continued.*

ASSISTANT SURGEONS:

Alexander A. Edmeston,	May	14, 1861,	Reg. surgeon 92d N. Y. V.
John H. Bartholf,	Oct.	21, 1862,	Returned with regiment.
Frank J. Mattimore,	Aug.	11, 1862,	Returned with regiment.

CHAPLAINS:

Alfred A. Farr (Meth. Ep.),	May	14, 1861,	Resigned.
	July	31, 1862,	Reappointed.

ADJUTANTS:

John H. Russell,	May	17, 1861,	Died of wounds, October 1, 1862.
E. Nott Schermerhorn*,	Aug.	2, 1862,	Returned with regiment.
Henry E. Munger,			Acting Adjutant.

QUARTERMASTERS:

William H. Horsfall,	May	14, 1861,	Resigned, September 18, 1861.
William Russell, Jr.,†	Sept.	21, 1861,	

LINE OFFICERS.

CAPTAINS:

A—William Seward Gridley,	April	22,	1861,	Promoted to major.
Daniel Daley,‡	Aug.	14,	1862,	Discharged, February 26, 1863.
B—John Hastings,	April	24,	1861,	Promoted to lieutenant-colonel 113 V.
Robert Malone,	Sept.	9,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
C—Henry Wiltse,	April	25,	1861,	Dismissed.
A. Barclay Mitchell,	Oct.	19,	1861,	Returned with regiment.
D—John C. Maginnis,	April	30,	1861,	Promoted to major.
George Barry,	Nov.	11,	1861,	Killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27.
Roswell M. Sayer,	June	26,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
E—Stephen Truax,	May	2,	1861,	Resigned.
William Horsfall,	Dec.	27,	1861,	Killed at Crampton Pass, Sept. 14.
John Vedder,	Sept.	20,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
F—John Lawless,	April	22,	1861,	Resigned.
Michael H. Donovan,	May	2,	1861,	Returned with regiment.
G—Henry Faurot,	May	7,	1861,	Resigned, July 21, 1862.
H—Peter Hogan,	May	7,	1861,	Resigned.
Theodore C. Rodgers,	Nov.	6,	1861,	Killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862.
John Mooney,	June	27,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
I— William G. Weed,	April	20,	1861,	Resigned.
Thomas J. Radcliff,	May	10,	1861,	Dismissed by G. O. January 13, 1862.
" "	June	14,	1862,	Reappointed — returned with regiment.
K—David L. Bartlett,	May	12,	1861,	Resigned.
Albert S. Seeley,	Aug.	4,	1861,	Resigned.
Horatio G. Goodno,	Oct.	1,	1862,	Resigned, January 19, 1863.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS:

A — Daniel Daley,	April	22,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Henry E. Munger,	Aug.	14,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
B — Alexander R. Wands,	April	24,	1861,	Resigned.
William B. Purdy,	July	18,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
C — John W. Birmingham,	April	25,	1861,	Resigned.
A. Barclay Mitchell,	June	14,	1861,	Resigned.
John Mooney,	Oct.	19,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Solomon W. Russell, Jr.,	April	22,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
D — George Barry,	April	30,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Roswell M. Sayer,	Nov.	11,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
John S. King,	June	26,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
E — William Horsfall,	May	2,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
John Vedder,	Dec.	27,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Alfred Truax,	Sep.	20,	1862,	Returned with regiment.

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*Formerly 2d lieutenant Co. E. Detached as A. D. C. on Gen. Stoughton's staff. Returned to duty March 27, 1863.

†Detached as A. D. C. on brigade staff (Gen. Newton) a part of the time.

‡Wounded at Crampton Gap, September 14, 1862.

LINE OFFICERS — *Continued.*

FIRST LIEUTENANTS:

F — Edward Fisher,	April	22,	1861,	Dismissed by court-martial.
John M. Dempsey,	Mar.	25,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
G — James H. Morgan,	May	7,	1861,	Resigned.
Isaac S. Green,	Sept.	30,	1861,	Resigned. August 8, 1862.
Alfred M. Chessmore,	Nov.	2,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
H — Theodore C. Rodgers,	May	7,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
William E. Carmichael,	Nov.	6,	1861,	Resigned.
Thomas S. Lane,	July	16,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
I — Michael A. Nolan,	April	20,	1861,	Resigned.
George Chapman,	May	10,	1861,	Resigned.
James Chalmers,	Jan.	15,	1863,	Returned with regiment.
K — Albert S. Seeley,	May	12,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Horatio G. Goodno,*	Aug.	4,	1861,	Promoted to captain.
Freeman J. Huntington,	Oct.	1,	1862,	Returned with regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS:

A — Edward W. Groot,	April	22,	1861,	Resigned — adjutant 134th V.
Henry E. Munger,	Dec.	14,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Joseph Strunk,	Aug.	14,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
B — Mortimore L. F. Norton,	April	24,	1861,	Resigned — detailed to Co. G.
George N. Goodno,	Oct.	24,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
C — Samuel Leish,	April	25,	1861,	Resigned.
Thomas M. Holden,	Oct.	9,	1861,	Dismissed.
Andrew C. Bearup,	July,	22,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
D — Roswell M. Sayer,	April	30,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Robert A. Malone,	Nov.	11,	1861,	Promoted to captain Co. B.
E — John Vedder,	May	2,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
E. Nott Schermerhorn,	Dec.	27,	1861,	Promoted to adjutant.
F — John C. Mooney,	April	22,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant Co. C.
John M. Dempsey,	Oct.	19,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
John W. Farr,	Mar.	25,	1862,	Returned with regiment.
G — William H. Ellis, Jr.,	May	7,	1861,	Resigned, from wounds received Sept. 14.
George N. Goodno,				Detailed from Co. B., returned with reg.
H — William E. Carmichael,	May	7,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Thomas S. Lane,	Nov.	6,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Rodney S. Vedder,	July	16,	1862,	Acting quartermaster.
I — Charles W. Heald,	April	29,	1861,	Resigned, October, 1861.
James Chalmers,	Nov.	5,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
John H. Marvin,	Jan.	15.	1863,	Returned with regiment.
K — Horatio G. Goodno,	May	12,	1861,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant.
Edward M. Filley,†	Aug.	4,	1861,	Promoted to ass't Q. M., June 9, 1862.
Arthur M. Grant,	June	27,	1862,	Returned with regiment.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., (EIGHTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.)

The Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia, or Ulster Guard, was one of the oldest Militia organizations in the State.

About the year 1857 the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth Regiments (the former of Ulster County and the latter of Greene) were

* Dangerously wounded at Gaines' Hill, June 27th, 1862; was taken prisoner and escaped.
† Served as Acting Quartermaster until promoted to A. Q. M., with rank of Captain.

consolidated, and George W. Pratt, formerly Colonel of the Twenty-eighth, was chosen Colonel of the consolidated regiment, which retained the number Twentieth; Hiram Schoonmaker, of Rondout, was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and Theodore B. Gates, of Kingston, Major. The Regimental Head-quarters were at Kingston, the regiment composed a part of the Eighth Brigade, Brigadier-General H. A. Sampson, and Third Division, Major-General John Tayler Cooper.

From this time until the breaking out of the war the greatest efforts were used upon the part of the officers, and especially by Colonel Pratt, to bring the command up to the best possible degree of efficiency. Encampments were held annually, and the strictest discipline enforced.

Colonel Pratt had in the mean time — 1858–9 — been elected to the Senate, and had done much to improve and perfect the State Militia and to elevate the militia organizations of the State to their true sphere.

In February, 1861, the officers of the regiment met, at Rondout, and unanimously tendered to the General Government, through the Governor of the State, the services of the regiment, in case of an outbreak of the then threatened rebellion; and recruiting was instituted with a view to have the regiment as nearly full as possible, if it should be called upon to take the field.

About the middle of April, an order was received from the Adjutant-General of the State of New York, to prepare to march at an early day, and on the 26th of April 1861, in pursuance of orders, the regiment left Kingston for Washington, about eight hundred strong.

The regiment was sent to Annapolis and thence to Annapolis Junction, where it did guard and picket duty along the Baltimore and Washington railroad, and the Annapolis railroad until the latter part of June, when, on the occasion of the arrest of the Police Commissioners and Marshal Kane, it was ordered to Baltimore, and did guard duty there until its term of service expired; but at the special request of General Dix commanding at Baltimore, it remained a few days after its term was closed, when it returned to Kingston and was mustered out of the service early in August 1861. It carried home a beautiful United States color, presented to it by the ladies of Baltimore.

The work of re-organization immediately began, and the regiment (its new number being Eightieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.) again marched from Kingston to Washington in the latter part of October 1861, with the following field officers: George W. Pratt, Colonel; Theodore B. Gates, Lieutenant-Colonel; Jacob B. Hardenbergh, Major; and a total strength of a little less than one thousand, officers and men. It reached Washington on the 27th day of that month.

On the 7th of November 1861, the regiment crossed the Potomac, and joined General Wadsworth's Brigade, General McDowell's Division of the Army of the Potomac, and did picket and foraging duty throughout the winter.

Colonel Gates makes the following report of the subsequent "movements, services and discipline of the Ulster Guard:"

MINUTES.

"*January* 1.—Regiment in camp at Upton's Hill, Va.

January 12.—Regiment on picket for forty-eight hours in front of Falls Church, Va. From this date until March 10, engaged in drill, forage, and picket duty.

March 10.—Regiment marched at 6 A. M., with General Wadsworth's Brigade, McDowell's Division, and bivouacked at 6. P. M., 16 miles from Upton Hill, and 2 miles east of Centerville.

March 14.—Two hundred and twenty-two men, under Captain Tappen, marched to and bivouacked on Bull Run battle-field.

March 15.—This detachment marched from that bivouac, joined the regiment, and the entire command marched to "Three Mile Run," near Alexandria, in a terrible storm of rain, 17 miles. The detachment marched 25 miles.

March 16.—Regiment marched to Upton's Hill, 6 miles.

March 18.—Marched two miles below Bailey's Cross Roads, and bivouacked with brigade.

April 4.—Regiment marched, with General Patrick's Brigade, from camp near Bailey's Cross Roads, at 3 P. M., and bivouacked at 7 P. M., 2 miles south of Annandale. Distance marched, 6 miles.

April 5.—Regiment resumed its march at 8 A. M., and marching through Fairfax Court House and Centerville, crossed Bull Run, and bivouacked 1 mile South of Blackburn Ford. Distance marched, 15 miles.

April 6.— Regiment continued its march at 8 A. M., and passing Manassas Junction, crossed Broad Run, and encamped near Bristow Station, at 2 P. M. Distance marched, 17 miles.

April 7.— A terrible storm of rain, snow, and sleet, against which shelter-tents afford little protection, began to-day, and continued for sixty hours, occasioning much suffering.

April 16.— Marched to Catlett Station. Distance 7 miles.

April 18.— Regiment marched at 6 A. M.; obliged to leave forage, ammunition, and sundries on the ground, for want of transportation, reaching a station 12 miles north of Falmouth, in a storm of rain. Distance marched, 18½ miles.

April 19.— Marched at 7 A. M., reaching the hill-side directly opposite and in front of the city of Fredericksburg at 5 P. M., a distance of 14 miles. The enemy have retreated, after a little skirmishing, across the Rappahannock, burning the three bridges and all their shipping, including the notorious steamer St. Nicholas, captured by the 'French Lady,' Thomas.

April 28.— Moved camp half a mile further south.

May 5.— Three companies of this regiment, with two men from the Twenty-third and one from the Thirty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore B. Gates, crossed the river at 5 P. M. and occupied the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

May 10.— Regiment crossed the river at 8 o'clock, P. M., marching to a point 1½ miles beyond the city of Fredericksburg, on the Telegraph Road to Richmond, where it encamped. Distance marched, 3½ miles.

May 11.—At 3 P. M., the regiment was ordered, and moved some 2 miles, down the Bowling Green Road, to repel a threatened attack of the enemy, under General Anderson, who was driving in a reconnoitering party, and advancing toward the city in considerable force. A few shots were fired, with a loss of one horse on our side, when the enemy withdrew.

May 14.— Companies B, C, H, and G, under Major Jacob B. Hardenbergh, on picket for twenty-four hours.

May 17.— Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and K, relieved Thirty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers, on picket for twenty-four hours.

May 20.— Companies A, B, C, D, E, I, and H, on picket for 24 hours. At 10 o'clock, P. M. advanced our picket line 1 mile, driving in the enemy and occupying the Toll-Gate on the Plank-road.

May 23.—Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, and K, on picket for twenty-four hours. Enemy keeping up a brisk fire on our men at the Toll-Gate. Regiment reviewed by President Lincoln.

May 26.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 3 P. M., up the Telegraph Road to Massaponix Creek, and encamped at 7 P. M., on the ground occupied by the enemy (the day before) under General Anderson. Distance marched, six miles. Companies C and G, under Major Hardenbergh, doing picket duty through the night.

May 29.—Regiment marched at 12 M. to Hazel Run, joined brigade, and continued its march through Fredericksburg, crossing the Rappahannock, through Falmouth, to a point six miles beyond. Bivouacked at 9 P. M. Distance marched, fourteen miles.

May 30.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 8 A. M., and, after a very fatiguing march of twenty miles, crossed Elk Run, and bivouacked at 7 P. M. Frequent heavy rain storms.

May 31.—Regiment marched at 6 A. M., with brigade, crossed Cedar Run, and bivouacked at Catlett Station, on Orange and Alexandria Railroad, awaiting cars to transport it to Front Royal, Va. Wagon train sent to Thoroughfare Gap by road *via* Haymarket, accompanied by company H as escort. Heavy rain storms during the night.

June 2.—Regiment marched with brigade at 12 M., from Catlett Station, Va., and bivouacked in a violent storm, at 6 P., M. on the bank of Kettle Run, on the road to Haymarket. Distance marched eight miles.,

June 3.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 7 A. M., and, crossing Broad Run, reached Haymarket, a distance of five miles. Marched one mile south, and encamped near Bull Run.

June 6.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 8 A. M., and crossed Broad Run and Cedar Run, passed through the villages of Buckland and New Baltimore, and encamped one and a half miles north of Warrenton, Va. Distance marched, twelve miles.

June 8.—Regiment marched with brigade at 4 P. M., passed through Warrenton, and bivouacked at 7 P. M., six miles beyond and two miles north of Warrenton Junction. Distance marched, six miles.

June 9.—Regiment marched with brigade at 6 A. M., passed through Warrenton Junction, and encamped on the bank of Elk Run, at 11 A. M. Distance marched, six miles.

June 13.—Marched with brigade at 3 P. M., crossed Elk Run, and encamped four miles south of Catlett Station at 5 P. M. Distance, three miles.

June 21.—Marched with brigade at 2 P. M., crossed Power Run, and encamped at 6 P. M., twelve miles south of Fredericksburg, Va. Distance marched, eight miles.

June 24.—Regiment marched with brigade at 6 A. M., passed through Hartwood and Falmouth, reaching old camp, opposite Fredericksburg, at 2 P. M. Distance marched, thirteen miles.

June 27.—Moved camp two miles back from the river. Company C, Captain J. R. Tappen, ordered on special duty on the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond.

July 7.—Company C rejoined the regiment.

July 28.—Regiment marched from camp two miles back from the Rappahannock, to and across the river to Fredericksburg, where it divided, the four right companies, A, C, H, and K, under Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore B. Gates, marched to Mrs. Stanbury's house, above Fredericksburg; the rest of the regiment to near Mrs. Fennihoe's house, below Fredericksburg. The regiment inclosed the city with a cordon of sentinels, preventing all communication with the interior. Distance marched by right companies, five miles; by rest of regiment, three miles.

August 4.—Right companies marched from Mrs. Stanbury's house, and rejoined the regiment at 2 P.M.

August 6.—Companies A, E, K, I, and C, two companies of Twenty-third New York Volunteers one section of artillery, the whole under the command of Colonel George W. Pratt, marched on a reconnoissance toward Bowling Green at 6 P. M., in consequence of a report that the rebels had taken possession of Hicks' Hill, and returned at 3 A. M., August 7, having marched seventeen miles without seeing the enemy.

August 7.—Regiment relieved from the duty of preventing communication between the city of Fredericksburg and the interior, by the One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

August 8.—Companies B and D, six companies of Twenty-third New York Volunteers, four companies Third Indiana cavalry, and a section of the First New Hampshire battery, under command of Colonel Pratt, marched on a reconnoitering and foraging expedition at 7 P. M., to Round Oak Church, while Lieutenant-Colonel Gates, with four companies of the Twentieth, marched up the Tele-

graph Road to Massaponix Creek, the bridge over which was found to be on fire, but the enemy had fallen back. The detachment then marched, across the country, to the Bowling Green Road, and joined Colonel Pratt. The entire force returned at 3½ A. M., August 9, having marched twenty miles and captured two prisoners, twenty-five mules, thirty horses, and fifty head of cattle.

August 9.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at five P. M., to re-enforce General Pope, then engaged in battle near Culpepper Court House, and bivouacked at 10 P. M., on the Plank-road, eleven miles from Fredericksburg.

August 10.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 5 A. M., crossed the Rapidan river at Ely's Ford at 11 A. M., and bivouacked at 4 P. M., at a point four miles north-west of that river, near the road from Burnett's Ford of the Rappahannock. Distance marched, fourteen miles.

August 11.—Regiment marched, with division, at 5 A. M., and bivouacked in line of battle three miles from Culpepper Court House, near battle-field of Cedar Mountain, at 12 o'clock midnight. Distance marched, twenty-two miles.

August 13.—The enemy having retreated, the regiment marched, with brigade, one mile nearer Culpepper Court House, where it encamped.

August 16.—Regiment marched with division at half past eight, A. M., to Cedar Mountain battle-field, and encamped at 1 P. M. Distance marched, six miles.

August 18.—Orders to prepare three days' rations, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, were received at 2 P. M. The baggage of the regiment was loaded immediately and sent off.

August 19.—Regiment marched, with division, at 9 A. M., and bivouacked at 11 P. M., three miles west of Rappahannock Station. Distance marched, seventeen miles.

August 20.—Regiment marched at 4 A. M., crossed the river at the Station at half-past five o'clock A. M.; encamped in the afternoon two miles north of the Station, one mile east of the river. Marched five miles.

August 21.—Were ordered forward to near the river at 9 A. M., to support Captain Reynolds' Battery L, First New York Artillery; and were there occupied during the day, the most of the time under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and a part of the time from his sharp-shooters also. At night, companies D and G.,

under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gates, did picket duty along the river bank, and at the crossing at Norman's Ford—the residue of the regiment, under Colonel Pratt, forming the reserve.

August 22.—Were relieved at 5 A. M., by Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, and returned to camp, which proved to be in range of some of the enemy's guns. Our loss was Sergeant Dopp, company G, mortally wounded, and several others slightly.

August 23.—Marched with brigade at 10 A. M., and bivouacked at Warrenton, Va., at 8 P. M. Distance marched, 12 miles.

August 24.—Marched two miles beyond Warrenton, toward White Sulphur Springs, and encamped.

August 26.—Regiment marched at six o'clock for the Springs. As we approached them, the enemy opened fire upon us from two guns planted near a large yellow house on the opposite side of the river. Gaining the cover of the trees and buildings around the Springs, company C was deployed as skirmishers. Subsequently the regiment marched across an open plain, in full range of the enemy's battery, and took up a position on the hill east of the river, and about one mile from the Springs. The skirmishing continued all day, with a loss on our part of two men wounded. Distance marched, five miles.

August 27.—Regiment marched from the Springs at 12 M., and bivouacked at midnight, eight miles beyond Warrenton, on the road to Gainesville. Distance marched, fifteen miles.

August 28.—Regiment marched at six A. M., and reached a point on the Centerville road two miles beyond Gainesville, where it halted, while the roads and woods in front were reconnoitered by General Hatch's brigade, which, with General Gibbons, was in advance. The enemy were found in considerable force, and a brisk engagement ensued. The regiment was ordered up to support the troops engaged, but darkness put an end to the battle before it reached the field. Picketed roads the rest of the night. Distance marched, seven miles.

August 29.—Marched at 2 A. M., for Manassas Junction, which was reached about daylight. At 10 A. M., were ordered back to yesterday's battle-field, where the action had been renewed; some three miles from Manassas, were ordered back, and returning to within one mile of the latter place, filed to the left, and, marching by the Sudley Ford road across a portion of the Bull Run battle-field, were posted in support of Reynolds' battery on the left of

the road and about one mile from Chin's house. About dusk, were moved forward toward Groveton, to support Hatch's brigade, which was engaged and likely to be turned on the right; were withdrawn about 10 P. M., and, posting a portion of the regiment with Reynolds' and Campbell's batteries, the residue were detailed for picket on the front, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gates.

MANASSAS OR BULL RUN SECOND.

August 30.—Action opened by Campbell's battery. Regiment moved some mile and a half to the right of Sigel, where it remained until one o'clock P. M., part of the time under fire; were moved back to near Groveton, where the brigade was formed in two lines in the following order: First line, Twenty-first N. Y. Volunteers on the right, Thirty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers on the left. Second line, Twentieth N. Y. State Militia on the right, Twenty-third N. Y. Volunteers on the left. In this order advanced across an open field separating the right of our army from the enemy's left, and entered the woods, near to and on the right of Groveton. Here the Fourteenth N. Y. State Militia and Thirtieth N. Y. Volunteers were drawn up in one line; they formed on the right. The order was then given to advance, and the three lines moved slowly forward, receiving the enemy's musketry, grape and canister, which increased as we advanced. The regiment advanced to within a few yards of the railroad embankment, behind which the enemy were posted, when, a large proportion of officers and men being killed or wounded, the line fell back a few rods, closed up, advanced again with the same result, and so for the third time the effort was made to reach the enemy behind his cover, but the fire was too heavy and the men had now become too few to give a hope of success. At this juncture, an aid-de-camp rode up and delivered an order from General Porter for all the troops to retire from the woods. This was obeyed in good order, the enemy following and firing in heavy volleys. Colonel Pratt was mortally wounded early in the action and borne from the field. In the course of the night the regiment marched to Cub Run, where it bivouacked.

August 31.—Regiment marched at 4 A. M. to Centerville and joined brigade.

CHANTILLY—MAJOR-GENERAL KEARNEY KILLED.

September 1.—Marched at 3 A. M. and proceeded to Fairfax Court House; at 11 A. M. were ordered to return to Centerville; after marching some two miles, were countermarched, and proceeded out on the Braddock Road, and were posted in line of battle behind works erected by the enemy heretofore to defend the approach to Fairfax and Centerville by that route. At 3 P. M. were ordered to proceed up Little River Turnpike some two miles, and take possession of, and hold at all hazards, a piece of woods on the left of that road. The regiment reached the further extremity of the woods as the enemy's skirmishers were rapidly approaching within 150 yards of it. Firing was immediately commenced, and continued briskly for two hours. The enemy ran up within 200 yards of the woods a mountain howitzer, supported by a considerable body of cavalry, and opened a fire of grape and canister. The sharp-shooters of the regiment picked off several of the gunners, and the piece was withdrawn. Soon afterward the enemy opened with shot and shell from a gun posted by the roadside three-fourths of a mile further up the turnpike. About 5 P. M., having been unable to effect a lodgment in the woods, the enemy retired, and firing ceased here, while, nearly at the same time, to the left and in front, a severe engagement opened between the troops of General Stevens and Kearney. At 10 P. M. the regiment was relieved by the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Our loss was two officers and twelve men wounded.

September 2.—Rejoined the brigade at 8, A. M., and, marching with it, at 2 P. M., passed through Fairfax Court House and Annandale, and reached Upton's Hill at 10 P. M. Distance marched, 13 miles.

September 4.—Regiment marched to Falls Church, to repel a demonstration of the enemy, who had planted some guns on Bassett's Hill and driven in our cavalry. Did picket duty that night. Distance marched, 2 miles.

September 5.—Regiment returned to camp, on Upton Hill, at 1 P. M. Distance marched, 2 miles.

September 6.—Marched at 2 A. M., crossing the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, and marched through Washington, D. C., to Leesboro, Md., and bivouacked at 5 P. M. Distance marched, 16 miles.

September 8.—Marched, with brigade, 4 miles and bivouacked.

September 9.—Marched. with brigade, to Mechanicsville. Distance, 9 miles.

September 10.—Marched from Mechanicsville, with brigade, to the farm of a Mr. Davis, 6 miles distant.

September 11.—Marched, with brigade, through Lisbon to Newmarket, a distance of 15 miles.

September 12.—Marched, with brigade, to Monocacy Bridge, and bivouacked. Distance marched, 12 miles.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

September 14.—Marched, with brigade, at 7 A. M., passing through Frederick City and Middletown, reaching Katocton creek about 12 M. At about 2 P. M. were ordered forward, and, passing a short distance beyond the creek on the Great Western Turnpike, turned to the right, following an obscure road along the foot of South Mountain, for a mile, and then turned to the left, to support the Thirty-fifth N. Y. Volunteers, which was thrown forward and up the mountain side on the right of the turnpike as skirmishers. The regiment was then deployed, and followed the movement of the line of skirmishers, who advanced over the ridge of the mountain at that point and descended nearly to the turnpike. The skirmishers were recalled, and the regiment was ordered to join the Twenty-first N. Y. Volunteers, which was on the mountain side and about midway between the two roads crossing the mountain in front of Middletown. Forming on the left of the Twenty-first, the two regiments advanced up the mountain side in line of battle, preceded by a line of skirmishers; arriving at the crest of the mountain, the skirmishers became engaged with the enemy. Soon afterward, the two regiments pushed forward, and passing over the mountain crest at this point, the regiment passed the line of skirmishers and poured a volley into the enemy, who were lying behind a fence and in a corn field. The action continued until some time after dark, when the firing ceased.

September 15.—At daylight, it was discovered that the enemy had retired, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. The regiment then rejoined the brigade, and, soon after, resumed its march toward Boonesboro, at which place it bivouacked two miles further south, near Antietam Creek, at 6 P. M. Distance ten miles.

ANTIETAM, OR SHARPSBURG.

September 16.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 A. M., three miles toward Sharpsburg, Md., when the enemy opened fire upon us, with his artillery, from the heights above Sharpsburg, compelling the brigade to fall back about half a mile. During the morning it changed position several times, and at 3 P. M. forded Antietam creek and marched toward a road leading from Keedysville to the Williamsport road. On reaching the road the enemy opened fire with his artillery, compelling the regiment to pass through a shower of shell, grape and canister to our position in a small piece of woods on the Williamsport road, which was reached at 8 P. M. Regiment slept on its arms to-night. Distance marched, nine miles.

September 17.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 A. M., in line of battle, deployed across the fields and through the woods on the left of the road, until it reached a narrow meadow lot between an orchard and a corn field, in the latter of which the enemy were posted, keeping up a brisk fire of musketry. On the road leading to the right and a little to the front of this position, two sections of Battery B, Captain Campbell, were stationed between some stacks of straw and a barn, and in range of the enemy's sharp-shooters. The brigade crossed the road and moved toward the right. After crossing the road the regiment was detached to support Battery B, which was said to be in great danger, and moved back at a double-quick, the right wing taking position near the battery, and the left wing, under Major Jacob B. Hardenbergh, advanced along the road next to the corn-field. The infantry fire was very heavy during all the time, commencing near the corn-field and over a knoll in front of the battery. Major Hardenbergh pushed forward down the road, driving the enemy from the fences and the edge of the cornfield, and in support of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, which was on our left and in some disorder. For a time the enemy were completely driven from their cover, and, in their flight, abandoned their battle flag (the bearer being shot down by Private Isaac Thomas of G Company), which was brought off by Major Hardenbergh, as was also the regimental color of the Sixth Wisconsin, which the latter had been compelled to leave on the field, the Wisconsin regiment falling back, and the enemy advancing strongly re-enforced, Major Hardenbergh fell back with his small party to the right wing. The enemy advanced, apparently with the intention of taking the bat-

tery, and drove the gunners from their pieces for a time, but the steady fire of the regiment checked and drove them back until the other regiments of the brigade reached the field to the right and in front, when the enemy were driven to the left and his rear. The battery being no longer of service there, it was removed to the hill on the left of the road. After remaining in position some half an hour longer, and no enemy appearing, we fell back to a piece of woods on the same side of the road and subsequently rejoined the brigade. Our loss was 49 killed and wounded. The regiment slept on its arms to-night.

September 18.—In line of battle all day, but the action was not renewed. Endeavored to remove some of our dead, where we were engaged yesterday, but the enemy's sharp-shooters have the range of the field.

September 19.—Regiment marched with brigade (the enemy have retreated) at 5½ A. M., to the Williamsport Road, over the battle-field, and bivouacked in a wood half a mile north-west of the field. Distance marched, two miles.

September 20.—Information of the death of Colonel G. W. Pratt having reached the regiment, the following order was issued:

HEADQ'RS, ULSTER GUARD, TWENTIETH REG'T, N. Y. S. M.
Near Sharpsburg, Va., September 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 47.

It is with feelings of profound sorrow that the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding announces to the "Ulster Guard" the death of its late worthy and honored commander, Colonel George W. Pratt.

While gallantly encouraging his officers and men in the final hour of the fearful combat at Manassas, on the 30th of August last, he was shot down and borne from the field. Though conscious of the serious character of his wounds, he maintained his habitual serenity and cheerfulness, and, forgetting self, seemed only concerned for the safety of his command and the issue of the battle in which he had borne so noble, and, as it proved, so costly a part.

He was removed to Washington, and from thence to Albany, N. Y., where, he was surrounded by his kindred and friends, death terminated his career of usefulness and promise on the 11th inst. Though cut down in the spring of his manhood, he has not lived in vain. Born to wealth, and growing up in affluence, he spurned the

ease and indolence which too often beguile fortune's favorites, and with an earnest energy and tireless industry, he sought to win for himself a name honorable in the highest walks of life. How well he succeeded, the general and deep sorrow for his early death attests. When the present unholy war broke out, he was foremost in tendering his services to the Government, and surrendering the comforts and enjoyments of a home unusually attractive, he became a patient, tireless and devoted laborer in behalf of the Union. Finally, he has given his life to the cause, and has died a soldier's honored death in the faithful discharge of his self-imposed duties. We who have been so long associated with him in the camp and field; we who have shared with him the hardships, privations, fatigues and dangers of the soldier's life; we who have witnessed his self-denial, his dauntless courage, his ready obedience to the authority of his military superiors, and his mildness and moderation in the exercise of his own authority—we, next to those who are bereaved of husband, father, son, can best appreciate the loss sustained in the death of Colonel Pratt. Let us emulate his examples and be stimulated to increased diligence in duty, and a more entire devotion to our country and the struggle for its preservation, by the recollection of his virtues and his sacrifices. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding avails himself of this opportunity to express his satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment who participated in the marches and battles which have rendered memorable the last forty days of this campaign. Within that time you have marched upward of 170 miles, without tents or blankets, and often without food, in the burning heat of mid-day and the cold dews of night, resting frequently but four hours in twenty-four, and then upon the bare ground. There has been no murmur or complaint, no relaxation of obedience or discipline. The battle-fields of Norman's Ford, Warrenton Springs, Groveton, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, bear witness to your prowess and courage. Your coolness and steady bearing under heavy fire of artillery and musketry were equal to veterans, and entitle you to the highest praise the soldier can earn. Let the future correspond with the past in diligence, in discipline, in courage, and our friends will have no cause to blush for the reputation of the "Ulster Guard."

By order of THEODORE B. GATES,

(Signed) *Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.*

A. S. Schutt, *First Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.*

September 29.—Marched with brigade at 2½ P. M. to a point one mile north-west of Sharpsburg, near the Potomac river, where encamped. Distance marched, 1½ miles.

October 7.—General Patrick having been assigned to duty at General McClellan's Head-quarters, as Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, took leave of the brigade in the following order:

HEADQ'RS, THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp Barnett, October 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 64.

The Brigadier-General commanding having been assigned to duty at the Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac by General Orders No. 161, of the 6th inst., hereby relinquishes to Colonel Rodgers, of the Twenty-first N. Y. Volunteers, the command of the brigade he received from him 7 months ago. Only 7 months ago he assumed command; yet the ties that bind those who, like ourselves, have shared each other's hardships and dangers, who have followed the same standard through so many battles, and gathered around it with their ranks thinned, but unbroken, when the combat was over—such ties *cannot* be broken by the order that relieves your General from the command.

That he must continue to take the liveliest interest in the welfare of a brigade that has never failed in the hour of peril, whether in daylight or darkness, to honor his every command, no one can doubt; and he trusts that both officers and men will touch lightly upon his faults, in the full conviction that, as their commander, he has endeavored to discharge his duties to them, to his country and his God. He leaves you with fervent wishes for your prosperity, and the earnest hope that an honorable peace may soon be won, so that we may once more return to our loved homes by the broad rivers and lakes of the Empire State.

By order of General PATRICK.

October 20.—Marched, with brigade, at 7 A. M. to Hagerstown Turnpike, up the pike about 2 miles, then taking a road to the left, passed through Bakersville, and encamped about one mile beyond. Distance marched, 5 miles.

October 26.—Regiment marched at 8 P. M., through a drenching rain; but the darkness compelled it to bivouac. Marched 1½ miles.

October 27.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 A. M., and, passing through Keedysville, took the road leading to Crampton's Gap. Bivouacked at 4 P. M. Distance marched, 7 miles.

October 28.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 5½ P. M., crossed South Mountain at Crampton's Gap, passed through Burkettsville, and bivouacked at 3 P. M. 2 miles north of Berlin. Distance marched, 13 miles.

October 30.— Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 P. M., crossed Potomac river, on a pontoon bridge at Berlin at 8 P. M., and bivouacked on the Baltimore and Leesburg Turnpike, 6 miles from Berlin, at 11 P. M. Marched 8 miles.

October 31.—Marched, with brigade, at 3½ P. M. toward Leesburg and bivouacked at 5 P. M. Distance marched, 2 miles.

November 1.—Regiment marched, with division, at 8½ A. M., passing through Wheatlands, taking the Winchester and Leesburg Turnpike, and bivouacking near Purcellville, at 3 P. M. Marched 8 miles.

November 3.—Regiment marched, with division, at 1 P. M. down the pike, about 2 miles, turned to the left, passed through Union, and bivouacked at 8 P. M. Distance marched, 12 miles.

November 4.—Regiment, marched with brigade, at 1½ P. M., passed through Bloomfield, and bivouacked half a mile beyond at 4½ o'clock. Distance marched, 4½ miles.

November 5.—Marched, with brigade, at 8 A. M., and bivouacked 3 miles north of Salem, at 8 P. M. Distance marched, 18 miles.

November 6.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 6 A. M., passed through Salem (General McClellan's Head-quarters,) at 8 A. M., through Warrenton at 5 P. M., and encamped at 7 P. M., one mile below that place, on the road leading to White Sulphur Springs.

November 11.—Marched, with brigade, at 1 P.M., and bivouacked near Fayetteville at 10½ P. M. Distance marched, 5 miles.

November 12.—Marched down the road leading to Nolan's Ford, to do picket duty. Distance marched, 3 miles.

November 14.—Relieved from picket duty, and returned to camp, at 4 P. M. Distance marched, 3 miles.

November 17.—Regiment marched, with brigade, at 11 A. M., and, passing through Liberty, Bealtown and Morrisville, bivouacked at 9 P. M., 2 miles south of the latter place. Distance marched, 18 miles.

November 18.—Marched, with division, at 8 A. M., reached Hartwood at 2 P. M., and, taking the road leading to Stafford Court House, bivouacked at 8 P. M. Distance marched, 10 miles.

November 19.—Marched, with brigade, at 8 A. M. (the roads in terrible condition), and bivouacked at 4 P. M. Distance marched, 4 miles.

November 20.—Marched at 8 A. M., half a mile, and encamped.

November 22.—Marched at 3 P. M., and encamped at 5 P. M., near the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, 1 mile southwest of Brooks' Station. Distance marched, 4 miles.

December 9.—Marched, at noon, toward Fredericksburg, and bivouacked at 5 P. M. Distance marched, 4 miles.

December 10.—Marched, with division, at 9 A. M.; bivouacked at 1 P. M. Distance marched, 3 miles.

December 11.—Marched, with division, at 8 A. M. 1 mile, halted, stacked arms, and finally bivouacked at 5 P. M.

December 12.—Marched, with division, at 7½ A. M., to the Rappahannock river; crossed the river at 2 P. M., near the Arthur Bernard House, 2 miles below the city of Fredericksburg. Soon after our crossing the river, the enemy opened fire with his artillery. Marched out of range and bivouacked. Distance marched, 3 miles.

FREDERICKSBURG, FIRST.

December 13.—At daylight the brigade was formed in line of battle. This regiment and the Twenty-first New York Volunteers, forming the first line, advanced to the left and toward a wooded ravine occupied by the enemy. The enemy having been driven from this position, the brigade changed direction to the right, and marched, under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, to the Bowling Green Road, which was occupied by the first line. We remained in this position about an hour, and until the advance had been checked on the right, the enemy, meanwhile, pouring a constant shower of shot and shell from their batteries, which were not more than five or six hundred yards in front, when we were ordered at a double-quick toward the right. We had proceeded about half a mile in this direction when we were countermarched and took up a position in a ravine to the rear, and a little to the right of the position we had occupied in the Bowling Green road, in support of several batteries, which drew on us a heavy fire of artillery. Soon after reaching this position, (the enemy

having during, our march to the right, planted a section of artillery on the road leading from the telegraph to the Bowling Green Road, and thrown forward their skirmishers, who severely annoyed our cannoniers), Company F, Captain Corbin, Company K, Captain Baldwin, and Company A, Captain McEntee, were deployed as skirmishers. They advanced rapidly, under a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers; drove them back, and took up a line in the Bowling Green Road, where they soon silenced the section of artillery before mentioned, killing several of the gunners and three horses. These companies remained in this position until after dark, when they were relieved by the Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteers. At dark, the regiment took up a position one hundred yards to the right and rear, and remained there during the night, being treated, in the early part of the evening, to a copious discharge of grape and canister. At daylight the line advanced about fifty yards, and Company B, Captain Leslie, and Company E, Captain Cornelius, were thrown forward as skirmishers. They advanced, driving the enemy back, and took a line by order of General Doubleday, extending from a group of straw stacks to the Bowling Green Road. The firing along this line was brisk and uninterrupted during the whole day. The ammunition of the companies having become exhausted, they were relieved, about 4 P. M., by Company H, Captain A. S. Smith, and Company C, Captain Snyder. Captain Smith was severely wounded while in the discharge of his duty. These companies remained on duty during the night.

December 15.—Company G, Captain Cunningham, and Company I, Lieutenant Cook, relieved the above-named companies early in the morning, and, in turn, were relieved by Company K, Lieutenant Young. The picket duty along this line was very severe, as the line extended over an open plain, and the men were constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters, which was kept up during the entire day and very frequently during the night.

December 16.—Regiment re-crossed the Rappahannock at 11½ P. M., and encamped on the heights beyond the pontoon bridge at 1 A. M., during a heavy storm of wind and rain. Distance marched, 5 miles.

December 17.—Regiment marched at 9 A. M., to a point opposite Fredericksburg, and a short distance south-east of the railroad station at Falmouth, where it encamped. Distance marched, 3 miles.

December 20.—Marched at 9 A. M. Passed White Oak Church at 11 A. M., and encamped at 5 P. M., on the bank of Potomac River, three miles below Potomac Run. Distance marched, 13 miles.

December 23.—Regiment marched at 8 A. M., and encamped near Hall's Landing, Va., at 1 P. M. Distance marched, 4 miles.

December 27.—Marched half a mile, to a point north of Hall's Landing, and occupied log huts erected by the enemy last Winter for troops stationed here to support a small redoubt, and a bastion fort, designed to command the mouth of Potomac Creek, and to obstruct navigation on the river. Furnished daily details for fatigue duty, at Hall's Landing, during the remainder of the year.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING IN 1862.

KILLED.

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
George W. Pratt,		Colonel,	August 30,	Manassas.
Joseph Wells,	G,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
J. P. Bloom.	G,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Michael Oats,	G,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Andrew J. Smith,	I,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James McAdams,	I,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Edwin Miles,	F,	Sergeant,	September 17,	Antietam.
Thomas Price,	K,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
William H. Knowles,	C,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Wesley Shutlis,	D,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Jeremiah Townes,	D,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Stephen Van Velsen,	D,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Michael Coffee,	D,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John H. Davis,	D,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James P. Colligan,	F,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Hugh Wallace,	F,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Bernard Garrety,	F,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Milton A. Smith,	B,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
Alfred Lasher (T),	B,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
Geo. H. Kelly (T),	B,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Lewis Redder (T),	B,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Stewart (T),	B,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Rufus Warranger (T)*,	B,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Adam Bishop,	E,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Miles Anderson,	E,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
H. Goldsmith,	E,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
James M. Almy,	H,	1st Serg't	August 30,	Manassas.
H. I. Pollock,	H,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Patrick Sweeny,	K,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
H. M. Judd,	K,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
William R. Dodd,	G,	Sergeant,	August 21,	Norman's Ford.
Samuel J. White,	D,	Private,	December 17,	Fredericksburg.
John P. Post,	F,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Peter P. Plass,	I,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
M. H. Swarthout,	H,	2d Lieut	September 17,	Antietam.
John R. Horner,	K,	1st Lieut	August 30,	Manassas.

* Error.—Antietam or Sharpsburg, September 17.

WOUNDED.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Peletiah Ward,	Captain,	August 30,	Manassas.
J. Rudolph Tappen,	Captain,	August 30,	Manassas.
Abram S. Smith,	Captain,	August 30,	Manassas.
A. N. Baldwin,	Captain,	September 17,	Antietam.
Daniel McMahon,	Captain,	September 1,	Chantilly.
Abram S. Smith,	Captain,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
W. H. Cunningham,	Captain,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
Philip Deits,	2d Lieut	August 30,	Manassas.
Edward McMahon,	1st Lieut	August 30,	Manassas.
Henry Clarke,	2d Lieut	August 30,	Manassas.
O. A. Campbell,	2d Lieut	September 17,	Antietam.
George North, Jr.,	2d Lieut	September 1,	Chantilly.
J. M. Van Valkenburg,	2d Lieut	August 30,	Manassas.
J. D. France,	2d Lieut	August 30,	Manassas.
Nicholas Hrynadt,	1st Lieut	August 30,	Manassas.
James Smith,	2d Lieut	August 30,	Manassas.
G. H. Brankstone,	1st Lieut	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
Edward S. Bennett,	Sergeant,	August 21,	Norman's Ford.
Amos Travis,	Corporal,	September 17,	Antietam.
Henry Williamson,	Corporal,	September 1,	Chantilly.
Jacob Cook,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
John M. Crapser,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Dykensan,	Private,	September 1,	Chantilly.
Abram C. Halstead,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Russel C. Harris,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Michael Kilroy,	Private,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
John R. Morgan,	Private,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
Ona S. Payne,	Private,	September 1,	Chantilly.
Aaron Rhodes,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Charles H. Williams,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Henry Williamson,	Sergeant,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
William A. Ingram,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Stewart,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Edward Babcock,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Philip Deits,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
Frederick Obermier (T),	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
Michael Speedling,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Andrew Yaple,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Oswald Decker (T),	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Thomas W. Francisco,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Theodore Garrison (T),	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Howard Joy,	Private,	August 21,	Norman's Ford.
John Joy,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Lewis Lamoyard,	Private,	December 14,	Fredericksburg.
Isaac Lawrence,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Charles K. McNiff (T),	Private,	December 14,	Fredericksburg.
Adam Moore (T),	Private,	August 21,	Norman's Ford.
Michael O'Donnell,	Private,	September 18,	Antietam.
Henry Plough,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
William Rosenbergor,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Michael O'Donnell,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Cyrastus H. Betts,	1st Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
William Bates,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Knowls,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
George Van Loan,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
George G. Martin,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
William Knapp,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Philip Dillon,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Spencer Dederick,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Edleman,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Henry Rose,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
George H. Banard,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Ten Eyck O. France,	Private,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
Patrick Graney,	Sergeant,	September 17,	Antietam.
Halsey Davis,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.

WOUNDED—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Place,
Isaac E. Rosa,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
D. P. Whittaker,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Dubois Markle,	Corporal,	September 1,	Chantilly.
George Brown,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Connery,	Corporal,	September 17,	Antietam.
Richard Burger,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
David S. Bell,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Albert Collier,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Ebbin Higgins,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
George Hinckley,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Lorenzo Kibby,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
S. H. Lee,	Private,	September 1,	Chantilly.
Jacob P. Lattimore,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
George Moore,	Private,	August 26,	Warrenton Springs.
J. M. Ostrander,	Private,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
Conrad Smith,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Watson A. Smith,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Peter Sparling,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Bealy Taylor,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
William Van Scoit,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Stephen Van Velsan,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Michael Huger,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Hugh Donahugh,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
George H. Brankstone,	1st Sergeant,	December 14,	Fredericksburg.
H. H. Terwelliger,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
Thomas Wallace,	Sergeant,	December 14,	Fredericksburg.
William Freeman,	Sergeant,	August 26,	Warrenton Springs.
James W. Whelpley,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
David H. Welch,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Miles Anderson,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
George G. Barlow,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
George P. Sanders,	Corporal,	December 15,	Fredericksburg.
Ephraim Turner,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Melvin Atkins,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
James Beers,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Andrew Carney,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Nicholas Cooper,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Martin J. Deponia,	Private,	August 26,	Warrenton Springs.
Alvin A. Hauschidt,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Hansfeldt,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Henry H. Legg,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Samuel McCune,	Private,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
Lewis Payne,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Russel Powell,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Swhab,	Sergeant,	August 3,	Fredericksburg.
Calvin Sheeley,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Eugene F. Thorpe,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Thomas J. Conlon,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
James F. Colligan,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Peter Foley,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
James R. Burke,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Costello,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Thomas Doyle,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Fitzgerald,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Bernard Gerrety,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Martin Jones,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Kelly,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Valentine Lundly,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Luft,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Masterson,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
William Mayer,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Philip Post,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
George Patterson,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Pratt,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Andrew Sweeney,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.

WOUNDED—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Cassander Warner,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Hugh Wallace,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
William J. Miller,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Patrick Melia,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Tieman,	Corporal,	September 17,	Antietam.
J. M. Countryman,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
James Green,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Thomas McAboy,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Patrick Nolan,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Edward Nolan,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
John B. Barry,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
James Smith,	1st Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
R. H. Barrett,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
H. R. Dopp,	Sergeant,	August 21,	Norman's Ford
George Butler,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
William F. Smith,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Higgins,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
R. S. Hammond,	Corporal,	September 17,	Antietam.
John W. Tolland,	Corporal,	September 17,	Antietam.
William C. Allen,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam,
P. S. Angle,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Albiner Fiero,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Chauncey Hogeboom,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Haynes,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Stephen Knapp,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James A. Lewis,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Joseph Bell,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
William B. Rose,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
P. H. Wagner,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Edward Rogers,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Isaac Cleaver,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Wellington Butler,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas,
Albino West,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
George L. Hughson,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Lewis H. Wilkow,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
George B. Coyle,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Jacob J. Conway,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Charles Bergher,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
James H. Bunto,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Thomas C. France,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Haggerty,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
James Rafferty,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Wm. H. Raynolds,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
William Rosa,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Sullivan,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Frederick Toothill,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Van Elten,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Van Gasbeck,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Aaron Woolsey,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Morris Hein,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Edwin Bruce,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Edward Higham,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Apollos B. Fink,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Mulvehill,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
M. J. C. Woodworth,	1st Sergeant,	September 17,	Antietam.
Michael Farrell,	Sergeant,	December 14,	Fredericksburg,
Francis Clark,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
Henry M. Herring,	Corporal,	September 7,	Antietam.
Joseph Leonard,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
George Rossman,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Jordan A. Sickler,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Michael Caughlan,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Brady,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Romeyn Beach,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Camaton,	Private,	August 26,	Warrenton Springs.

WOUNDED—CONTINUED.

Name.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Hezekiah Carle,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Myer Devall,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Barney Fitch,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
William L. Hanson,	Private,	December 13,	Fredericksburg,
Patrick Moran,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John McKain,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Edward McAdams,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John O'Brien,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
George W. Peet,	Sergeant,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
Peter S. Carle,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Henry J. Newell,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Joseph Hill,	Sergeant,	September 1,	Chantilly.
John B. Brush,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
John W. Bradt,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Amos J. Carle,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Benjamin W. Dutcher,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Maynard Decker,	Corporal,	August 30,	Manassas.
Robert Drummond,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Daniel Greenwood,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
Constant C. Hanks,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
James Hooks,	Private,	December 13,	Fredericksburg.
Charles Hansell,	Private,	September 1,	Chantilly.
William Hapenward,	Private,	September 1,	Chantilly.
Dennis Judd,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Henry M. Judd,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Horatio Lord,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
John H. Pierce,	Private,	September 1,	Chantilly.
John Proper,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Edward L. Sealy,	Private,	September 14,	South Mountain.
Henry Schutt,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.
Hiram Travis,	Private.	August 21,	Norman's Ford,
William Winegard,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas.

MISSING.

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Date.	Place.
Andrew Dile,	I,	Sergeant,	August 30,	Manassas.
John Tracy,	I,	Private,	August 30,	Manassas,
Hugh Burns,	H,	Private,	September 17,	Antietam.
George Woolsey,	C,	.....	August 10,	Manassas.

(Signed) THEODORE B. GATES,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOONMAKER, *Adjutant,*

Head-quarters Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia,
Aquia Creek, *February* 1, 1863.

1863.

January 1.—In camp with Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, at Hall's Landing, mouth of Potomac Creek, Va., doing fatigue duty.

January 7.—Transferred from the First Corps and placed in a provisional brigade, under command of Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General, by Special Orders No. 6, Head-quarters Army of the Potomac.

January 10.—Embarked on steamboat Rockland at 8 A. M. and debarked at Aquia Creek, Va. at 10 A. M. and proceeded up the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, establishing guard posts to Potomac River Station. Head-quarters of the regiment at Brooks' Station.

January 21.—Marched to Aquia Creek Landing to do guard duty. Encamped near the Landing. Distance marched, 6 miles.

January 22.—One company placed on picket duty along the Potomac river from Aquia to Potomac Creek. A sergeant and ten men on duty at Liverpool Point, Md., opposite Aquia Creek. The residue of the regiment doing guard duty at the Landing.

February 10.—Moved camp to a hill near the river.

April 29.—Marched from Aquia Creek to Brooks' Station, 6 miles; establishing guard posts along the river and garrisoning the field works at Accocac Creek, and *tête du pont* at Potomac Creek.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, OR FREDERICKSBURG SECOND, APRIL 30—MAY 6.

May 9.—B Company proceeded from Brooks' Station to Washington, D. C., by rail and boat, to perform provost duty on Government wharf. Distance, 62 miles.

May 13.—B Company returned to Brooks' station from Washington by rail and boat. Distance, 62 miles.

May 15.—Head-quarters moved from Brooks' Station to Falmouth Station, nine miles. Companies A, B, E and H moved to Falmouth Station. C Company stationed at Brooks' Station; D Company at Potomac Creek Station; E, I, F and K Companies at Aquia Creek; G Company at Stoneman's switch—all performing provost duty.

May 16.—D Company moved from Potomac Creek to Head-quarters Army of the Potomac, 3 miles.

May 17.—K and I Companies moved from Aquia Creek to Head-quarters Army of the Potomac. Fifteen miles.

May 18.—E Company moved from Falmouth Station to Head-quarters Army of the Potomac. Two miles.

May 30.—C, D, E, I and K Companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh, marched to Belle Plain, Va., to perform provost duty. Seven miles.

June 14.—The different detachments of the regiment united at Aquia Creek—fifteen miles—at 12 M. and reported to Brigadier-General G. K. Warren. At 3 P. M. moved by rail to Potomac Creek, to garrison field works, perform picket duty and remove Government property. Nine miles.

June 15.—Marched at 7 A. M. to Brooks' Station, where remained doing picket duty and protecting the removal of Government property until 12 M., when, all being removed, proceeded by rail to near Aquia Creek, and garrisoned Forts Nos. 1 and 2. Eight miles. At about 3 P. M. a detachment under command of Major W. A. Van Rensselaer, proceeded on a reconnoissance by rail to Potomac Creek Station, and returned at 5 P. M. Sixteen miles.

June 16.—Marched at 4 P. M. to Aquia Creek, and embarked on steamer Hero, and debarked at Alexandria, Va., on the 17th, at 6 A. M. the next morning, forty-five miles, and marched to Soldier's Rest, where breakfasted, when marched to the edge of the city, and bivouacked. Marched at 5 P. M. through Alexandria, across the Long Bridge through Washington, to the Soldier's Home, where remained during the night. Eight miles.

June 18.—Marched at 5 A. M. through Washington and Georgetown, over the Washington Aqueduct to near the Great Falls of the Potomac, where bivouacked at 7 P. M. Sixteen miles.

June 19.—Marched at 6 A. M. to Great Falls of Potomac, where embarked on canal boats on Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and debarked at Seneca, and marching through Poolesville bivouacked at 5. P. M., a short distance beyond. Twenty-four miles.

June 20.—Marched at 8 A. M. to the mouth of the Monocacy, where encamped. Six miles. Regiment engaged in performing picket duty along the Potomac river, and protecting Aqueduct of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal over the Monocacy river.

June 22.—Marched at 3 P. M. to Edwards' Ferry, where encamped at 9 P. M. Eleven miles. While here performed provost and guard duty.

June 27.—Relieved by the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Penn. Volunteers, and ordered to join First Corps. Marched at 10 A. M. to the Monocacy, crossing that river over the Aqueduct, and bivouacked at 6 P. M. four miles beyond. Thirteen miles.

June 28.—Marched at 5 A. M., crossing the Katockton Mountains at Katockton's Pass, passed through Adamstown and Jefferson, and proceeded to near Middletown, where, learning that the First Corps

had gone to Frederick, the regiment took a by-road and recrossed the Katockton Mountains at New Pass, and bivouacked at 8 P. M. Sixteen miles.

June 29.—Marched at 6 A. M., and, passing through Frederick and Lewistown, bivouacked at 5 P. M. on Emmittsburg pike. Sixteen miles.

June 30.—Marched at 4 A. M. and reached Emmittsburg at 12 M., where halted, and reported the arrival to Major-General Reynolds, commanding First Corps, where received orders to join Third Division under command of Major-General Doubleday. On joining the division, were assigned to the First Brigade then on picket. Eighteen miles.

GETTYSBURG.

July 1.—Marched at 8 A. M., with brigade, toward Gettysburg, Pa., and reached a position near the enemy about a mile and a half west of Gettysburg, when the brigade was immediately formed in line of battle faced due north, this regiment holding the left. The brigade was soon afterward moved by the right flank some half a mile to the south-east, and a new line of battle formed, faced to the west. In this position it advanced through the open fields into a valley, and to the edge of a piece of woods, where for a time the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry was quite heavy. Shortly afterward it was ordered to return over the crest of a hill, in the cleared field, where the men were somewhat protected. While in this position a company of this regiment (K) was ordered to advance, as skirmishers, to a brick house and stone barn opposite the left flank, and some eighth of a mile in front, just across the valley before referred to. At about 1 P. M. the brigade moved by the left flank into the Gettysburg road, when this regiment and the One Hundred and Fifty-first Penn. Volunteers formed line of battle, faced to the north. During this change of front the artillery fire of the enemy was severe. At 2½ P. M. the line was advanced across the field, and front changed to the left, until it resumed the third position of the forenoon. This movement was made under a warm artillery fire. The enemy soon afterward, with two very strong lines of infantry, and driving in the skirmishers (which had some time before been re-enforced by G Company of this regiment), moved rapidly on our lines. Their lines extended the front of two regiments beyond our left flank, completely enfilading our line, and pouring a terrible fire into our front and left flank. The regiment

held its position until the artillery was removed, and then fell back slowly behind a barricade of rails, some eighth of a mile in their rear, and in front of Gettysburg Seminary, the enemy following rapidly in great force. Here the men were rallied, and formed behind the barricade, and checked the enemy's advance, and finally compelled him to retire. He advanced again, however, and prolonging his line to our left, again turned our flank and compelled the regiment to retire. They fell back through the town of Gettysburg to the high ground south of the cemetery. In retiring from the barricade, and until they had reached the interior of the city, they were under fire of the enemy's infantry upon their rear and both flanks.

July 2. — At 11 A. M. the regiment was relieved and passed to the rear for supplies and rest. In the afternoon we were thrown forward again as part of the forces to check the enemy, who was causing our left to retire. When the fighting ceased, we were assigned to the front line, a little to the left of the center of our line of battle. This regiment, and the One Hundred and Fifty-first Penn. Volunteers, forming a demi-brigade under the command of Colonel Gates, were put in position behind a rail fence, which they converted into a barricade, that afterward afforded some security against the enemy's sharp-shooters, and proved of special benefit the next day during the artillery and musketry fire.*

July 3.— At 12½ P. M., the enemy opened from his right and center batteries, and the position occupied by this regiment was swept by a tempest of shell and shot, which continued nearly three hours, unsurpassed in rapidity of firing, and in the number of guns employed, by anything that has occurred during the war. As the cannonading subsided, the enemy's infantry began to debouch from the orchard and woods on his right center, and moved in line of battle across the open fields between our position and the highway from Gettysburg to Emmittsburg. His troops were formed in two lines; the second line, however, not covering the left battalion of the first. They advanced rapidly, firing as they came, our skirmishers falling back before them. The regiment opened fire upon them when they reached the further end of the valley in front of them, and the first line immediately faced to the left and moved rapidly in the new direction; as the second line received

* William Swinton's "Army of the Potomac" — Text and Note, page 360.

the fire it began to oblique to the left, and finally closed its left upon the right of the first line when all faced to the right and moved forward in one line of battle, firing rapidly. It being perceived that the design was to break through our left center and gain the heights and batteries, crowning them between the road sweeping around the left of the cemetery and the open fields between the enemy's line and ours, the demi-brigade was moved by the right flank toward our center, corresponding with the enemy's movements, and pouring a continuous fire into his ranks as they advanced. The enemy moved forward with unusual determination, and, although his ranks were momentarily thinned, continued to advance until he reached the fence at the foot of the hill, immediately beneath our left center batteries. This affording him considerable protection, he threw some of his force over the fence and into the slashing on the hillside, made to clear the range for our guns. The contest for the possession of this hillside and fence was especially obstinate, and for a considerable time the chances of success appeared to favor first one side and then the other; each seemed to appreciate the fact that the possession of the heights was all important, and each fought with the utmost desperation. The men were within quarter pistol shot range, and the fence and fallen trees gave the enemy considerable cover. The demi-brigade then advanced and pushed briskly through the slashing to the fence, cheering as it went, when the enemy broke and hastily retreated in great disorder, while we poured into his lines a heavy and continuous fire.

This concluded the fighting at this point, and left us in undisputed possession of the contested ground. We took a large number of prisoners, and the ground in front was strewn with the dead and wounded of the enemy. During this almost hand-to-hand conflict the enemy's batteries played upon friend and foe alike, doing quite as much damage in their own ranks as in ours. It was ascertained from the prisoners that the troops with which the two regiments had been engaged were Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and more than six times out-numbered them. At 6 P. M., the regiment was relieved and passed to the rear; bivouacked on the battle-field. Major-General Doubleday issued the following order:

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
July 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Major-General commanding the division desires to return his thanks to the Vermont Brigade, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Twentieth New York State Militia, for their gallant conduct in resisting in the front line the main attack of the enemy upon this position, after sustaining a terrific fire from seventy-five to a hundred pieces of artillery. He congratulates them upon contributing so essentially to the glorious, and it is to be hoped, final victory yesterday.

By command of Major-General DOUBLEDAY,
(Signed) EDWARD C. BAIRD, *Captain and A. A. G.*

July 6.—Marched at 7 A. M., with the First Corps, and bivouacked near Emmittsburg, Md., at 7 P. M. Ten miles.

July 7.—Marched at 4½ A. M., and, passing over the Katochton Mountains, back of Lewistown, bivouacked beyond Hamburg, on the northerly side of the mountain, at about 7 P. M. Twenty-two miles.

July 8.—Marched at 5 A. M., through Belleville, Middletown, crossing South Mountain at Turner's Gap; formed in line of battle on north side, where barricades were thrown up. Fourteen miles.

July 10.—Marched at 5½ A. M., through Boonsboro, to right of our lines, and then threw up barricades. Five miles.

July 11.—Moved to the extreme right, under the mountain, and threw up intrenchments, putting out pickets in front.

July 12.—Marched at 11 A. M., passing through Funkstown and crossing Antietam creek; took up a position on Funkstown Heights, one mile south of Hagerstown, and threw up intrenchments under fire of the enemy's pickets. Five miles.

July 13.—Lay in line of battle all day. Skirmishers pretty active in front. Our line of battle in range of enemy's sharp-shooters.

July 14.—Men aroused at 4½ A. M., and got under arms preparatory to an attack. Skirmishers advanced and found the enemy's works abandoned. Marched at 12 M., to near Williamsport, and bivouacked at 3 P. M. Five miles.

July 15.—Marched at 6 A. M., via Williamsport and Hagerstown Pike to Funkstown, and thence through Jones Corners, Keedysville and Bakersville to foot of South Mountain, and bivouacked at 7 P. M., near Crampton's Gap. Eighteen miles.

July 16.—Marched at 9 A. M., and, crossing South Mountain at Crampton's Gap, bivouacked at 4 P. M., near Berlin. Nine miles. At this place the regiment was detached from the First Corps and ordered to report to Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General, for duty in his Department.

July 17.—Two lieutenants and thirty men being left at head-quarters of Provost-Marshal-General, the regiment took cars for Washington as guard for seven hundred and twenty-five prisoners of war.

July 18.—Reached Washington at 6 A. M., next day.

July 20.—Returned to Berlin, and crossing the Potomac, marched ten miles to Wheatland, Va., where bivouacked.

July 21.—Marched at 6 A. M., and joined army head-quarters near Union, Va., at 1 P. M. Ten miles.

July 22.—Marched to Delany's Farm and camped. Five miles.

July 23.—Marched at 8 A. M., with general head-quarters, and bivouacked near Markham at 6 P. M. Twenty-two miles.

July 24.—Marched at 12 M., and bivouacked at 7 P. M., at Salem. Fourteen miles.

July 25.—Marched at 6 A. M., and camped at 6 P. M., in Warrenton. Twelve miles. Regiment doing provost duty in this town.

July 27.—Relieved by the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Volunteers.

July 29.—Companies C and G proceeded by rail to Warrenton Junction, Va., to do provost duty. Ten miles.

July 31.—K company ordered to guard Commissary Depot. Three miles.

August 11.—Broke camp at 6 A. M., and moved by rail to Warrenton Junction, to do provost duty. Ten miles.

September 17.—Moved by rail to Culpepper Court House, to do provost duty in that town. Twenty-two miles.

October 10.—Marched at 4 A. M., and bivouacked at Rappahannock Station at 6 P. M.

October 11.—Marched at 6 A. M., to Bealton Station. Four miles.

October 12.—Marched to Catlett's Station, ten miles, where did picket duty at night.

October 13.—Marched at 6 A. M., for Fairfax Station. Twenty-one miles. General head-quarters' train being attacked by guerrillas, the regiment marched out to protect it, and then returned to station. Four miles.

October 14.—Proceeded by rail to Washington, as guard for three hundred and eighty-two prisoners of war. Twenty-four miles.

October 15.—Returned by rail to Fairfax Station. Twenty-four miles.

October 21.—Marched at 10 A. M., through Centerville, across Bull Run and Cub Run, and bivouacked at 6 P. M., at Gainsville. Twenty-one miles.

October 22.—Marched at 7 A. M., and encamped at Warrenton, Va., at 1 P. M. Twelve miles.

October 26.—B company ordered to Manassas, to do provost duty. Twenty-four miles.

October 27.—Marched at 8 A. M., with general head-quarters, to Auburn. Six miles.

October 30.—Marched at 10 A. M., to Three Mile Station. Six miles.

November 2.—Marched to Warrenton Junction. Three miles.

November 9.—Moved by rail as guard to one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six prisoners of war to Alexandria. Thirty-two miles.

November 10.—Returned by rail to Warrenton Junction. Thirty-two miles.

November 19.—Moved by rail to Brandy Station. Sixteen miles.

November 26.—Marched at 12 M., and bivouacked at 8 P. M., near Germania Ford on the Rapidan River. Ten miles.

November 27.—Marched at 7 A. M. Crossed the Rapidan river at Germania Ford, and bivouacked at the Lacy House, on Orange and Fredericksburg Pike, at 7 P. M. Ten miles.

November 28.—Marched at 7 A. M., to near Robertson's Tavern, where encamped. Four miles.

December 1.—Marched at three P. M., recrossed the Rapidan river at Germania Ford, and bivouacked at 8 P. M. Ten miles.

December 2—Marched at 7 A. M., and encamped at Brandy Station at 2 P. M. Eight miles.

December 24.—B Company moved by rail to Catlett's Station and Manassas, and A Company to Rappahannock Station and Warrenton Junction, to do provost duty.

December 26.—E Company moved by rail to Culpepper Court House Station, to do provost duty.

December 29.—Two commissioned officers and two non-commissioned officers, and thirty men, detailed as permanent guard on passenger trains, running between Brandy Station and Washington, D. C.

December 31.—Head-quarters of regiment at Brandy Station, Va., doing duty as above stated.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN 1863.

KILLED. *Commissioned Officers.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
Joseph F. Corbin,	F,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
Ambrose N. Baldwin,	K,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
George H. Brankstone,	E,	1st Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.

KILLED. *Enlisted Men.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
Theodore Wheeler,	A,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Duane S. Bush,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Henry Belcher,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Charles C. Babcock,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Francis I. Lee,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Dewitt C. Hamin,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Ephraim Rosa,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Craig,	C,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Constantine Van Steinburg,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Edward Coogan,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Walter S. Tyler,	C,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Luther W. McClellan,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Ebbin Higgins,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
R. C. Van Leakin,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Amos C. Treat,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Albert Collier,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Alexander Tice,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Leonard Van Jorder,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Luft,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Lucius H. Decker,	G,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
James L. Hallock,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James E. Angevine,	H,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Eli A. Degrof,	H,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Ansol B. Pierce,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Joseph Leonard,	I,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
John Tracy,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Thomas Hyatt,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Minard Decker,	K,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Nelson Southard,	K,	Private,	Gettysburg.
George H. Babcock,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Squire Flanders,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.

WOUNDED. *Commissioned Officers.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
W. A. Van Rensselaer,	.....	Major,	Gettysburg.
J. M. Schoonmaker,	.....	Adjutant,	Gettysburg.
John R. Leslie,	B,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
Andrew S. Schutt,	C,	1st Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
James Flenning,	C,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
Daniel McMahon,	D,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
George B. Wolcott,	D,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
Abm. Merritt,	E,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
John Delacroy,	F,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
William H. Cunningham,	G,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
George B. Mulks,	G,	1st Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
Thomas Alexander,	H,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
Alfred Tanner,	H,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.
J. D. S. Cook,	I,	Captain,	Gettysburg.
John M. Young,	K,	2d Lieutenant,	Gettysburg.

WOUNDED. *Enlisted Men.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
John Boyle,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Gannon,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
George A. Ackert,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Edleman,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Thomas Wells,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
George W. Pardee,	C,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Joseph Shelightner,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John H. Dunn,	C,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Jeremiah Kerrigan,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Jonathan Dubois,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Abm. K. Van Buskirk,	C,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William Baker,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James E. Doxie,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Donnelly,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Ridings, Jr.,	A,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
William A. Stockings, (T)	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Wansborough Bloxam, (T)	B,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Frank Bowman,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Isaac C. Buswell,	B,	1st Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Morgan Deneger, (T)	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Keegan,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Charles K. McKniff, (T)	B,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Adam More, (T)	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William Risenberger, Jr.,	B,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
John H. Swart,	B,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Jacob F. Teal,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
H. C. Van Buren,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Yaple,	B,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
James A. Wescott,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Asa Bishop,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
John Cudney,	D,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Charles Kniffin,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Jacob P. Latimore,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Martin Jerseneous,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Dewitt Rose,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Watson A. Smith,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Lewis E. Champaigne,	E,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Stephen L. Cudney,	E,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
William Fetterman,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Loronzo B. Healy,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Housfall,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Henry O. Irwin,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Johnson,	E,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Lewis Snyder	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Enos B. Vail,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John H. Winise,	G,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
James Higgins,	G,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
John C. Parks,	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Peter H. Van Wogoner,	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Ovendorf,	H,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
William L. Snyder,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Joseph Sickler,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Morris Hein,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William Fuller,	I,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
William Henson,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Larrie,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John W. Plimly,	I,	Private.	Gettysburg.
Henry Tompkins,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Edward Wright,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Michael Farrell,	I,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Moses Whittaker,	I,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Barney Fitch,	I,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
George Rossman,	I,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Jehiel I. Judd,	K,	1st Sergeant,	Gettysburg.

WOUNDED. *Enlisted Men.*

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Place.
John Chandler,	K,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
Addison S. Hays,	K,	Private,	Gettysburg.
George Hood,	K,	Private,	Gettysburg,
Joseph Hill,	K,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Henry Schutt,	K,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Bernard Halstead,	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.
N. Van Valkenburg,	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Charles C. Babcock,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James H. Beletier,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Samuel Norfolk,	E,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William H. Parkinson,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
David E. Post,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Emerson Scott,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Ira B. Tait,	D,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Aaron Nichols,	H,	Private,	Gettysburg.
A. Mullen,	F,	1st Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
E. Beckett,	F,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Ed. Ashley,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
J. E. Polls,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
T. Doyle,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
I. Burns,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Knighton,	B,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Asa Jones,	D,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
Charles Keegan,	A,	Private,	Gettysburg.
John Swart,	I,	Corporal,	Gettysburg.
N. Rossman,	I,	Private,	Gettysburg.
James Bonesteel,	G,	Sergeant,	Gettysburg.
T. Croaks,	F,	Private,	Gettysburg.
Stephen Strong,	1,	Private,	Gettysburg.
William Schaffer,	G,	Private,	Gettysburg.

1864.

January 1. — Encamped at Brandy Station, Va., with officers and detachments at every station along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Alexandria to Culpepper Court House (both inclusive), acting as Provost Marshals and guards; and one company at head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, as guard for the Provost-Marshal-General. From this time to May 4th, the regiment was engaged in doing provost and guard duty on and along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, having charge of all mail, passenger and special trains run on that road; the granting of passes to all persons leaving the army; and to all civilians to pass from one part of the army to another; the registering of all civilians coming to the army; the examination and general superintendence of all goods coming into the army; and the conveying of all prisoners from the army to other places throughout the United States.

February 13. — Colonel Theodore B. Gates, Surgeon R. Loughran, Captains J. D. S. Cook, M. Snyder, Daniel McMahon, Lieutenants D. J. France, M. J. C. Woodworth, J. Deits, and 161

enlisted men, left Brandy Station, Va., on thirty-five days' veteran furlough, and arrived at Kingston, N. Y., on the 15th, where they were publicly received by an immense concourse of citizens, and after addresses of welcome, the battalion sat down to a bounteous dinner provided by the ladies, whose presence graced the occasion.

February 17.— The officers visited the city of Albany, and were invited to seats on the floor of the Assembly Chamber. On taking seats they were addressed by Mr. Speaker Alvord in patriotic and complimentary terms. He said the regiment was one of the old militia regiments of the State — from the good old county of Ulster. Thrice had they laid themselves upon the altar of their country. Their lamented comrades slept upon many a well-fought battle-field. Their former Colonel — Geo. W. Pratt — fell in the second battle of Bull Run. As for the third time they go forth, God grant to preserve their lives in safety, and to return them once more to our State.

Colonel Gates replied as follows:

"MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I know not in what language to express to you the gratification we feel for the honor you have conferred upon the Twentieth Regiment N. Y. S. M., in inviting its officers to the privileges of the floor of this House. We came to Albany to-day, sir, on business of solemn import. We came here to pay, in the first place, our respects to the Governor of the State, the Commander-in-chief of the forces of the State of New York, and in the second place to tender to the widow of our deceased Colonel the compliment of a presentation of a stand of colors of our regiment to her infant son—the son of our ever-lamented Colonel. Knowing that we should be detained here till evening, we determined to come to the Assembly Chamber to witness the proceedings that might take place, but we had no expectation that we should be honored with the compliment of seats upon the floor.

"In behalf of the officers here, sir — in behalf of the regiment I have the honor to command, I thank you, sir; and I thank the members of the Assembly for the honor they have conferred upon us. The Twentieth Regiment is a regiment of the Militia of the State of New York. On the breaking out of the rebellion they tendered their services to the Governor of the State of New York, and through him to the President of the United States, and were accepted. They marched from Kingston, in Ulster County, on the 20th April, 1861, for three months' service. At the expiration of that time they returned and were mustered out of service, but were mustered in again and marched in October, 1861, for the war.

"I feel it due that I should say to you, sir, and to the members of the Assembly, that the regiment has been faithful to the trust confided to it; that it has continued in the service up to the present time; that now we come back from the field of duty, for a brief recreation, only to return again to the defense of the Government, there to remain until the war shall close. The men I now have the honor to command in the place of the former Colonel, Geo. W. Pratt, whose memory is sacred to us, and I believe to the people of the entire State — Geo. W. Pratt, who was one of the principal men in perfecting the militia organization

of the State of New York; whose heart was in the work which he took in hand; whose patriotism was above party and above everything except the welfare of his country. On his death the regiment was assigned to me, and I have endeavored to be faithful to the trust confided in me. I endeavored to follow in the footsteps of my predecessor, and I only hope, sir, when this war is terminated, if I shall live to see its conclusion, that I may bear as good a reputation for the faithful discharge of my duty as an officer in the service of my country, as Colonel Pratt himself had.

"The regiment having passed through its three months, having re-enlisted for three years, and having served two and a half years of that term, has now availed itself of the offer extended to it to re-enlist for three years more. The regiment feels that the great duty now devolving upon every man able to bear arms is to fight this war out to the end. They feel, sir, that nothing is paramount to the duty that love of country, of government, of human liberty, devolves upon them.

"Now, sir, in conclusion, I beg again to thank you and the members of this House, for the compliment you have paid us, and I hope and trust that you may never have cause to blush that you invited the officers of the Twentieth N. Y. S. M. to seats upon this floor."

February 22. — The battalion, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens of Ulster county, proceeded to Albany, to present to Master Geo. S. Pratt, son of the late Colonel Geo. W. Pratt, the old regimental flag carried by the regiment when Colonel Pratt was mortally wounded at Bull Run. Arriving at Albany, the battalion was drawn up in front of Mrs. Pratt's residence, where His Excellency, Gov. Seymour, attended by his staff, in uniform, and a large number of citizens, were assembled.

Colonel Gates, speaking in behalf of his regiment, after alluding to the high-toned and unspotted character of the deceased, said:

"Seven years ago, the officers of the battalion induced him to accept the office of Colonel. At that time the militia of the State was in anything but a desirable condition, and the Twentieth was small in numbers; but it was not long after Colonel Pratt took command before it reached proportions that none had anticipated, and occupied a position second to but few in the State. He was among the first to tender his services and his regiment to the country, when she needed soldiers, and his gallantry, his uniform kindness and heroic example on all occasions, inspired his men with a lasting admiration for him. Our love for his memory — our respect for his family — bring us here to-day. We come from the battle-field, where we have left many a comrade, to tender to his son one of the tattered banners under which his noble father fell. When the rebellion broke out, Colonel Pratt was one of the very first to tender his regiment. It seemed as though every missile hurled against Fort Sumter shook and thrilled his fragile frame, and, if possible, filled him with a deeper love for his country. It seemed as though he felt that he could make no sacrifices too great in aid of his country against this unholy rebellion. On the 26th of April, 1861, the regiment marched to the seat of war nearly one thousand strong. It had then enlisted for three months, and after serving that term faithfully, returned home, re-organized, and again enlisted, this time for three years, and again under the lead of their favorite Colonel; and it was fated that our beloved and heroic commander should fall in the defense of his country. He received his fatal wound

in the second Bull Run battle. Always kind, always generous, always good and noble, I cannot depict the grief of the regiment on learning of their loss. He has gone to his long rest, and knowing him as well as I did, I cannot doubt but that his rest is both peaceful and happy. We feel that his life was closed all too soon. We know that it was not lived or lost in vain; and it should be, as it is, I believe, our study and hope to emulate his example, to the end that when peace is restored to our country, and the majesty of the law is again supreme, we may enjoy a portion of the general respect, which was so largely his share and which is now paid his memory. In behalf of the regiment (addressing the boy), officers and men, and the men not less than the officers, I present you this battle-flag. Its wounds were received when your father fell. When it was presented to the regiment, he pledged himself that it should ever be religiously defended. It has no marks of dishonor, all its scars are honorable, and we believe that it will be beloved and held sacred by you, as it has been and is by us, for the sake of the memory of your deceased father."

Master Pratt said, in reply:

"I thank the Twentieth Regiment for these colors. I thank them for remembering my father. I will try and be as good and brave a man as he was."

Governor Seymour, responding for Master Pratt, said:

"SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTIETH MILITIA: On behalf of a sorrowing and stricken father, on behalf of a mourning family—and speaking for the orphan children—I thank you for this manifestation of love for the memory of one who distinguished himself as your leader. They will treasure up this sad memento as among their most precious gifts. We have watched the history and course of every regiment that has left our State, with anxiety as well as with pride, and none have challenged greater admiration than your regiment. How many of your comrades have lost their lives, your diminished numbers tell in language more eloquent than words can utter; and let me assure you that in the future there will be one household where you will ever be remembered with mournful interest; one family that will always feel the deepest interest in your career and welfare; one house where it will be felt that, between it and your organization, a new relation exists. This banner will be dearly cherished by him into whose hands you have placed it to-day. It will speak to him of the spotless character of his father—of his virtues, and of the love borne him for those virtues by his comrades in arms; and God grant that he may emulate the example thus set him.

"Once more I thank you for this evidence of devotion to the memory of your late commander—for the generous, manly, soldierly affection that has led you to manifest, in this delicate way, your continued regard for his memory, and the respect that you entertain for his family; and I again assure you that your invaluable gift will ever be most dearly prized—that there is one family where your happiness will be a source of solicitude—one family where everything that relates to your regiment will be of fireside interest."

Subsequently the officers were entertained at Mrs. Pratt's house, and the men, as the guests of Mrs. Pratt, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the American Hotel. While there, Master Erastus Corning, son of E. Corning, Jr., and a nephew of the late Colonel Pratt, made his appearance among them, and presented each of the men with a tract, evidently to their great pleasure. Soon after 4 o'clock, the battalion took the cars for Kingston. Master Pratt,

with numerous others, accompanied them across the river, and as the cars left they gave him rounds of cheers.

During the time the battalion was at home 140 recruits were added to the regiment.

March 18. — The battalion, with its recruits, was drawn up in line, preparatory to its departure for the army, when Mrs. Albert Kugler, through Hon. Geo. T. Pierce, presented a beautiful silk color to the regiment.

Mr. Pierce spoke as follows:

"Colonel Gates, Officers and Men of the Twentieth: I am honored by being made the instrument of your fellow-citizen, Mr. Kugler and his good wife, in presenting you this beautiful stand of colors—the work of their hands. Mr. Kugler was formerly a member of your regiment, who went out in the three months' service, and returning would have gone again, but was advised by his commandant that perhaps duty to an invalid wife and to his family, demanded that he should remain at home. But chafing under his anxiety to serve his country, he determined to make due amends for his inability to go with you to the field. And his wife, desiring to make some slight compensation to the regiment for permitting her husband to remain at home, they have acted accordingly, and this magnificent flag, which I now present you, is the result. Would to God that every man and woman in the community would feel thus ill at ease with themselves, until they had done something half as noble for their country, in this trying crisis of its existence. But our German fellow-citizens have generally been loyal to the old flag, from the very commencement of our troubles—have kept the Star of the Republic steady in their eyes, and have not permitted party or personal considerations to divert their attention or detract from their devotion to one country—one Union—one destiny.—

"You have just returned, Colonel, from visiting the shrine of your late commandant, Colonel Pratt, where you went to present to his widow and fatherless son, the remnant of the battle-flag which you carried with you for two years past. It was an offering well and worthily made. But it was this circumstance which suggested to Mr. Kugler that you would now stand in need of another flag. You have it; and in view of the record which you have brought back from the war already, and of the deeds which you have performed on the field, and which are known of all men, it would be presumptuous in me to charge you to keep that emblem sacred, and never permit it to be desecrated or disgraced. When borne aloft at the head of your columns, let each man remember it is no mere ornament there, but that it represents the sovereignty of the nation, and the majesty of thirty millions of people. And as it proved a scourge and a terror to tyrants in the hands of your fathers, so may it prove a scourge and a terror to traitors in the hands of you, their sons.

"Men of the Twentieth: It was over two years ago, and yet it seems but a few days, that you left us before, amid the mingled tears and acclamations of ten thousand of your neighbors and friends, your fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives and children. You returned to be crowned with the blessings of 75,000 people, who waited with open arms to receive you. You went out as men — you returned as heroes. And if you shall return again, having accomplished the object for which you go forth, and which every patriot has at heart, the restoration of the authority of the government over every inch of its soil, and of

consequent peace and prosperity to the country, you will be received by thirty millions of people who will be ready to fall down and worship you as little less than gods.

"Colonel, you return again to the field, Heaven grant, that it may be to see no more of the clash of arms or of the conflict of battle — but to give the finishing stroke to the rebellion and end the war. And the hideous shriek of terror and despair which emanates from Richmond would seem to indicate that you had already struck the monster a blow in his very vitals, and that he even now totters to his fall. Your friends who fight from the mountain tops of East Tennessee, above the clouds, think they can discern the beginning of the end. God grant that it may be so; and that it may be reserved to you to become the bearers of food and freedom to those of our brethren who are confined in Southern prison-houses — to plant the standard of the Republic on the turrets and temples of the Southern Confederacy, and speedily to return to us again, bringing the joyful tidings of the Union restored, the supremacy of the laws maintained, and the rebellion crushed and overthrown.

"But whatever may be your fate in this respect—wherever your lot may be cast — whatever may befall you — it will be a consolation for you to know that the people of this country are a grateful people. You have had ample evidence of this at every step of your progress since your return. They hold in constant remembrance those of their kith and kin who have gone forth to the defense of the country, and are in the field as the protectors of their homes and of their firesides. The Twentieth, One Hundred and Twentieth, and the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, are numbers indelibly impressed upon the memory of the people of Ulster, and which will hereafter be engraven upon the granite of her mountains. To those of you who survive the conflict and return to enjoy the fruits of your labors in a peaceful and undissevered country, we pledge a heartfelt welcome and God's benison. To those who shall leave their bones to bleach on a Southern soil, we pledge a place upon the monumental marble upon an equality with and alongside of your fathers of 1776, which every returning year shall brighten with the halo of glory which the blessings of increasing millions shall shed upon it."

Colonel Gates responded in behalf of the regiment, and after other addresses and an eloquent prayer, the battalion moved off amid a vast throng of people to Rondout, embarked on board the steamer Thomas Cornell, and proceeded to New York.

March 29.—Battalion transported to the ocean steamer America, and sailed for Washington, D. C., proceeding thence, via Orange and Alexandria railroad, to Brandy Station, Va., where it rejoined the balance of the regiment.

May 4.—All detachments, except the one at army head-quarters, ordered to report at Brandy Station as soon as the public property at their several stations was removed. At different times during the day the various detachments reported at head-quarters and were placed on duty, guarding the public property at the depot and picketing the country in the neighborhood. At 11 o'clock P. M., all public property having been removed or burned, and the station destroyed, the pickets were recalled and the regiment took

its line of march to rejoin the army, then one day's march ahead. Marched to Stephensburg, a distance of five miles, and bivouacked.

May 5.—Resumed march at 6 A. M., crossed the Rapidan at Gold Mine Ford, and reached head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, at Wilderness Tavern, in "the Wilderness," at 7 P. M., having marched eighteen miles.

From this time until May 8, engaged in guarding prisoners of war.

May 8.—Marched at 1½ A. M. in charge of prisoners of war, passed through Chancellorsville and encamped at 7 P. M. near Piney Branch Church; distance marched twenty miles.

May 9.—Marched about six miles and encamped on north side of Fredericksburg and Orange Plank-road.

May 12.—Marched to near New Salem Church, on Plank-road, six miles from last camp.

May 13.—Marched at 6 A. M., in charge of 7,000 prisoners of war (Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps), through Fredericksburg, across the Rappahannock river to Belle Plain on the Potomac river, being assisted by a detachment of dismounted cavalry and a battery of artillery, the whole under the command of Colonel Gates of this regiment. Distance marched seventeen miles.

May 14.—At daybreak, Colonel Gates ordered the cavalry to return, and at 2 P. M., having delivered the prisoners to the Veteran Reserve Corps, the regiment and battery took up their line of march, and at sunset, after reaching the Rappahannock river, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, bivouacked, having marched sixteen miles, part of the distance through a furious storm of wind and rain, which flooded the small streams, forcing the regiment to build bridges to allow the artillery to cross.

May 15.—Marched at 8 A. M., crossed the Rappahannock river, passed through and encamped in rear of Fredericksburg. Distance marched two miles.

May 21.—Colonel Gates ordered the battery of artillery to report to chief of artillery. G and I companies marched to Belle Plain, in charge of prisoners of war. Remainder of regiment marched at 7 P. M., to and through Fredericksburg, down the Bowling Green road, and bivouacked at 12 P. M. near the Massaponix river, having marched four miles.

May 22.—Marched at 5 A. M., following the Bowling Green road, and halted for the night near Welven. Distance marched, ten miles.

May 23.—Companies G and I rejoined the regiment, having marched forty-four miles. Marched at 7 A. M., and encamped at Milford on the Mattapony river, having marched nine miles.

May 24.—Marched at 3 P. M., crossing the Mattapony river at Milford and encamped near Wright's Tavern. Distance marched, four miles.

May 27.—Marched at 7 A. M., recrossing the Mattapony at Milford and encamped a mile west of the Mattacocy, having marched fifteen miles.

May 28.—Marched at 7 A. M., and passing through Newtown, encamped near the Mattapony, opposite Dunkirk. Distance marched, twelve miles.

May 29.—Marched at 7 A. M. and encamped two miles north of the Pamunkey, opposite Newcastle. Distance marched, ten miles.

May 30.—Crossed the Pamunkey on a pontoon bridge, and encamped two miles from bridge, on the Hanover Court House road; A and K companies guarding bridge.

May 31.—Moved back one mile nearer bridge. During this month the regiment was engaged in guarding prisoners of war and bridges, protecting wagon trains, doing picket duty, acting as rear-guard to the army, and performing the general provost duty of the Army of the Potomac. The total number of rebel prisoners received by the regiment during the month, was 10,315.

June 1.—Marched at 11 A. M. toward White House, Va., and bivouacked near Old Church. Distance marched, nine miles.

June 2.—Marching at 8 A. M., and passing Old Church, encamped at Parsley's Corners, near Anderson's Mills, three miles east of Coal Harbor, and five miles from last camp.

June 11.—Marched at 3 P. M., and bivouacked at 7½ P. M., at Tunstall's Station. Distance marched, eight miles.

June 12.—Marched at 6 P. M., to near White House and bivouacked. Distance marched, four miles.

June 13.—Marched at 6 A. M., and, taking the River road, passed Cumberland Landing and Slutersville, and bivouacked at 6 P. M., at Roper's Church, having marched twenty miles.

June 14.—Marched at 5½ A. M., three miles and encamped.

June 15.—Marched at 3 P. M., crossing the Chickahominy at 6 P. M., on a pontoon bridge, and bivouacked at 12 P. M. Distance marched, fifteen miles.

June 16.—Marched at 5 A. M. to the James river, opposite Fort Powhatan, crossed the river at 3 P. M., on a pontoon bridge, and bivouacked one mile beyond.

June 17.—Marched at 6 A. M., passed Merchants' Hope church and bivouacked at Knox's Cross Roads at 4 P. M. Distance marched, eighteen miles.

June 18.—Marched at 3 P. M. to City Point and encamped. Distance marched, three miles. Colonel Gates appointed military commandant of City Point.

June 23.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh, with a detachment, consisting of Adjutant J. M. Schoonmaker, Captain Wm. H. Cunningham, Lieutenant Smith and Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Taylor, and eighty men, embarked on steamer Guide, to proceed to Point Lookout and Fort Delaware, as guard for 700 prisoners of war.

June 25.—Regiment, pursuant to orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, embarked on transport and proceeded to Wilcox Landing, where it disembarked and marched toward Charles City Court House, to report to Major-General Sheridan. After marching five miles, was ordered to occupy earth-works two miles nearer the landing, under command of General Getty, where remained about three hours, when it returned to the landing and bivouacked.

June 26.—By order of General Sheridan embarked on steamer and returned to City Point.

June 29.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh and detachment joined the regiment.

During this month and July, the regiment was engaged in doing the general provost duty for the "armies operating against Richmond," having charge of all trains running on the City Point and Petersburg railroad, all mail steamers running to and from Bermuda Hundred, City Point and points north, and the charge of the secret service boat, a detachment of the regiment being in that service and a large number of the officers on staff and special duty.

August 9.—A vessel loaded with ordnance stores, lying in the harbor at City Point, blew up at 11 A. M., causing great destruction of property and killing and wounding a large number of men. The loss of the regiment by this accident was five killed and seventeen wounded. From this time till November the regiment continued doing the same kind of duty, nothing worthy of note occurring, except a march of the regiment a few miles and back in

attempting to intercept Wade Hampton's Cavalry, who had stolen a large herd of cattle, and the presenting to Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General, "armies operating against Richmond" (under whose command they had been for a long time), by the enlisted men of the regiment (whose term of service was about to expire), of a magnificent sword, belt, sash and spurs.

During the month of November, Colonel T. B. Gates, who had commanded the regiment from the time that Colonel G. W. Pratt was wounded, was mustered out on account of the expiration of his term of service, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hardenbergh assumed his place as Colonel of the regiment, and as military commandant of the post and defenses of City Point.

An address of the officers and men of the Twentieth Reg. N. Y. S. M., was presented to Col. Theodore B. Gates, on the occasion of his taking leave of them at the expiration of his term of service:

"COLONEL GATES: The officers and men of your command approach you with feelings of deep regret on this occasion. We are well aware that it is no unusual occurrence for an officer who has faithfully done his duty to retire from his command, leaving behind him some of his old companions, and almost always bearing with him the regard and esteem, as also the affection of his men, but it has yet to be learned that *any* officer has ever left behind him in the field a body of men who more sincerely and deeply feel the loss they are sustaining than do the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

"Having been so long together — having fought side by side — having endured hardships together — now, that you leave us, you carry with you the most profound esteem — the sincerest regard — and, above all, the deep affection of your fellow-soldiers.

"It is, beyond all question, a matter which concerns us deeply; for we feel that, in losing *you* we lose one whose sympathies have ever been with us — whose voice has always cheered us — whose smile has ever encouraged us, and where *we* have failed in our duty, we know that *you* have never failed in yours.

"We make no allusion to your career as a gallant soldier — *that* is recorded in the *hearts* of your men, and will be read in the annals of this warfare. Trifling as may seem to you this small tribute of our esteem and affection, be assured that it is dictated by warm and loving hearts toward one, whose life and career, among us, has proved him to be a true patriot, a brave soldier, and an earnest-minded, Christian gentleman.

"It may not be inappropriate to say that this tumult of warm affection toward you, which your proposed departure, has aroused among us, is not the spontaneous impulse of the moment, but it is the welling forth from the very depths of the fountains of our hearts of *that* feeling which can no longer be restrained within bounds.

"It may, perhaps, be some slight satisfaction to you, to know that it is to your example we are indebted for much that is good in us. We feel it and *know* it. It may be a greater satisfaction to you to be assured that that example shall always stand before us as a bright and guiding star, the luster of whose splendor shall not be dimmed by any fault of ours, in an earnest endeavor to sustain the enviable reputation which you have conferred on our regiment.

"Now that you are returning to your home and the duties of civil life, you bear with you our heartfelt and earnest wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of yourself, Mrs. Gates, and your family, and, since the storm of battle for *you* has passed, may the future, which lies before you, be as bright and glorious in its result, as the past has been distinguished by your nobleness and valor.

"That He, who has thus far preserved you, may keep you, with those who are dear to you, safe unto the end, is the earnest prayer of the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment, New York State Militia."

During the months of November and December, the regiment continued the performance of the same and similar duties as they had done since their arrival at City Point, nothing of particular interest occurring, except turning out twice during the night time, and marching to the defenses, to repulse threatened attacks of the enemy.

January 1.—Encamped at City Point, Va., doing guard duty and the provost duty for the "Armies operating against Richmond."

February 15.—Colonel Hardenbergh relieved from command of post of City Point by Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. T. Collis, and assumed command of the regiment—General Collis' regiment having been ordered to duty there.

February 16.—Major J. R. Leslie was assigned to the temporary command of the Eighth Regiment Delaware Volunteers, lying at City Point.

During the balance of this month and the month of March, the regiment continued performing the same kind of duties as heretofore mentioned; turning out once and marching to repulse the enemy, who had broken through our lines at Fort Stedman, but the enemy retiring, the regiment returned to camp.

April 2.—Received orders about 4 A. M., for the regiment to march, with brigade, to occupy the works which had recently been thrown up on the heights above City Point, to act as a reserve and support to an attack which had been ordered by General Grant, to be made at daylight, along the whole front of the lines, investing Petersburg and Richmond. The regiment marched as ordered and reached the position assigned it, just south of the City Point and Petersburg railroad, at dawn. A portion of the enemy's works (including Fort Mahone, known more familiarly as "Fort Damnation"), having been carried by assault by the Ninth Corps, and the enemy having made several attempts to recover them, which had been repulsed, and it being feared that, as they were the key-point of that line, the enemy would again endeavor to retake them at all hazards, the brigade, to which the regiment was attached,

was ordered, at 7 A. M., to move to their support. With the utmost expedition they moved accordingly — most of the way at a double-quick — to Fort Sedgwick (generally known as "Fort Hell"). Upon their arrival, they were immediately formed in line of battle and ordered to move forward and occupy Fort Mahone; the enemy still occupied the line to the left of Fort Mahone, and were thus enabled to keep up an enfilading fire over the ground the regiment was compelled to pass in moving from Fort Sedgwick to Fort Mahone. This fire was very severe, during the time the regiment was taking up its position, occasioning considerable loss to it. Just after the position was attained, the enemy having concentrated their forces, made a desperate charge, in hopes of recapturing the fort, but were repulsed with heavy loss to them. They then retreated to their inner line of works, and opened a brisk musketry fire, which was kept up until about 10 P. M. During the night, the brigade moved forward and captured a lunette work in front of Fort Mahone, mounting two casemate howitzers, which enfiladed the works to the right of the fort. Shortly afterward, fires were seen at several points along the line, and in the direction of Petersburg and Richmond, and several heavy explosions were heard, showing conclusively that the enemy were evacuating those places.

April 3.—About 3 A. M. the brigade was ordered forward. They advanced rapidly on Petersburg, found the enemy's inner line of works abandoned and reached the city just at daylight. The color sergeant and color guard proceeded to a conspicuous house near by and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over it. This was the first United States flag that waved in this city's limits after the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by the State of Virginia. The regiment remained in Petersburg until the afternoon, when they marched back to City Point and occupied their own quarters.

April 7.—The following order was promulgated:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12. | HEAD-QUARTERS, POST, CITY POINT, Va., *April* 7, 1865.

In the recent operations which resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, the troops of this command have borne a conspicuous part, and their gallantry is the theme of universal praise. They were called upon to repulse a desperate enemy, flushed with a temporary success, which threatened to deprive us of ground which had already cost our troops dearly; and they moved forward to the work with such enthusiasm and determination that the enemy was driven from his stronghold in confusion. The skirmishers of this command were the first to enter the besieged city, and it is believed our colors were the first to float

over it. We have lost many valuable officers and men who cannot be replaced, but it is a comfort to those who survive to feel that each of his fallen comrades was at his post, nobly doing his duty.

By command of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. T. Collis.

April 14.—Pursuant to orders from Lieutenant-General Grant, the regiment was relieved from duty at the post of City Point, and ordered to report to Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General. On reporting to General Patrick they were ordered to proceed to Richmond. Embarked the same day, and proceeded to the city of Richmond, where disembarked, marched through the city to Howard's Grove, where occupied barracks formerly used by the rebels as a hospital.

April 22.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 1, Head-quarters, Military Commander, City of Richmond, this regiment and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers were constituted the provost guard of that city, "under the direction of the Provost-Marshal-General."

From this time until November, the regiment was engaged in the performance of provost duty in the city of Richmond, and the administering of the government of the same. To show the extent of their duties and how multifarous they were, a list of the officers detached for special duty in the month of June is hereto ennexed:

Colonel J. B. Hardenberg, President of a General Court Martial.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. McEntee, Provost Judge—duties same as Mayor of the city.

Major J. R. Leslie, Provost Marshal Fourth District, City of Richmond.

Surgeon R. Loughran, Medical Director, District of Henrico.

Assistant Surgeon C. L. Humphrey, in charge of Alms House, County of Henrico.

Captain E. M. Misner, Company A, President of the Relief Committee.

Captain Isaac Buswell, Company B, member of General Court-Martial.

Brevet Major, Captain Martin Snyder, Company C, Commanding Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Captain J. M. Schoonmaker, Company D, Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Turner and Commanding Military Prisons, viz.: Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, City Jail, State Penitentiary, and Depot of Distribution.

Captain W. W. Beckwith, Company E, Aid-de-Camp to

General Turner, and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, District of Henrico.

Captain N. Hoysradt, Company F, Assistant Provost Judge, city of Richmond.

Captain M. J. C. Woodworth, Company G, officer Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Captain G. B. Mulks, Company H, officer Provost Guard, Second District.

Captain Charles S. Parker, Company I, officer Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Captain D. I. France, Company K, Commanding Provost Guard, Second District.

Lieutenant John I. Smith, Company A, in Command of Alms House.

Lieutenant Timothy Murray, Company B, officer of the Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Lieutenant Jacob H. Winfield, Company C, Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Turner, Commanding District of Henrico,

Lieutenant John H. Dunn, Company C, officer Provost Guard. Fourth District.

Lieutenant James Hatch, Company D, Street Commissioner, city of Richmond.

Lieutenant Lyman Hoysradt, Company F, Commanding Guard at State Penitentiary.

Lieutenant Isaac Thomas, Company G, officer Provost Guard, Fourth District.

Lieutenant E. B. Townsend, Company G, Aid-de-Camp to General Turner.

Lieutenant Eugene Subit, Company H, officer Provost Guard, Second District.

Lieutenant Remsen Varick, Company I, Commanding Provost Guard at Rockett's (steamboat landing).

Lieutenant S. F. B. Gillespie, Company I, Assistant to Provost-Marshal-General Department of Virginia.

Lieutenant Richard E. Houghtaling, Company K, officer Provost Guard, Second District.

November 27.—Regiment embarked at Rockett's on steamers, under orders, to report at Norfolk, to Brevet Major-General A. F. A. Torbert, Commanding District of Southeastern Virginia, leaving the following named officers at Richmond, performing the

duties heretofore named, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel J. McEntee, Captain N. Hoysradt, Surgeon R. Loughran, Captain J. M. Schoonmaker, Captain E. M. Misner, Captain W. W. Beckwith, Lieutenant J. H. Winfield, Lieutenant L. Hoysradt, and Lieutenant S. F. B. Gillespie. During the balance of this month, the regiment was engaged in performing provost and guard duty at Norfolk, Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the hard labor prison.

December 18.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 71, Head-quarters, District of Southeastern Virginia, Brevet Brigadier-General J. B. Hardenbergh assumed command of that district, with head-quarters at Norfolk. The duties of the regiment, during this month, were similar to those performed during November.

1866.

The regiment continued in the performance of the same duties until January 29th, when it was mustered out and returned home, after halting at New York city to be paid off.

Previous to the dismissal of the regiment, they were addressed by Colonel Hardenbergh, as follows:

"Officers and Soldiers of the Twentieth: The time has at last arrived —which you have so long and so anxiously looked forward to—when you are to be honorably discharged the service and permitted to return to your homes. We are now about to separate—many of us forever.

"What recollections come crowding upon our memory of common dangers and sufferings, joys and sorrows—of the monotonous camp, the weary march and the terrible conflict. What silent prayers go up from joyful hearts, that we are spared to return to our friends and homes.

"I could not trust myself, if I could find words to express to you all that I feel on this occasion. I have been so long and so intimately connected with the 'Old Twentieth,' that I feel as if I were about to part with a dear old friend, whose familiar face I should see no more forever. I cannot, however, permit the occasion to pass without returning to you, briefly, my sincere thanks for the uniform respect, cheerful obedience and strict attention to duty you have ever evinced in your different relations to the regiment. Whatever my shortcomings may have been (and I know they have not been a few), I have the satisfaction to know that 'I have endeavored to do my duty.'

"The name and reputation of the Twentieth, have ever been most dear to me, and during my connection with it, I have endeavored to keep constantly in view its interest and honor.

"I exceedingly regret that the regiment could not have gone home as an organization and been finally discharged at its original rendezvous. There is nothing more greatly desired, or that would have afforded me greater pleasure, and I am sure this is the feeling of a very large majority of the regiment. But on account of the want of proper accommodations there, for the men, at this season, during the time they would necessarily have to be detained, before receiving their final pay and discharges, the matter was deemed unadvisable and imprac-

ticable. It was supposed that at this place, which had been used so long as one of the regularly established depots for recruits and regiments to be mustered out, we would find everything, which the season and climate rendered necessary, under the circumstances, for your health and comfort. But I regret to say that we have been most sadly disappointed. If I could have forseen the shameful and disgraceful state of things here, I certainly would have used every effort in my power to have had the regiment ordered to Kingston, for however we might have fared there, we certainly could not have fared worse than we have here.

"I regret the more that we could not have gone home as a regiment, because I know it would have afforded the friends of the regiment great pleasure to have extended to it a most cordial welcome. They have had in course of preparation for some time a new color, which it was intended to have presented to the regiment upon its arrival in New York. Colonel Gates came down for that purpose last Tuesday, but upon his arrival here he found that it was not finished, and so the presentation had to be deferred to some future time. It is now proposed by the citizens of Kingston, as a testimonial of the honor and esteem with which they have ever regarded the 'Old Twentieth,' to give an entertainment to the members of the regiment on the 22d of February next, and at that time to present the color, and I am requested to give a cordial invitation to every member of the regiment to be present on that occasion. I hope that all who can possibly do so will be present in their proper uniform.

One word more and I am done. You are now about to quit the military service and return once more to the quiet walks of civil life. You belong to a regiment which has achieved a name and reputation which will go down through all coming time and which you and those who may come after you will hereafter contemplate with pride and satisfaction. As you have been good and faithful soldiers, so I know you will be good and exemplary citizens, ever remembering that your duties as citizens are no less important to your country than those as soldiers.

'Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war.'

"I hope you may long live to enjoy, through uninterrupted peace and prosperity, the rewards you have so richly earned, and that the choicest blessings of Heaven may ever abide with you and yours.

"And now, comrades, it only remains for me to pronounce the parting word—Farewell."

February 22.—Pursuant to previous notice, the regiment assembled to receive the flag which had been obtained for them by the citizens of Kingston. The following extract from one of the village newspapers narrates the circumstances incident thereto:

"On the 22d inst., the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of a regimental flag to the Twentieth N. Y. S. M. took place at the armory in this village. A large number of citizens and soldiers were present. Major Von Beck of Rondout, was called to the chair. That veteran vocalist, Mr. Bernard Covert, was then introduced and sang an appropriate patriotic song. The presentation speech was made by H. H. Reynolds, Esq., of this village, and the response by Colonel T. B. Gates. We have no room for

their speeches, and can only say of them that they were in the highest degree appropriate and eloquent.

"The color is of blue silk, with the State arms beautifully embroidered in the center. Over these, and likewise embroidered, are the words, 'Ulster Guard,' Twentieth N. Y. S. M., and worked upon the colors in different positions is the following regimental record: 'Washington, April, 1861; Beverly Ford, August 21, 1862; Warrenton Springs, August 27, 1862; Gainesville, August 28, 1862; Groveton, August 29, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Chantilly, September 1, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 12 to 15, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863; Petersburg, April 1 to 3, 1865; Richmond, April, 1865.'

"After the services were concluded, the soldiers were invited to the upper room of the armory, where a most bounteous collation was spread, and the tables were attended by fair women who gave our brave boys a cordial welcome and a luxuriant repast. The entire affair was a most gratifying success.

"On the evening of the same day the officers of the regiment held a meeting at Brown's Hotel in the village of Kingston, at which it was unanimously resolved that the regiment should be immediately reorganized under the National Guard law of this State, and designating (on motion of Colonel Hardenbergh) as their choice for commandant, Colonel T. B. Gates. It was further resolved that Colonel J. B. Hardenbergh, Major W. A. Van Rensselaer, Captain J. M. Schoonmaker and Lieutenant Geo. North, Jr., be appointed a committee to assist Colonel Gates in reorganizing the regiment.

"Since that time the work of reorganization has been going on and is now nearly finished, and it is expected that next August the regiment will resume its annual encampments."

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized under the first call of the President for troops, and by virtue of authority given by the Governor of New York to different individuals to raise separate companies, which, when done, were

brought together and formed into a regiment. The companies were raised in different parts of the State.

The companies were originally brought together under the auspices of Colonel E. D. Baker and Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Pinto, who, after consultation with, and at the suggestion of Mr. Wm. T. Coleman, and several other gentlemen of California, had resolved upon endeavoring to raise a regiment which might represent that State in the war for the preservation of the Union.

The captains of the respective companies were mostly gentlemen who had resided in California, and who readily sympathized with the effort. But before the regiment had been organized, Colonel Baker had received authority from the President to raise a regiment independent of New York State authority; and when he wished to receive these companies into his command, by virtue of his order from the War Department, it caused some difficulty with the State authorities, they objecting to the arrangement unless the United States would pay all the expenses of the State of New York in raising and organizing the companies.

While the negotiations were pending between Colonel Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, and the State authorities, the following facts were laid before a meeting of the line officers: That Francis E. Pinto, of New York city, was a volunteer officer in the Mexican War, and was a returned Californian of prominence in that State; and that Roderick Matheson was a highly-respected citizen of California; both of whom were laboring to raise and organize the regiment, each on the understanding, from Colonel Baker, that he should be second in command. The meeting at once, upon learning these facts, decided to drop Colonel Baker, and that F. E. Pinto and Roderick Matheson should determine by lot the one of the two to be first, and the other second in command. In accordance with which, Roderick Matheson became the Colonel and Francis E. Pinto the Lieutenant-Colonel. The meeting so confirmed the election and the organization of the regiment. G. Frank Lemon of Troy, N. Y., a returned Californian, was elected Major. Each of the officers was duly commissioned, and the regiment was accepted by the State on the 22d of May, 1861, as the Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, though it retained, or claimed, under Colonel Matheson, the title of the First California Regiment. Wm. B. Little was commissioned Surgeon, and E. Sparrow Purdy, Adjutant.

On the 16th day of May, 1861, by order of General Yates, the regiment went into encampment at New Dorp, Staten Island; where, after being exercised daily in drill and military duties, it was mustered into the service of the United States on the 31st day of May, 1861, by Captain Cogswell, U. S. A.

After the regiment was mustered in, it went on progressing rapidly in its instruction in military tactics, drill and maneuvers, until the 28th of June, when it was ordered to proceed at once to, and report at, Washington. It proceeded first to New York city, and marched to the residence of the Hon. Wm. Laimbeer, Lexington avenue, where it received a beautiful stand of colors, presented by the Hon. Wm. Laimbeer and lady—the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery making a stirring and eloquent presentation speech. Swords were also presented at the same time to Colonel Matheson and Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, by the line officers of the regiment. After which pleasing ceremony, and the officers having enjoyed a sumptuous collation, the regiment bade adieu to the scene, long to be held in fond remembrance, and continued its travels, *via* Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Baltimore, for Washington, reaching the capital of the Union on the 30th day of June, 1861. On the 4th day of July the regiment participated in a grand parade of all the troops then in the vicinity of Washington—and on that great national holiday had the honor of being reviewed by the President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New-York. From this time it remained in camp until the 16th of July, when it crossed the Potomac and joined the main army then lying around Alexandria and Arlington Heights. The regiment encamped near Fort Ellsworth, about ten and a half miles from Alexandria, Va., and was attached to a brigade under command of Colonel Davis, and to the division commanded by Colonel Miles, when the army marched out to make a first attack upon the position of the rebels at Manassas. The regiment was thus brought into the position of troops held in reserve. For this reason it did not become very seriously engaged during that battle, but, nevertheless, rendered very important services on that occasion. On the 20th day of July—the day before the battle—the regiment was called upon to furnish a force to make a reconnoissance from Centerville to Blackburn's Ford. In accordance with such order, five companies of the Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, under the command of Lieutentant-Colonel Pinto, accompanied by an engi-

neer officer of the United States Army (Lieutenant Prime), proceeded to make, and successfully accomplished, the desired undertaking, and returned that evening. On Sunday, 21st July, at 6 A. M., the regiment marched to the field of action—being a part of the left wing and of the reserve—and late in the day took an important part of labor and duty as the rear guard. At about 5 P. M. it was attacked by a strong force of the enemy's cavalry, which it repulsed with loss. The Thirty-second was sent to the support of the Sixteenth and Thirty-first N. Y. Regiments, and Green's Battery—which ably employed its fire on the Rebel Virginia Cavalry. The cavalry fell back, unable to penetrate our lines, took a swoop to the left, seemingly determined to reach Centerville Heights and the rear of our forces retreating from the battle-field. The regiment was put in motion on the double-quick for the new point of danger, and, forming a square, with batteries on our flanks opening a destructive fire, presented such a formidable obstacle that the enemy had to retire. While thus was terminating the fatal fight of Bull Run, the broken fragments of our regiment were hastily retiring from the battle-field. To provide against further attacks during the night, the Thirty-second was posted on the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. The First Massachusetts and the New York De Kalb regiments, which had just then come up from Alexandria, were also put in position that night. About 11 P. M. orders were received from General McDowell to retire from the field. The regiment proceeded over Centerville Heights expecting to see the balance of the army in their former camping grounds, instead of which nothing but smouldering camp-fires were visible. The Thirty-second New York Regiment, with the De Kalb, were evidently the last troops retiring from that disastrous field. Toward morning of the 22d, disheartened and weary, the regiment halted at Fairfax Court House, bivouacked for a few hours, the men quickly falling asleep after the excessive fatigues they had endured. Soon after daylight the regiment was got into position to continue the retreat. At this time a four-horse ambulance was found on the road; ropes were procured—the tongue having been broken—and some twenty disabled men were hauled to our former camp, near Alexandria—a distance of about fourteen miles,—where the regiment arrived the afternoon of that day, resuming its old encampment—Camp McDowell—near Fort Ellsworth, which had

now become the outpost line. On the 25th August, 1861, Captain Roswell A. Fish, Company E, was captured by the rebels while on a reconnoissance within their picket line. September 24th, the regiment removed camp to Fairfax Seminary—the encampment being called Camp Newton, in honor of our Brigadier-General. Here the regiment was employed in drilling and giving strong working details for the construction of Fort Ward—one of the many new forts erected in the vicinity for the defence of Washington. September 28, 1861, made a reconnoissance in force, and took possession of Mason's Hill, planting the Stars and Stripes where before the rebel flag had been floating in sight of the Capitol. On the 30th November, 1861, Colonel Pinto was detailed in command of eight companies: two of the Thirty-second, two of the Thirty-first and two of the Eighteenth New York, and two of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiments, on a four days' tour of picket duty on the Little river turnpike, about four miles from Alexandria. On the next day, December 1st, about noon, the enemy's cavalry, known as Stuart's, made a desperate attack in large force upon our picket lines at that point, jumping the barricades on the road, and penetrating our lines a considerable distance. The picket force, occupying a line of some three miles, was concentrated as rapidly as possibly to meet the attack. The enemy were finally driven back to the village of Annandale, a distance of half a mile from our picket line. A strong force of our cavalry was speedily dispatched to the point threatened, accompanied by Generals Kearney and Newton, the movements of the enemy having the appearance of a more premeditated general attack. Our loss, in this affair, was two men killed and twelve captured. The enemy's loss was about the same. Of the Thirty-second Regiment, privates George S. Price and Daniel H. Perry, of Company B, were captured. On the 10th of March, 1862, a general movement was made by the Army of the Potomac to attack the enemy intrenched at Centerville. The regiment encamped at Fairfax Court House that night. It was ascertained on the evening of that day that the enemy had evacuated his strong position, and destroyed immense quantities of stores and war material. Pursuit was abandoned however, in consequence of the impassable state of the roads, and the army returned to the old encampment. April 6th, the regiment proceeded by the Orange and Alexandria railroad to join Major-General McDowell's

corps, which was moving toward the Rappahannock. It encamped at Bristow Station that evening. On the 11th April, marched toward the Rappahanock. About noon that day, while the regiment was *en route*, orders were received for Franklin's Division to return to Alexandria to join the Army of the Peninsula. The order was received with shouts of gladness, and, although our soldiers had been marching since daybreak, they returned with alacrity to the camp they had occupied the previous night. Next day, the 12th, marched to Fairfax Court House, and, on the day following, to the old camp near the seminary. On the 17th April, 1862, embarked on the steamer Columbia, and arrived at Shipping Point on the 19th. The division was kept on board transports, ready to operate up York river—it having been a part of General McClellan's plan, from the time the Peninsular Campaign was determined on, to land General Franklin's Division under fire and take Gloucester Point, and thus effect a movement in the rear of the enemy; but the sending of this division to General McDowell so long delayed its arrival on the Peninsula, that the original plan became impracticable.

On the 5th of May the division, on board transports, proceeded up the York river (the enemy having evacuated Yorktown). On the evening of the 6th May the division arrived at West Point, and immediately disembarked. The enemy's trains were distinctly heard, that night, on their rapid retreat toward Richmond. Pickets reported, early in the morning, the enemy in large force taking up positions to attack us. It became very evident that the division would have a hard struggle to hold its own at West Point. Soon after daybreak our pickets were driven in. Our batteries were placed in readiness to receive the attack. Our position was strong, there being a swamp on either flank—the attack could only be made from the front. The enemy, driving our pickets in, occupied the woods in front. At this time the Thirty-second regiment received a positive order to clear the woods at all hazards. It was very evident, when this order was given, that the General had a very imperfect idea what the woods contained. The regiment was immediately put in motion in line of battle, and had not proceeded far into the woods when the enemy, concealed by the underbrush and a rise in the ground, opened a terrific fire. Although numbers of the devoted regiment fell, they charged the enemy with a hurrah. The rebels gave way, evidently not knowing the force

they were contending against. They finally rallied, and drove the regiment back. Again the Thirty-second made a stand, and in turn charged and drove the enemy. The regiment was, however, at last compelled to retreat, with the loss of Captain Elisha S. Young, Captain Sylvester H. Brown, and Lieutenant Edmund Wallace, killed; Lieutenant Jos. T. Twadden mortally wounded, and Lieutenant William E. Stone severely wounded; and sixty-five enlisted men killed and wounded. The loss of the Thirty-second regiment in this so-called battle of West Point was equal to two-thirds of the entire loss of the whole division. The following is a copy of the order issued by the Commanding General relative to the battle:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF DIVISION,
NEAR WEST POINT, VA., *May* 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 51.

The Commanding General congratulates the officers and men of the command upon their gallant conduct and success in the action of the 7th instant, near West Point. Landing upon a hostile shore, with no knowledge of the country inland, or of the force that would be likely to meet them, they were attacked by the enemy with immense superiority of numbers before the landing was completed. They not only regained their ground after being repulsed, but gained an advanced position, from which they could not be driven by all the efforts of the enemy. The Commanding General expected much from his division, and it has so far come fully up to his expectations. So good a commencement augurs well for the final reputation of the division and the success of the cause.

By order of Brigadier-General FRANKLIN.
(Signed) E. SPARROW PURDY, *A. A. G.*

Official: JAS. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 9th of May the regiment again took up its line of march, soon joining the main army, which had come by the way of Williamsburg, in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and, proceeding by slow marches, reached Chickahominy the latter part of the month. It remained here in camp, and aided in the arduous operations of bridging the swamps and river, doing much hard labor and continuous picket duty, until the 18th of June, when, with General Franklin's Corps, it crossed the Chickahominy and took its position on the Richmond side with the body of the army. Here it remained until the 27th of June, when, during the battle of Gaines' Mills, it was ordered to recross the Chickahominy and go to the support of General Porter's Corps. It arrived on the battle-field about four o'clock P. M., and at once took up position in the front, relieving an exhausted regiment facing a strong battle

line of the enemy. The Thirty-second held this position more than two hours and a half, under a very severe fire, when the forces on the right and left falling back, in consequence of strong flank movements by the enemy, it was compelled to retreat under a galling and destructive cross-fire. Yet the ranks retained their order, and were again rallied to take up a new position. The regiment being again flanked, it was again obliged to retire and take up a position on the brow of the hill near Woodbury's bridge, where it remained until ordered to return to camp. Our forces engaged in this battle re-crossed the Chickahominy during the night. The next morning, June 28, the army prepared to fall back to James river, and, during the memorable Seven Days' retreat, the Thirty-second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers took an active part, and won itself credit in the battles of White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill, and performed important services in much of the skirmish and picket duty, both front and rear, until the army, by most masterly generalship, was massed holding strong position at Harrison's Landing, on the James river. On the 18th day of August, 1862, the Thirty-second Regiment took up the line of march with the army, for Newport News, *en route* for Alexandria. It accomplished the march to Newport News (75 miles) in four days. August 23 it embarked on the steamer Daniel Webster. On reaching Alexandria the regiment went into camp. On the 29th of August, 1862, General Franklin's Corps being ordered on to support General Pope, the regiment marched toward Manassas. On the 30th it came up only in time to witness and aid in covering the retreat to Centerville, Alexandria, and the defenses of Washington. September 2d, the regiment again encamped near Alexandria. Upon the army's return, after the disastrous battles by Major-General Pope, Major-General McClellan again, in pursuance to orders, assumed the command, and forthwith commenced the Maryland campaign to repel the rebel invasion.

September 6, 1862, the Thirty-second crossed into Maryland, through Washington, to meet the enemy, then occupying the city of Frederick and other points. On the morning of the 14th September, the regiment, with General Franklin's Corps, reached the small town of Jefferson, when our cavalry, having discovered the enemy in strong force occupying Crampton's Pass, South Mountain, a distance of some seven miles across the valley, the corps marched

directly toward the pass, occupying positions in and around the village of Burkettsville. At a consultation of general officers, it was determined that General Slocum's Division should storm the pass. The division was deployed in line of battle in front of the pass at about five o'clock P. M., and went forward in gallant style, jumping fences and advancing, under an artillery fire from the enemy's forces posted on top and on the sides of the mountain, to within about two hundred yards from the base of the hill, where the rebels were strongly posted behind a stone wall. They opened a severe musketry fire upon our lines, which had halted preparatory to the charge, which was shortly after ordered, and, with cheers, the line rapidly advanced and forced the rebels from their stone wall defences, driving them up and over the mountain.

The enemy made several stands at different points on the mountain, and received large re-enforcements, that reached the top of the mountain just in time to meet our charging regiments, before which their ranks were broken, and they likewise were compelled to retreat in disorder. The results of this great victory were very important, not only in the losses the enemy sustained at this point, but in our troops gaining a position that compelled General Lee, with the main part of his army, to evacuate the pass at Boonsboro', seven miles distant, and which would have placed us in immediate communication with General Miles at Harper's Ferry, had he held out till noon of the next day. The enemy's loss in this affair was six hundred killed and wounded, one thousand two hundred prisoners, and three pieces of artillery. Our aggregate loss was about six hundred in killed and wounded. The Thirty-second, at this time numbering but about three hundred men, lost seventy enlisted men in killed and wounded. Colonel Roderick Matheson and Major G. Frank Lemon were mortally wounded; Lieutenant Louis R. Wright was killed, and Lieutenant Jno. Collins was severely wounded. On the morning of the 17th day of September the corps was pushed on rapidly toward Antietam, a distance of twelve miles, and arrived on the battle-field about noon. Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, in command of the regiment, had been in command of the Thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteers from the 3d August till this time, and had successfully led that regiment side by side with the Thirty-second in the preceding battle at Crampton's Pass. Franklin's Corps took position on the extreme right of our army, to protect exposed artillery in the celebrated corn-field. Our

division was formed in column of regiments, and marched forward to the field under a heavy fire of shot and shell. The brigade, of which the Thirty-second Regiment was a part, were pushed forward in front of, and as a support to, several batteries, then actively at work. Orders were then received to advance the line no further at this point, and the Thirty-second was then thrown out as a skirmish line. The Thirty-second remained in the front line until the morning of the 19th September, when pursuit was made of the enemy, who had retreated the night before. Lieutenant-Colonel F. Pinto received his commission of colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers bearing date October 2, 1862. He had previously been commissioned colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment, but that he had declined. October 31st the regiment camped at Crampton's Pass, was there mustered, and on the 2d November, 1862, crossed the Potomac at Berlin, Maryland, and took up its march in pursuit of the rebel army (in the same corps now in command of Major-General Smith, and in its former division now commanded by Major-General Brooks). November 6th, camped at White Plains. On the 9th camped near New Baltimore, Va. Major-General McClellan was, at this point, superseded in the command of our army by Major-General Burnside, in consequence of which the army was brought to a stand, and did not make any movement of importance for some time. On the 16th November camped near Catlett's Station. On the 18th November the regiment camped near Stafford Court House, Va. On the 28th moved out about four miles, on a reconnoissance, and returned 30th. December 4th marched from Stafford Court House to near Belle Plain, and on 11th to the banks of the Rappahannock. December 12th, 1862, the regiment, with the army, crossed the Rappahannock river in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The division, under the command of General Brooks, held the line near the center. The Thirty-second was the first that advanced in line of battle—the Eighteenth New York Regiment forming the skirmish line—and was almost constantly under fire during the day from the enemy's artillery on the heights above. On the next day (the 13th) the First Jersey Brigade took the front, the Thirty-second and Eighteenth New York and Ninty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments forming the second line. During the afternoon the Jersey Brigade took up an advanced position, and were fiercely attacked by the enemy, who compelled the Jersey brigade to fall back in great confusion. The

Thirty-second was put in motion, double-quick, checked the enemy's advance, and recovered the original line, the enemy being forced back to his previous position—the battle raging with great fierceness on both flanks of the army. On the 14th and 15th both armies were maneuvreing for the advantage, with little or no fighting; the enemy felling trees and throwing up earth-works, in order to strengthen his position. On the 15th the Thirty-second again occupied the skirmish line, and during that night the army was withdrawn from the south bank of the Rappahannock, the Thirty-second covering the movement, and was the last regiment to retire from the front of the enemy that eventful night. On this occasion the regiment elicited from the generals of the division and brigade the highest commendation. On the 19th of December the regiment went into camp near White Oak Church.

January 20, 1863, the Thirty-second was engaged in Burnside's second attempt to cross the Rappahannock, but owing to the heavy rain setting in at the commencement of the movement, it became impracticable for the army to proceed, and after much hardship, exposure in the cold rain and the severe labor necessarily given by the troops, and aiding the removal of the pontoon to a place of safety, extricating artillery pieces out of the mud, etc., the regiment on the 25th returned to the camp it had left on the 20th.

April 28, 1863, the army was again put in motion, and crossed the Rappahannock under the command of Major-General Hooker, the Sixth Corps crossing below Fredericksburg, at the old crossing, (Franklin.) The brigade, to which the Thirty-second was attached (General Russell) was selected as the forlorn hope to cross under cover of darkness. The troops quietly embarked in the boats at about three o'clock A. M., April 29, and reached about half way across the river, when the enemy discovered their approach and opened a vigorous fire. Silence was then disregarded, and the men, cheering lustily, pulled vigorously for the bank. The two lines of rifle-pits were soon carried at the point of the bayonet, most of the enemy being made prisoners. The pontoons were then quickly laid, and the remainder of the Sixth Corps, then under the command of the gallant Major-General John Sedgwick, crossed to the south side of the Rappahannock. The major portion of the army, in the mean time, crossed above Fredericksburg. This movement of the Sixth Corps was designed as a diversion, the main attack to be made in the rear of the enemy in the vicinity of the Wilderness.

The 30th April, 1st and 2d of May, were occupied, more or less, in skirmishing with the enemy. On Sunday, the 3d of May, the enemy were early observed massing his troops on our extreme left. The Thirty-second was thrown out on our extreme left, to strengthen our skirmish line, the enemy having thrown out a cloud of skirmishers. The enemy, to make this contemplated attack on our left, had weakened his lines on Fredericksburg Heights. This, our gallant General observing, resolved to anticipate the enemy and storm the heights, which was gloriously accomplished, making thousands of prisoners and taking all the enemy's guns. The corps pushed on to Salem Heights, and there encountered fierce resistance, by new forces of the enemy sent hastily, which had been withdrawn from Hooker's front. The battle continued until darkness put an end to the conflict. About nine o'clock P. M., the Thirty-second was thrown out on the skirmish line, on the plank-road leading to the Wilderness. During the night, the enemy got in our rear, re-occupying the heights and the works that had been taken the preceding day, cutting off our communication with Fredericksburg. The morning of the 4th, revealed the fact that we were surrounded by the great mass of Lee's army, which had been withdrawn from before Major-General Hooker at the Wilderness. It was plain to be seen that the enemy were determined to capture the entire corps. All confidence, however, was placed in our gallant Sedgwick's ability to extricate us from this peril. The enemy were moving their troops and making feints the whole day looking for a weak point to attack. About six o'clock, in the afternoon, he moved solid columns against our left, our lines having the form of a horse shoe, consequently bearing from the direction of Fredericksburg. Our infantry and batteries were quickly massed at that point, meeting the terrific onslaught with heroic determination. Their repeated charges were repulsed with immense slaughter. Orders were received at this time, by Colonel Pinto, to have the Thirty-second regiment in condition to move from the field at a moment's notice. Darkness was then looked for with great solicitude, as our only hope of extrication from the perils in which we were environed. Soon as it was practicable to move without being seen by the enemy, the order came to proceed quickly and quietly toward the river to a crossing some three miles above Fredericksburg. The position of the Thirty-second on the 4th May being in the front, on the plank-road, was such that it

was necessarily one of the last regiments of the corps withdrawn from the field—and the darkness not being sufficient to screen our movements, the enemy followed up the pursuit vigorously, until a piece of woods was reached, when their attack was relinquished. The corps took up position around the ford until near daybreak of the 5th, when it crossed over without serious molestation, although the enemy had guns in position and kept firing on us during the night. On the 8th May the regiment returned to its former camp near White Oak Church. The loss of the corps in this movement was equal to nearly one-half of the entire loss of the army.

May 23, 1863, Colonel Pinto received the following order:—

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 130. HEAD-QUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 23, 1863.

The loss of this gallant regiment from the service is a cause of much regret to the Major-General commanding.

The Thirty-second Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, has been identified with the Sixth Army Corps from its first organization, and has nobly borne its part on all occasions, from its earliest marches down to the last memorable struggle at Salem Heights. In Maryland and Virginia—upon many battle-fields—the graves of fallen but unforgotten comrades attest the brave devotion of the regiment to the national cause. There are memories of great deeds, of trying marches, of perils and fatigues that should make each soldier proud of his connection with the command and the army of which it was a part. The General commanding the corps, congratulates the officers and men upon their honorable retirement from the service, and assures them that they have bravely deserved the thanks of the country and army.

By command of Major-General SEDGWICK.

(Signed) M. T. McMAHON,
A. A. General.

May 25th 1863, the regiment left the old camp ground in Virginia for New York city, reaching New York on the afternoon of the 26th, and went into quarters at the Park Barracks. In the afternoon of May 27th, it was formally received by the mayor and civil authorities, escorted by the Eighth Regiment, National Guard and troop, and proceeded through Broadway to the residence of the Hon. Wm. Laimbeer, Lexington avenue, where the flags—presented two years previous—were formally returned; the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery receiving them on behalf of the donors. It then returned to the Park Barracks and partook of a collation prepared by the civil authorities.

On the 9th of June following, the Thirty-second Regiment was mustered out of the service.

COMPANY A — CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted Men.	Remarks.
Aug. 25, 1862,	Hamilton, Wilber,.....	Enlisted for three years and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. Vols., May 25, '63.
Aug. 25, 1862,	Morgan, Hance,.....	
Aug. 29, 1862,	Pearce, Thomas,.....	
Aug. 25, 1862,	Teeter, Charles,.....	
Aug. 25, 1862,	Brooks, Owen,.....	

COMPANY B.

Organized at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y.

CHARLES HUBBS,..... *Captain.*
WILLIAM E. STONE,..... *First Lieutenant.*
JAMES MARCELLUS, ... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Vandeveer, John M.,.....	Acting 1st Sergeant; never mustered in, and stricken from the rolls.
May 31, 1861,	Leonard, B. A.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; 1st Sergeant June 5, 1861, and Lieutenant August 9, 1861.
June 25, 1861,	Bell, Harvey, Jr.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant January 27, 1862.
June 25, 1861,	Sammons, John T.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant March 19, 1863.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Belding, George,.....	Discharged August 25, 1861, for minorage, on application of father to Secretary of War.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Denton, James,.....	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Payne, Charles,.....	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Reid, William, ...	Discharged for disability, Aug. 27, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Alsong, Alson J.,...	Deserted June 6, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Barber, George H., ...	Died December 15, 1862, from wounds received in battle.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Burns, Peter,.....	Deserted August 5, 1861; rejoined Aug. 28, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Baker, V. R.,.....	Killed in battle, May 7, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Baldwin, Warren, ...	Killed in battle, June 17, 1862.
Sept. 29, 1861,	Barnes, Ambrose.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Cross, Joseph.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Cook, Chauncey.	
Apr. 25, 1861	Crewden, James.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Cunningham, James.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Deal, John.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Deal, James.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Edee, John.	
Apr. 19, 1861,	Evans, John, ...	Deserted September 5, 1861.
Apr. 19, 1861,	Eagan, John, ...	Discharged for disability, Oct. 19, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Fayant, Francis.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Fox, Aaron, ...	Died of disease at Hagerstown, November 24, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Freeman, Monroe M.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Fletcher, Seth.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Gorsage, William, ...	Appointed Corporal September 24, 1861; reduced.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Green, Clark,.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 19, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Hutchinson, Anson W.,	Discharged for disability Jan. 20, 1863.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Hadley, Charles, ...	Died November 21, 1862, of wounds received in battle September 14, 1862.

COMPANY B—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Hand, Albert.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Hugenot, John,.....	Killed in battle September 14, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Inman, Charles.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Jump, De Witt.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Johnson, Enock.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Johnson, David E., ...	Discharged for disability April 21, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Lintner, John.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	La Cote, Frank, ...	Appointed Corporal.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Lane, Frank N.,.....	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
Oct. 1, 1861,	Lindsay, John, ...	Appointed Sergeant.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Murphy, Patrick.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	M'Donald, Archibald P.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	McDougall, Aaron, ...	Appointed Corporal.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Matthews, George,.....	Deserted June 11, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Millinmo, William S.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Martin, Emil, ...	Discharged for disability Aug. 24, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	McFarland, Thomas.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Moore, Thomas, ...	Discharged for disability Nov. 1, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	O'Marah, Michael,.....	Transferred to Company D July 1, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Nellis, Nelson S.,.....	Died of disease September 9, 1862.
Oct. 1, 1861,	Parmater, John.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Putnam, John.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Price, George S.,.....	Captured by rebels Dec. 1, 1861, and rejoined from captivity Nov. 11, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Powell, Robert,.....	Appointed Sergeant; died September 18, 1862. of wounds received in battle September 14, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Perry, Daniel H.,.....	Captured by the rebels Dec. 1, 1861, and rejoined from captivity Nov. 11, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Phillips, George,.....	Appointed Sergeant; died Sept. 18, '62, of wounds received in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Porter, S. W.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Roe, Robert,.....	Transferred to Co. D, July 1, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Rolfe, Elias.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Smith, Michael.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Shafford, George.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Shepherd, William,.....	Missing in action, June 27, 1862; exchanged and returned from Richmond Aug. 7, 1863.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Smith, Thomas.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Stickell, William,.....	Died June 16, '62, on the Chickahominy.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Turnbull, Peter,.....	Appointed Corporal.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Tenbroeck, Eli,.....	Appointed Sergeant.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Rorke, Thomas H.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Vedder, George.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Watkins, George W., ...	Appointed Sergeant.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Winne, William H.,.....	Appointed Corporal Sept. 25, 1861; and Sergeant 1862, and 2d Lieutenant July 21, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Walrath, Jerry,.....	Discharged for disability Aug. 26, 1861.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Wiggins, Miner.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Younger, John H.,.....	Shot himself Aug. 11, 1861, with suicidal intent.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Yates, Daniel P.,.....	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; and 2d Lieutenant Oct. 2, 1862.
Apr. 25, 1861,	Doane, Fred.,.....	Appointed Drum Sergeant May 31, '62.
Sept. 1, 1861,	Anderson, David,.....	Discharged for disability Oct. 19 1861.
Oct. 1, 1861,	Cone, Daniel.	
Oct. 1, 1861,	Pidcock, Edwin.	
Sept. 1, 1861,	Zimmermann, Jacob.	
Sept. 1, 1861,	Gates, Albert.	
Sept. 1, 1861,	Skinner, John.	

COMPANY B—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Sept. 1, 1861.	Wright, Lewis K.,	Appointed 1st Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861; and 2d Lieutenant May 7, 1862; was killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
Feb. 11, 1862,	Eggleston, Ira J.	
Apr. 25, 1861,	Corcoro, Henry.	
Feb. 11, 1862,	Boyd, Charles G.	
Feb. 11, 1862,	Thomas, Nicholas,	Died Sept. 24, 1862, from wounds received in battle.
Dec. 9, 1861,	Degolia, John.	
Dec. 11, 1861,	Friend, Nathan.	
[illegible] 9, 1861,	Fletcher, Daniel.	
[illegible] 12, 1861,	McKearney, Thomas,	Discharged for disability July 19, 1862.
[illegible] 25, 1861,	Goodbread, Adam.	
[illegible] 25, 1861,	Collins, James C.,	Discharged for disability Oct. 21, 1862.
[illegible] 27, 1861,	Divers, Charles.	
[illegible] 12, 1861,	Howard, Alvin.	
Nov. 27, 1861,	Owens, Benjamin,	Had been discharged from Co. D Oct. 24, 1862, for wounds received in battle; re-enlisted Nov. 27. 1862.
12, 1861,	Putnam, George W.	
1, 1861,	Schram, Daniel,	Discharged for disability Dec. 31, 1862.
12, 1861,	Tuttle, Daniel H.	
[illegible] 12, 1861,	Towsley, Hiram.	
Nov. 2, 1861,	Lindsey, Henry.	
Feb. 26, 1862,	Ross, James.	
Oct. 12, 1861,	Goodwin, Heman.	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Titcomb, Samuel,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Filkins, William,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Farley, George,	
Sept. 5, 1862,	Birch, Joseph,	
Aug. 28, 1862,	Picard, Charles,	
Aug. 25, 1862,	Gagin, James,	
Aug. 26, 1862,	Clark, James T.,	Enlisted for three years; transferred May 25, 1863, to the 121st Regt N. Y. S. Vols.
Aug. 31, 1862,	Dwyer, John F.,	
Aug. 19, 1862,	Conde, Henry C.,	
Aug. 29, 1862,	Shepperman, John,	
Aug. 31, 1862,	Vandschaick, Marcus,	
Aug. 31, 1862,	Woodard, John,	
Aug. 23, 1862,	Harper, Samuel,	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Eldret, John S.,	
Aug. 29, 1862,	Garrigan, Thomas,	

COMPANY C.

Organized at Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y.

B. I. HAYES,..... *Captain.*
WILLIAM SAMMONS,..... *First Lieutenant.*
R. FERGUSON,..... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7. 1861,	Steward, Charles,	Appointed Sergeant May 7, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Ressequie, John M.,	Appointed Sergeant May 7, 1861; reduced July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Smith, Charles S.,	Appointed Sergeant May 7, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Brown, John E.,	Appointed Sergeant May 7, 1861; 2d Lieutenant Nov. 24, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Smith, Charles,	Appointed Sergeant Jan. 2, 1862; taken by rebels and exchanged Aug. 7, '62.

COMPANY C—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7, 1861,	McEwen, Charles,	Appointed Corporal May 7, 1861, and Sergeant July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Ely, George H.,	Appointed Corporal May 7, 1861; discharged Aug. 27, 1861; a minor.
May 7, 1861,	Smith, Charles M.,	Appointed Corporal May 7, 1861; discharged Aug. 27, 1861; a minor.
June 25, 1861,	Schoonmaker, J. J.,	Appointed 1st Sergeant July 1, 1861; discharged July 25, 1862; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Wheeler, Giles V.,	Appointed Corporal July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Riddle, George,	Appointed Corporal July 1, 1861; discharged March 7, 1862; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Voorhees, Henry W.,	Appointed Corporal Sept. 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	De Witt, James R.,	Appointed Corporal Sept. 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Brown, Henry,	Discharged Dec. 26, 1862, for wounds received in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Bass, Alpheus,	Died in Philadelphia, 1862, of disease.
May 7, 1861,	Bass, Abram.	
May 7, 1861,	Bryant, Ira.	
May 7, 1861,	Battles, Elisha,	Died Nov. 7, 1861, at Camp Newton.
May 7, 1861,	Bone, Moses D.,	Appointed Corporal Jan. 11, 1862; Sergeant Jan. 18, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Bissel, Hiram,	Deserted Aug. 9, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Brooks, Alpheus.	
May 7, 1861,	Canfield, David,	Deserted June 5, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Carmichael, Daniel,	Deserted May, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Coe, Jackson,	Appointed Corporal July 6, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Cole, Henry.	
May 7, 1861,	Cook, James R.	
May 7, 1861.	Cheetman, Joe.	
June 1, 1861,	Collins, Thomas,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Call, David A.	
May 7, 1861,	Cooper, Alexander I.,	Discharged Sept. 20, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Carlton, Andrew,	Transferred from Co. D, Nov. 1, 1861; died June 1, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Coon, John,	Discharged June 27, 1861, for disability.
May 7, 1861,	De Witt, Simeon L.	
May 13, 1861,	Domolan, William J.,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861; appointed Corporal July 6, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Firpo, Paul,	Deserted June 27, 1861; rejoined Sept. 10, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Frank, John B.	
May 13, 1861,	Farley, John R.,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Forman, Albert I.	
Aug. 1, 1861,	Flake, Robert.	
May 7, 1861,	Groat, James H.,	Deserted June 20, '61, at New Dorp, S. I.
May 7, 1861,	Greenman, Charles H.,	Missing in action, June 27, 1862; exchanged and returned from Richmond Aug. 7, 1861.
May 13, 1861,	Gorman, John,	Missing, battle of July 21, '61, Bull Run.
May 13, 1861,	Gillins, Francis,	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861; died in Philadelphia, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Hill, John H.	
May 7, 1861,	Hineman, Harvey D.,	Deserted June 16, 1861.
June 1, 1861,	Hineman, Frederick,	Transferred to Co. D, Sept. 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Harris, James H.,	Discharged June 28, 1861; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Haggart, Richard,	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, as a minor.
May 7, 1861,	Jones, Adam.	
May 7, 1861,	Johnson, Stephen H.	
May 7, 1861,	Joyce, Thomas,	Drummed out June 1, 1861; refused to take the oath.
May 7, 1861,	Hemeline, Henry.	
May 7, 1861,	Lessler, Charles H.	
May 7, 1861,	Lessler, Jacob,	Discharged July 25, 1862.

COMPANY C—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7, 1861,	Livingstone, Edward,....	Deserted June 26, 1861.
May 20, 1861,	Lhervette, Chamille.	
May 7, 1861,	Lawrence, William H.	
May 7, 1861,	Loyd, Frederick M.	
May 7, 1861,	Murray, James.	
May 7, 1861,	Miller, Jacob,.....	Deserted June 15, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	McLaughlin, Hugh, ...	Deserted June 18, 1861.
June 25, 1861,	Miller, Douglas,.....	Deserted June 26, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	McGowan, James.	
June 1, 1861,	McCormick, Owen.	
May 7, 1861,	Mullin, William,.....	Drummed out May 31, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Mayher, Peter.	
May 7, 1861,	Myers, John,.....	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, for disability.
May 25, 1861,	McSweeney, John,.....	Drummed out May 31, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Matthews, Edward,.....	Deserted May 31, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Place, Delavin C.,.....	Deserted Aug. 9, 1861; arrested May 17, 1862, in 77th N. Y. Vols.
May 31, 1861,	Peake, M. M., ...	Transferred to Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Putnam, Charles P.,.....	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Rounds, John,.....	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861.
May 7, 1861.	Smith, John H.,.....	Appointed Corporal; died June 15, '62, on Chickahominy.
June 25, 1861,	Smith, Alexander,.....	Transferred to Co. D, Nov. 9, 1861.
June 1, 1861,	Schoonmaker, Silas, ...	Transferred from Co. E, July 1, 1861,
May 7, 1861,	Sutherland, Theodore.	
May 7, 1861,	Sutherland, James,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Snell, Aaron,	
May 7, 1861,	Speers, William W.	
May 7, 1861,	Stenebergh, David H.	
May 7, 1861,	Sawyer, Aaron F.,.....	Killed in battle, May 7, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Sutcliff, John H.,.....	Discharged June 24, 1861; minor.
May 7, 1861,	Sammons, Thomas F.,...	Deserted Aug. 10, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Sweet, Edward H., ...	Died July 21, 1861, in Washington.
May 7, 1861,	Stewart, James A.,.....	Deserted Aug. 9, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Spring, Obediah,.....	Drummed out May 31, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Van Matter, James M.	
May 7, 1861,	Valintine, William S.	
May 7, 1861,	Van Slyke, Robert,.....	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, for disability
May 7, 1861,	Wilson, William 1st,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Wilson, William 2d.	
May 7, 1861,	Wilson, M. Fairfield, ...	Transferred to Co. D, June 1, 1861,
May 7, 1861,	Wemple, Ezeriah.	
Aug. 24, 1861,	Welch, Henry.	
May 7, 1861,	Loyd, Frederick.	
Feb. 17, 1862,	Marten, Abraham.	
Mar. 11, 1862,	Burnes, John.	
Mar. 11, 1862,	Howe, Daniel,	
Mar. 14, 1862,	Lusader, Benjamin F.	
Mar. 7, 1862,	Lepper, Jacob,.....	Discharged July, 1862, for disability.
Aug. 4, 1862,	O'Brien, Dennis.	

Company D.

Organized at Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y.

Elisha S. Young, ... *Captain.*
John Stewart, ... *First Lieutenant.*
Samuel Hewitt, ... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
July 1, 1861,	Alexander, John C.,	Appointed Sergeant-Major Aug. 10, '61.
May 31, 1861,	Blass, Joseph,	Discharged Feb. 13, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Bullent, Robert,	Appointed Corporal.
May 31, 1861,	Bell, James.	
May 31, 1861,	Butterfield, Samuel.	
May 31, 1861,	Borland, Owen.	
Aug. 15, 1861,	Barringer, Richard E.,	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Beaumont, Robert,	Deserted May 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Butler, Daniel,	Deserted June 23, 1861.
Sept. 20, 1861,	Coon, Virgil E.	
Sept. 20, 1861,	Cole, George W.	
May 31, 1861,	Corbitt, Edward.	
May 31, 1861,	Crouch, Charles,	Discharged June 14, 1861, for disability.
Sept. 30, 1861,	Cazen, Lewis.	
May 31, 1861,	Donahue, Peter.	
May 31, 1861,	Dugan, Patrick.	
May 31, 1861,	De Forrest, Myron.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	David, Hiram W.,	Discharged Oct. 30, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Dodds, John,	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Donahue, Edward,	Deserted June 21, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Evans, George,	Discharged Jan. 12, 1863; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Fuller, Charles H.	
May 31, 1861,	Fox, James,	Discharged Oct. 19, 1861; re-enlisted Aug. 27, 1862, and shot himself Dec. 15, 1862.
Sept. 19, 1861,	Fredenbergh, John V.,	Discharged Oct. 24, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Fitzgerald, Richard,	Transferred to Co. E, Oct. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Garloch, Leonard S.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Gibson, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Galloway, William.	
May 31, 1861,	Gilso, Andrew S.,	Discharged Nov. 1, 1861; incompetent as a musician, and worthless.
May 31, 1861,	Gillman, Albert,	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Gillan, Edward,	Discharged June 14, 1861, as a minor, on a writ of habeas corpus.
May 31, 1861,	Hurley, Edward.	
May 31, 1861,	Heineman, Frederick,	Transferred from Co. C, Sept. 1, 1861.
Sept. 19, 1861,	Harcourt, Richard,	Died January 4, 1863, of disease.
May 31, 1861,	Harvey, Peter J.,	Discharged July, 1861.
Sept. 28, 1861,	Hoffman, Charles.	
May 31, 1861,	Hart, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Irwin, James H.,	Discharged Dec. 30, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Keating, Edward,	Transferred to Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Keene, Patrick,	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Kerrigan, Edward,	Deserted Aug. 12, 1861.
Aug. 15, 1861,	Kepp, Augustus,	Discharged Nov. 28, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Kinney, Thomas,	Deserted Aug. 2, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Ludden, Willard,	Discharged Dec. 11. '62, at Washington.
May 8, 1861,	Ludden, George W.	
May 31, 1861,	Lappien, Matthew,	Killed in battle, Sept. 14, 1862.
Sept. 20, 1861,	Lown, George.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Lown, John P.	
May 31, 1861,	Lynch, John,	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Lepper, Jacob H.,	Discharged June 14, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Lavens, James,	Deserted Aug. 2, 1861.
Sept. 24, 1861,	Lewis, Ludlow.	
May 31, 1861,	Lane, Alfred,	Missing July 22, 1861, after battle Bull Run.

COMPANY D—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	McBeth, Duncan A.,	Appointed Sergeant and 1st Sergeant; mustered in 2d Lieut. April 7, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	McQueen, David,	Appointed Sergeant; wounded himself June 27, 1862; discharged Jan. 17, 1863.
May 8, 1861,	Mowrey, Oliver.	
May 31, 1861,	Morgan Henry.	
July 1, 1861,	McFee, Douglass.	
May 31, 1861,	McGuire, John,	Discharged Oct. 19, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Mullett, Edward,	Discharged December 5, 1862; had been wounded in battle.
June 25, 1861,	McMahon, Michael,	Transferred from Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
Sept. 19, 1861,	Miller, Ruben A.,	Transferred to Co. F, Nov., 10, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Marsh, Cyrus,	Discharged March 31, '62, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Mayher, John,	Deserted August 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Mulligan, Michael,	Transferred Sept. 1, 1861, to Co K.
Sept. 20, 1861,	Near, William R.,	Discharged Aug. 4, 1862, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	O'Mara, Michael.	
July 1, 1861,	Oliver, Ambrose W.,	Transferred to Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Owens, Benjamin,	Discharged July 1, 1861, as a minor; re-enlisted Nov. 27, 1861; transferred to 121st N. Y. Vols., and killed in battle of the Wilderness.
May 31, 1861,	Pulaski, Adolphe,	Deserted Dec. 25, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Smith, Alexander,	Transferred from Co. C, Nov. 1, 1861.
Sept. 21, 1861,	Plass, Adam.	
Aug. 15, 1861,	Rivenbergh, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Sterns, Alonzo.	
May 31, 1861,	Steele, William,	Wounded in battle, Sept. 14, 1862.
Aug. 15, 1861,	Strobel, William E.,	Discharged Sept. 18, 1862.
July 1, 1861,	Sorstman, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Slocum, James,	Discharged Nov. 8, 1862, having been wounded in action.
May 31, 1861,	Slocum, Charles.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Swart, Edward,	Discharged Dec. 22, 1862, for wounds received in action.
May 31, 1861,	Swart, James.	
May 31, 1861,	Sheriden, Joseph T.,	Discharged Oct 19, 1861; incompetent as a drummer.
May 31, 1861,	Swager, Richard,	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Snell, James,	Appointed Sergeant; discharged Aug. 15, 1861, as a minor, on application of his father to the Secretary of War.
May 31, 1861,	Farmer, John,	Appointed 1st Sergeant; discharged January 1, 1862, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Teller, James M.,	Appointed Sergeant; discharged Oct. 15, 1861, for disability.
July 1, 1861,	Thompson, George B.	
May 21, 1861,	Taylor, Henry C.,	Discharged Dec. 2, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Unger, Peter,	Discharged Dec. 30, 1862, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Vedder, Herrick.	
May 31, 1861,	Vannest, John T.,	Never joined.
May 31, 1861,	Williams, Henry,	Died Oct. 9, 1862, of fever.
May 31, 1861,	Wilson, John L.	
May 31, 1861,	Walker, Robert.	
May 31, 1861,	Wilson, M. F., Jr.,	Died Jan. 27, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Ward, Owen,	Discharged Oct. 24, 1862; wounded in action.
May 31, 1861,	Weeks, Welcome J.,	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861, for disability.
Sept. 21, 1861,	Wentworth, James.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Wagner, E. E.	
Sept. 19, 1861,	Whittaker, Levi V.,	Discharged July, 1862, for disability.
July 1, 1861,	Wilson, Hampton,	Died May, 1862, at Bedloe's Island.

COMPANY D—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Wirt, George H.,	Discharged June 23, 1861, for disability.
June 1, 1861,	Simpson, William,	Transferred from Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
Oct. 29, 1861,	Higgins, Patrick.	
Oct. 29, 1861,	Corrigan, John,	Died May, 1862, at Tarrytown, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1861,	Hagan, Charles,	Transferred to Co. K, Sept. 1, 1861.
Nov. 19, 1861,	Waldorf, John W.,	Discharged Dec. 4, 1862, for disability.
Nov. 19, 1861,	Dedrick, Absalom,	Transferred to Co. F, Nov. 27, 1861.
Nov. 19, 1861,	Ludlow, Amos.	
Nov. 19, 1864,	Holmes, George L.,	Transferred to Co. F, Nov. 27, 1861.
Nov. 19, 1861,	Davies, Edward A.,	Discharged April 16, '63, for disability.
Aug. 25, 1862,	Maybee, Edward,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Murphy, James,	
Sept. 13, 1862,	Reese, James,	
Aug. 28, 1862,	Stark, Daniel,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Chase, Cornelius G.,	
Aug. 23, 1862,	Depue, John,	
Aug. 26, 1862,	Deal, Harvey,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Dirkheart, John,	
Aug. 23, 1862,	Dawson, Isaac,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	Fosmire, William H.,	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, 1863.
Aug. 25, 1862,	Fitz James, Michael,	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Fox, Theodore,	
Aug. 21, 1862,	Harper, James,	
Aug. 22, 1862,	James, Jesse,	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Mutimer, Nathaniel,	
Aug. 27, 1862,	McKerman, Thomas,	
Aug. 18, 1862,	McElroy, William,	
Aug. 25, 1862,	Olin, Edward E.,	
Aug. 26, 1862,	Riley, Edward,	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Topping, Robert,	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Wood, Henry A.,	Discharged Jan. 2, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.
Aug. 27, 1862,	Young, Michael E., Jr.	Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, '63.
Aug. 25, 1862,	Terry, George D.,	

COMPANY E.

Organized in the City of New York.

Ross A. Fish, ... *Captain.*
S. H. Brown, ... *First Lieutenant.*
E. Parker, ... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Aug. 1, 1861,	Allen, Franklin,	Transferred to Co. H, Nov. 1, 1861.
May, 1861,	Bartlett, R. H.	
May 13, 1861,	Breen, Charles.	
May 13, 1861,	Brophey, John.	
May 13, 1861,	Burton, James H.	
May 13, 1861,	Burton, Varnum.	
May 13, 1861,	Brusie, Harley,	Discharged June 14, 1862; disability.
Sept., 1861,	Beebe, Charles.	
Sept. 12, 1861,	Beebe, Jacob,	Discharged May 4, 1862; disability.
Oct. 2, 1861,	Barnes, Harry J.,	Discharged Jan. 15, 1862; disability.
Sept. 12, 1861,	Betson, Thomas.	Wounded in battle Sept. 14, 1862, and died at Bucksville Nov. 27, 1862.
October, 1861,	Barnes, Marshall.	
April, 1861,	Carney, Thomas,	Discharged Jan. 16, 1863; disability.

COMPANY E—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May, 1861,	Cassidy, James.	
May, 1861,	Carroll, Andrew.	
April, 1861,	Cavanaugh, John.	
May 28, 1861,	Conklin, John H.,	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
May 28, 1861,	Cummings, Wm. H.,	Deserted July 1, 1861.
Sept., 1861,	Craig, Alexander,	Died Aug. 4, 1862.
Sept., 1861,	Congdon, George,	Discharged.
Sept., 1861,	Cook, Elijah.	
Sept., 1861,	Carleton, David.	
May, 1861,	Donovan, Jerry,	Missing in action June 27, 1862.
April, 1861,	Davidson, John.	
May, 1861,	Darling, Charles W.	
Sept., 1861,	Daimond, Lawrence,	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
Oct. 5, 1861,	Davis, Almon,	Died of wounds in action.
April 30, 1861,	Duston, Frank,	Appointed Quartermaster - Sergeant; appointed 1st Lieutenant; Quartermaster from July 19. 1862.
Oct. 2, 1861,	Doaring, James,	Discharged Sept. 18, 1862.
April, 1861,	Flannigan, Martin,	
May, 1861,	Falkerson, John G.,	Died Dec. 12, 1861, of typhoid fever.
April 21, 1861,	Fitzgerald, Richard,	Discharged Jan. 20, 1863; disability.
Aug. 6, 1861,	Forbes, W. H.	
June, 1861,	Gilsom, Michael.	
May, 1861,	Griswold, Charles D.,	Appointed Corporal.
Aug. 27, 1861,	Gates, Albert,	Transferred to Co. B, Nov. 1, 1861.
October 5, 1861,	Garlock, Alfred,	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
April, 1861,	Haskell, Benjamin S.	
April 1861,	Hanson, Henry.	
May, 1861,	Haubiel, Charles, Jr.,	
June, 1861,	Hultz, Seymour.	
May, 1861,	Hammond, Chas. H.,	Discharged Jan. 16, 1863; disability.
April, 1861,	Hammond, George A.	
June, 1861,	Hagdn, Peter.	
May, 1861,	Hart Albert.	
Aug. 29, 1861,	Hart, James, Jr.	
Sept., 1861,	Hart, John C.,	Discharged July 3, 1862; disability.
May, 1861,	Hagan, Charles,	Transferred to Co. D. Nov. 1, 1861.
April 26, 1861,	Jolly, James, Jr.	
October, 1861,	Cone, Lewis.	
May, 1861,	Leonard, John.	
April 25, 1861,	Lutz, Herman.	
May, 1861,	Le Roy, William,	Died Aug. 20, 1862, in Philadelphia, of disease.
Oct. 1, 1861,	Lander, John.	
June, 1861,	Mulhizer, Fred.	
May, 1861,	Mulligan, Daniel, Jr.,	Missing in action June 27, 1862.
April, 1861,	Middleton, Josiah T.	
April, 1861,	McKee, David.	
April, 1861,	Mott, William W.	
April, 1861,	Manhattan, Bernard.	
April 23, 1861,	Mayback, John F.,	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1862.
April 23, 1861,	Malone, John.	
April 23, 1861,	McCorn, Robert,	Deserted March 20, 1862; apprehended April 13, 1862; deserted May, 1862; apprehended May, 1862; deserted August 31, 1862; apprehended Sept., 1862; deserted Oct. 12, 1862; apprehended March 26, 1863.
April 23, 1861,	McKeon, Peter,	Missing in action June 27, 1862; rejoined from capture by rebels Nov., 1862.
April 23, 1861,	Morand, Thomas.	
April 23, 1861,	Melvin, John,	Appointed Corporal.

COMPANY E — CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
August, 1861,	Nesbit, Archibald,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May, 1861,	Nichols, George,.....	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861, and Sergeant—
May, 1861,	Owens, Daniel.	
June, 1861,	Price, Charles H.	
June, 1861,	Puderbaugh, Theo.	
Sept. 10, 1861,	Peters, Walter,	
Sept. 12, 1861,	Parsons, Hiram,.....	Discharged Nov. 12, 1862, for disability.
May, 1861,	Rounds, Josephus,.....	Died Aug. 16, 1861, at Camp McDougal.
April 24, 1861,	Robertson, John G.,...	Appointed Sergeant Dec. 1, 1861.
May, 1861,	Robinson, Joseph, Jr.	
May, 1861,	Rice, Edmund A.	
May, 1861,	Romaine, Andrew, ...	Deserted Aug. 15, 1862.
October, 1861,	Remour, James,.....	Appointed Corporal.
October, 1861,	Rowell, Abram, ...	Died September 25, 1862.
April, 1861,	Spencer, John,.....	Wounded in battle Sept. 11, and died Sept. 16, 1862.
May, 1861,	Simpson, John,.....	Discharged Oct. 16, 1862, for disability.
May, 1861,	Shelton, George,.....	Discharged Nov. 23, 1862, for disability.
June, 1861,	Smith, Reuben.	
June, 1861,	Sweet, Albert.	
May, 1861,	Sutfin, Nathaniel D.,...	Discharged Dec. 17, 1862, for disability.
June, 1861,	Scott, Jerry,.....	Discharged Jan. 15, 1862, for disability.
May, 1861,	Straight, Hiram H.,....	Discharged Dec. 17, 1862, for disability.
August, 1861,	Skinner, John,.....	Transferred Nov. 1, 1861, to Co. B.
Sept. 12, 1861,	Stedman, Benson F.	
June, 1861,	Southard, Louis,.....	Died Aug. 29, 1862, of disease.
Sept., 1861,	Simons, Isam C.	
April, 1861,	Taylor, John R.	
June, 1861,	Tanner, Lyman.	
Sept., 1861,	Treen, Martin.	
	Johnson, Samuel H.	
Oct. 12, 1861,	Tuttle, Daniel H.....	Discharged Jan. 6, 1863.
May, 1861,	Utley, Henry, ...	Deserted Aug. 29, 1862; rejoined April, 1863.
Sept., 1861,	Wilson, John H.,.....	Killed in battle, May 7, 1862.
Oct. 5, 1861,	Wardell, John.	
Sept., 1861,	Wright, Lewis R.,.....	Transferred to Co. B; appointed 1st Sergeant; appointed 2d Lieutenant May 7, 1862; killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May, 1861,	Clark, Edmund,.....	Appointed Sergeant May, 1861.
May, 1861,	Yates, M. A.	
April 13, 1861,	Hart, Robert,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1862, by general order of Oct. 7, 1862.
May, 1861,	Johnson, Samuel H.,..	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	Jones, David B,.....	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	McCabe, Patrick,.....	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	Foote, William,.....	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	Pine, Richard J., ...	Discharged Sept. 10, 1861, for disability.
May, 1861,	Van Orden, Ferdinand,	Transferred to Co. A, Nov. 1. 1861.
May, 1861,	Holloway, George.	

COMPANY F.

Organized in the City of New York.

JAMES H. BUTLER, ... *Captain.*
I. C. HYATT, ... *First Lieutenant.*
WILLIAM R. HYSLOP, ... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Adams, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Barnhardt, George H.,	Discharged Dec. 3, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Barrett, Edward,	Killed Jan. 29, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.; shot by a sentinel for refusing to halt.
May 31, 1861,	Blue, Edward,	Deserted June 20, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Brown, Martin.	
May 31, 1861,	Burnett, James T.,	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; deserted Dec. 20, 1862, and rejoined; discharged Dec. 27, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Byrnes, James,	Died June 26, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Butler, Michael,	Deserted July 26, 1861; deserted June 30, 1862; rejoined Dec. 6, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Carney, Michael,	Transferred to Co. H.
May 31, 1861,	Cary, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Clair, James,	Deserted Aug. 7, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Clair, William,	Deserted June 20, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Cleary, Michael.	
May 31, 1861,	Collins, John,	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 31, 1861; appointed 2d Lieutenant May 7, '62.
May 31, 1861,	Costolo, James,	Deserted June 19, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Curtin, Bartholomew.	
May 31, 1861,	Curtin, Timothy.	
May 31, 1861,	Connelly, Robert,	Deserted July 6, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Connelly, Michael.	
May 31, 1861,	Dagman, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Deigan, Michael,	Dropped per Gen. Order 162, of Oct. 7, 1862; rejoined Feb. 5, 1863, and returned to duty.
May 31, 1861,	Dercourt, Alexander,	Discharged Oct. 25, 1862, on account of wounds received May 7, 1862; lost a leg.
May 31, 1861,	Dickenson, George H.,	Appointed Corporal Jan. 26, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	Donnelly, Patrick,	Discharged Nov. 6, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Doyle, John,	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Dunn, Hugh.	
June 14, 1861,	Dunn, John.	
June 14, 1861,	Darley, Thomas,	Deserted July 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Dyer, Patrick,	Deserted June 5, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Everett, Milton,	Appointed Sergeant Oct. 13, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Farrell, Matthew,	Discharged Nov. 26, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Fitzpatrick, John,	Deserted June 7, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Fyans, Andrew,	Wounded May 7, 1862; discharged July 15, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Fahey, Lawrence,	Dropped from rolls, per order Oct. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Fitzsimmons, Thos.,	Deserted Nov. 3, 1862.
June 14, 1861,	Gibb, William,	Appointed Sergeant Dec, 20, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Hanlon, Peter,	Deserted July 9, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Hanalan, John,	Deserted June 20, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Hanna, Charles,	Died April 29, 1862, on steamer Columbia, at Ship Point.
June 14, 1861,	Hapenney, James H.,	Deserted Aug. 19, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Kavanagh, Michael,	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 3, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Keefe, Edward,	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Kellard, Cornelius,	Dropped per Gen. Order of Oct. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Kelly, James,	Dropped per Gen. Order of Oct. 7, 1862.
June 14, 1861,	Kerrigan, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Kilderry, Patrick.	

COMPANY F — CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Lamb, James,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Logan, Thomas,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Long, Nathan D.,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Madden, John,.....	Appointed Corporal Dec. 20, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Mahoney, John A.,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1863; taken up again; discharged Nov. 17, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Mahoney, John, ...	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Martin, Francis.	
May 31, 1861,	Milrisch, John H.	
May 31, 1861,	Michel, Thomas.	
June 14, 1861,	Morgan, Julius B.	
May 31, 1861,	Mulholland, Daniel,...	Appointed Corporal Sept. 1, 1861; appointed Sergeant Feb. 16, 1862.
June 14, 1861,	Musselman, Thomas,..	Wounded at battle of West Point, May 7, and died May 10, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	McCaffery, James,.....	Discharged Nov. 25, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	McDermott, Patrick,...	Dropped, per general order of Oct. 7, '62.
May 31, 1861,	McGahan, Thomas,.....	Dropped, per general order of Oct. 7, '62.
May 31, 1861,	McGrah, Michael,-	Deserted April 17, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	McNamee, Robert.	
May 31, 1861,	McCulloh, Samuel B.,	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 31, 1861; appointed 1st Lieutenant 4th Virginia Vols., February 16, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Ormsby, James R.,.....	Appointed Sergeant Jan. 29, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	O'Connor, Samuel,.....	Discharged Oct. 13, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	O'Donnell, Mark,.....	Wounded May 7, 1862; dropped Oct. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	O'Neal, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Parnell, Thomas, ...	Discharged Feb. 18, 1862, for disability.
June 14, 1861,	Powers, Thomas,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 3, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Proctor, Wm. H..,.....	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Reynolds, Michael S.,..	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Ryan, James G.,.....	Discharged.
May 31, 1861,	Salmon, Cornelius,.....	Deserted June 18, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Scully, Patrick.	
May 31, 1861,	Scanlan, James, ...	Discharged Dec. 12, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Sinclair, Geo. H.,.....	Discharged Dec. 12, 1861, for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Sweeney, Wm. C.,.....	Wounded May 7, 1862; dropped Oct. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Taney, Patrick.	
May 30, 1861,	Taxter, Joseph A.,.....	Deserted July 30, 1861.
June 14, 1861,	Van Horn, Joseph,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1862.
June 14, 1861,	Venus, William B,.....	Discharged Nov. 26, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Vanse, John T.,.....	Wounded in battle Sept. 14, 1862; discharged April 8, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	Walling, Garrett A., ...	Died Nov. 11, 1862, of fever.
May 31, 1861,	Welch, James,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1862; notice received Dec. 12, 1862, of his enlisting in Regulars.
June 14, 1861,	Wolfington, John,.....	Deserted Aug. 18, 1861
May 31, 1861,	Young, Edgar,.....	Dropped Oct. 7, 1862.
June 14, 1861,	Arnold, Walter, ...	Deserted June 20, 1861.
Nov. 18, 1861,	Dedrick, Absalom.	
June 14, 1861,	Galway, George,.....	Deserted Aug. 22, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Hayden, James, ...	Deserted Aug. 24, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Kearney, Francis, ...	Deserted Aug. 25, 1861.
Sept. 19, 1861,	Miller, Reuben F.,.....	Transferred from Co. D, Nov. 1, 1862, as a musician.
May 31, 1861,	Quinn, Daniel,.....	Discharged January, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Ryan, Michael, ...	Deserted Aug. 27, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Smith, Harry, ...	Deserted Aug. 30, 1861.
Oct. 11, 1862,	Fisher, Robert,..... }	Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, '63.
Oct. 11, 1862,	McDermott, Francis, }	

COMPANY F—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Oct. 20, 1862,	Tully, Patrick, ...	Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, '63.
Jan. 12, 1863,	Conn, William,.....	
Jan. 2, 1863,	Wilson, James,.....	Deserted Jan. 17, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Organized in the city of New York.

RUSSELL MYERS,..... *Captain.*
S. MCKEE,..... *First Lieutenant.*
J. T. TWADDELL,..... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Cleveland, Lewis F.,...	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 31, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant from Aug. 9, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Burns, Thomas, ...	Appointed 1st Sergeant and 2d Lieutenant from Aug. 8, 1862; mustered 2d Lieutenant April 7, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	McCann, James,.....	Discharged Dec. 16, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Aldis, Thomas J.,.....	Appointed Sergeant Oct. 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Sawyer, John, ...	Appointed Sergeant Dec. 1, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Emmons, Clark,.....	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; reduced Dec. 9, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Sherlock, James,.....	Appointed Sergeant Aug. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Bolin, Samuel.	
May 31, 1861,	Allen, Charles E.,.....	Deserted July 19, 1861; rejoined Aug. 1, 1861; deserted Sept. 17, 1862; rejoined March 25, 1863.
July 1, 1861,	Armstrong, Thomas J.	
May 31, 1861,	Bennett, Henry,.....	Discharged , having been wounded in battle May 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Barclay, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Chapel, Ezekiah,.....	Discharged Sept. 4, 1862, for wounds received in battle May 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Coleman, Jacob H.	
May 31, 1861,	Chatterton, Charles E.,	Died May 21, 1862, of wounds received in battle May 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Cowan, Abiram,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Connelly, Martin.	
May 31, 1861,	Commendinger, F. A.,	Appointed Corporal May 22, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Douglass, Charles,.....	Discharged Feb. 12, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Doyle, Michael,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862; rejoined as a paroled prisoner Nov. 8, '62.
May 31, 1861,	Dwyer, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Fieldhouse, William,..	Killed May 3, '63; Fredericksburgh, Va.
May 31, 1861,	Green, Edward.	
May 31, 1861,	Garney, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Horan, Patrick,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862; exchanged and returned from Richmond Aug. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Hoon, Thomas J.,.....	Discharged Dec. 30, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Gleason, Patrick.	
May 31, 1861,	Hinds, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Hepburn, William.	
May 31, 1861,	Johnston, William T.	
May 31, 1861,	Kelly, Patrick.	
July 1, 1861,	Kelly, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Keep, William.	

COMPANY G — CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 31, 1861,	Lynch, Michael,.....	Deserted Sept. 13, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Lowney, Cornelius.	
May 31, 1861,	Lane, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Lawson, Richard.	
May 21, 1861,	McPherson, Chas. H.,	Appointed Drum-Major May 31, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Mayberry, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Marten, Anthony,.....	Deserted Aug. 25, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	McAvoy, Michael.	
May 31, 1861,	McCabe, Michael.	
May 31, 1861,	McIntire, Philip.	
May 31, 1861,	Phillips, Lawrence,.....	Appointed Corporal Jan. 1, 1863.
May 31, 1861,	Phillips, John,.....	Deserted Nov. 7, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Pote, Robert P.	
May 31, 1861,	Peck, Thomas.	
May 31, 1861,	Parse, Holis H.	
July 1, 1861,	Palmer, Hiram.	
May 31, 1861,	Rigney, Luke.	
May 31, 1861,	Riderbuck, Lewis,.....	Deserted Sept. 6, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Reed, Samuel.	
May 31, 1861,	Riley, Peter,.....	Killed in battle May 7, 1862.
July 1, 1861,	Robinson, Jno. W. H.,	Discharged July 3, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Smith, Edward,.....	Deserted July 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Smith, Charles W.,.....	Wounded May 7, 1862; discharged Sept. 14, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Sergood, Richard,.....	Discharged April 16, 1863; disability.
July 1, 1861,	Swartz, Morris,.....	Discharged Dec. 27, 1861; disability.
July 1, 1861,	Shultz, Ferdinand.	
May 31, 1861,	Tilton, David.	
May 31, 1861,	Taylor, Charles.	
May 31, 1861,	Ver Porten, Bernard,..	Discharged Dec. 27, 1861; disability.
July 1, 1861,	Van Fleet, James.	
May 31, 1861,	Yarnell, Thomas H.	
May 31, 1861,	Whitten, John T.	
May 31, 1861,	Woods, William,.....	Wounded in battle, May 7, 1862; discharged Sept. 15, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Wands, James, ...	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Woods, John.	
May 31, 1861,	Weir, John,.....	Appointed Fife-Major May 31, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Cooper, David,.....	Appointed Sergeant.
May 31, 1861,	Brangle, George,.....	Deserted June 30, 1862; rejoined Nov. 6, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Dowling, William,	
May 31, 1861,	Twybill, William,.....	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Britton, Benjamin H.,	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	O'Brien, William,.....	Discharged Sept. 5, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Costello, Edward,.....	Discharged Sept. 13, 1861; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Morrison, John,.....	Deserted June 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Dawson, William, ...	Deserted June 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Allen, Lucillius,.....	Deserted June 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Greenwood, Edward,..	Deserted June 23, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Murphy, James,.....	Deserted June 19, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	McDonald, James,.....	Deserted July 5, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Cranzell, George,.....	Deserted July 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Connell, Michael,.....	Deserted Aug. 8, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Seabring, George,.....	Deserted Aug. 10, 1861.
May 31, 1861,	Ward, Thomas,.....	Deserted June 23, 1861.
Sept. 2, 1861,	Phillips, James, ...	Enlisted for three years, and transferred to 121st N. Y. S. Vols., May 23, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Organized at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

WILLIAM CHALMERS,..... *Captain.*
WILLIAM H. SEE,..... *First Lieutenant.*
WILLIAM H. ATCHESON,..... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Dec. 15, 1861,	Applebee, Calvin T.,...	Deserted March 1, 1863.
	Allen, Franklin F.	
May 2, 1861,	Basset, Martin V. B.	
May 2, 1861,	Beir, George, ...	Deserted June 18, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Barker, Edward D.	
May 2, 1861,	Brown, Peter.	
May 2, 1861,	Barrett, William A.	
May 2, 1861,	Bird, George W.,.....	Discharged Oct. 13, 1861.
May 2, 1861,	Brown, Alex. W.	
May 2, 1861,	Bushel, Robert.	
May 2, 1861,	Clarke, Robert W.,.....	Appointed Corporal.
May 2, 1861,	Clark, Charles H. M.,...	Appointed Corporal.
May 2, 1861,	Cowpland, Joseph W.,	Discharged Oct. 22, 1861.
May 2, 1861,	Coach, Thomas.	
May 2, 1861,	Cypher, George W.	
May 2, 1861,	Covert, William,.....	Appointed Sergeant.
May 2, 1861,	Conklin, Timothy J.,..	Appointed Corporal.
May 2, 1861,	Coles, Daniel E.	
May 2, 1861,	Cropsy, Jarvis.	
May 2, 1861,	Daley, Michael C.	
May 2, 1861,	De Revere, Edward,...	Discharged August 5, 1861, at Camp McDougal, for disability.
May 2, 1861,	De Revere, Geo. W.,...	Discharged Oct. 15, 1861, for disability.
May 2, 1861,	Donohue, Thomas.	
May 2, 1861,	Dolan, John.	
May 2, 1861,	Downing, Alfred.	
May 2, 1861,	Doyle, Peter J.,.....	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Donohue, Michael.	
May 2, 1861,	Davison, Peter,.....	Deserted Aug. 14, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Davis, Seymour T.,.....	Discharged April 9, 1863; disability.
May 2, 1861,	Evans, William R.,.....	Appointed 1st Sergeant Jan. 1, 1863.
May 2, 1861,	Engle, Henry,.....	Deserted Aug. 24, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Fisher, Henry,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862; rejoined July 7, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Felter, John M.	
May 2, 1861,	Fowler, John R.	
May 2, 1861,	Flannery, Jeremiah.	
May 2, 1861,	Greeley, Fergus.	
May 2, 1861,	Haviland, Charles E.,..	Deserted Nov. 1, 1861.
May 2, 1861,	Hartung, Charles,.....	Missing in action June 27, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Hare, Frank C.	
May 2, 1861,	Hammond, Stephen F.	Discharged Feb. 9, 1863, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va.
Sept., 1861,	Humphreys, William.	
May 2, 1861,	Jones, James O.,.....	Appointed Corporal.
May 2, 1861,	Knowlton, Edward.	
May 2, 1861,	Knowlton, William,...	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Kenney, John.	
May 2, 1861,	Kearns, Michael.	
May 2, 1861,	Kearney, Michael.	
May 2, 1861,	King, Charles.	
May 2, 1861,	Lawrence, Alfred,.....	Appointed Sergeant , and 1st Sergeant ; 2d Lieutenant and so mustered Jan. 1, 1863.
May 2, 1861,	Lawrence, Theodore,..	Discharged Camp Yates.
May 2, 1861,	Losee, Daniel W.	
May 2, 1861,	Lent, Jacob.	
May 2, 1861,	Leonard, John V.,.....	Discharged Nov. 1, 1861; disability.

COMPANY H — CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 2, 1861,	Lewis, Abel,.....	Discharged Oct. 15, 1861; disability.
May 2, 1861,	Meeker, Robert,.....	Appointed Corporal; appointed Sergeant.
May 2, 1861,	Mahoney, Florence, ...	Missing in action June 27, 1862; rejoined from Richmond Aug. 7, 1862,
May 2, 1861,	Martin, Josiah S.	
May 2, 1861,	Molyneaux, Edward,..	Deserted Aug. 24, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	McCoy, Oscar.	
May 2, 1861,	Millington, Frank,.....	Discharged at Camp McDougal.
May 2, 1861,	Morse, Henry.	
May 2, 1861,	Hadden, Thomas.	
May 2, 1861,	Millrose, Orlando, ...	Discharged Oct. 15, 1861.
	Mulener, Francis.	
May 2, 1861,	Nodine, Henry M.	
May 2, 1861,	O'Brien, Edward,.....	Deserted Aug. 24, 1862; rejoined March 20, 1863.
May 2, 1861,	Portions, James,.....	Discharged Oct. 15, 1861; disability.
May 2, 1861,	Phillip, Charles W.	
May 2, 1861,	Ploss, Marten V.	
May 2, 1861,	Perry, John.	
Dec. 7, 1861,	Quigley, George.	
May 2, 1861,	Roberts, William.	
May 2, 1861,	Rawcliffe, Thomas.	
May 2, 1861,	Ryan, Henry M.,.....	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 6, 1861; reduced and transferred to Company K, March 1, 1862.
May 2, 1861,	Sandford, William E.	
May 2, 1861,	Smith, Daniel.	
May 2, 1861,	Storms, William H.	
May 2, 1861,	See, Dustin P.	
May 2, 1861,	Smith, George W.	
May 2, 1861,	See, William Henry,...	Deserted Nov. 25, 1862; rejoined Jan. 1, 1863.
May 2, 1861,	Tracy, John.	
May 2, 1861,	Verplanck, John C.	
May 2, 1861,	Van Tassel, Clark.	
May 2, 1861,	Van Wart, Peter,.....	Discharged Oct. 18, 1861; disability.
May 2, 1861,	Weeks, John N,.....	Transferred to Army Reserve Corps July 17, 1862, per order.
May 2, 1861,	Wardell, Henry P.	
May 2, 1861,	Williamson, Charles.	
May 2, 1861,	Yerkes, George T.	
May 2, 1861,	Taxter, Frank.	
Dec. 15, 1861,	Taxter, Thomas.	
	Davis, Thaddeus S.,....	Discharged Oct. 21, 1861; re-enlisted Sept. 11, 1862, for three years.
Sept. 2, 1862,	Acker, George H.,....	Transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 25, 1863; were enlisted for three years.
Sept. 11, 1862,	Courlan, Patrick,.....	
Sept. 15, 1862,	Dyckman Wallace,..	
Sept. 29, 1862,	Farrington, David,.....	Discharged Feb. 26;1863, at Washington.
Aug. 30, 1862,	Griffin, Ezra M, ...	Died April 13, 1863, of fever.
Sept. 15, 1862,	Haines, Charles J., ...	Transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 25, 1863.
Aug. 26, 1862,	Lawrence, Henry E.,	Enlisted for three years and transferred to 121st Reg't N. Y. S. V. May 25, '63.
Sept. 5, 1862,	Lowe, Francis E., ...	
Aug. 29, 1862,	Lafarge, John B.,.....	Deserted Dec. 15, 1862.
Aug. 26, 1862,	Lynch, John,.....	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 25, 1863.
Sept. 29, 1862,	Munson, Edward H.,	
Sept. 29, 1862,	McNeal, Alonzo S.,..	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Rider, Aaron L.,.....	
Sept. 11, 1862,	Smith, William,.....	
Sept. 20, 1862,	Smith, Warren P.,....	
Aug. 30, 1862,	Williams, Sanford,...	

COMPANY H — CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
Aug. 29, 1862,	Lemon, Geo. McKee,	Appointed Commissary Sergeant April 8, 1863.
Sept. 20, 1862,	Sager, Joseph W., ...	

COMPANY I.

Organized at Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y.

JOHN WHITLOCK, ... *Captain.*
H. W. JACKSON, ... *First Lieutenant.*
P. B. WAGER, ... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7, 1861,	Farrand, Jno. W., ...	Appointed 1st Sergeant May 31, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant Oct. 22, 1861, and 1st Lieutenant
May 7, 1861,	Walcott, George, ...	Appointed Sergeant May 30, 1861, and 2d Lieutenant , and 1st Lieutenant .
May 7, 1861,	Camp, Edward, ...	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; discharged July 22, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Davidson, Wm. M., ...	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; mustered in as 2d Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863.
May 7, 1861,	Newman, Levi L., ...	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861, and Sergeant .
May 7, 1861,	Davenport, Wm. H., ...	Discharged Nov. 28, 1862, at Portsmouth, Va.
May 7, 1861,	Kellogg, Lewis, Jr.	
May 7, 1861,	Spaulding, Benj., ...	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; died November 28, 1862, of disease at Hagerstown, Md.
May 20, 1861,	Brewer, Martin V. B.	
May 24, 1861,	Storms, Thos. J., ...	Deserted Aug. 6, 1861.
May 7, 1861,	Allen, James E., ...	Died July 30, 1862, from wounds received in battle June 27, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Brown, John W.	
May 7, 1861,	Berringham, Michael.	
May 7, 1861,	Beers, Wm. D., ...	Appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant Jan. 1, 1863.
Nov. 7, 1862,	Bradley, Chas. E.	
May 7, 1861,	Curry, Geo. V.	
May 7, 1861,	Campbell, Alfred T.	
May 7, 1861,	Carman, James T., ...	Discharged Nov. 23, 1862, at Ft. Monroe, Va.
May 7, 1861,	Cryne, Chas. M., ...	Deserted April 16, 1862; rejoined Oct. 6, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Dodd, Reuben W., ...	Discharged Jan. 4, 1862, disability.
May 7, 1861,	Dunham, John.	
May 7, 1861,	Fletcher, Theodore.	
May 7, 1861,	Foster, Frank.	
May 7, 1861,	Fisk, Perie J.	
May 7, 1861,	Ganowny, Geo. S., ...	Discharged July 17, 1862, disability.
May 7, 1861,	Grogan, James.	
May 7, 1861,	Godley, Seymour H., ..	Discharged Dec. 7, 1862, disability.
May 25, 1861,	Gleason, Martin.	
May 7, 1861,	Hicks, Wm. W., ...	Discharged , 1862, disability
May 7, 1861,	Hildebrandt, Elihu, ...	Discharged Jan. 4, 1862, disability.

COMPANY I—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 7, 1861,	Hanson, Peter J.,	Discharged Feb. 4, 1863; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Hawkins, Lewis.	
Oct. 22, 1862,	Hawkins, Joseph E.,	Discharged Feb. 12, 1862; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Hackett, John.	
May 7, 1861,	Jones, Horace.	
May 7, 1861,	Jones, A. Parker.	
May 7, 1861,	Jimmerson, George,	Discharged Dec. 29, 1861; for disability.
May 31, 1861,	Johnson, John,	Deserted Feb. 7, 1863.
May 7, 1861,	Kennedy, Michael,	Died in Philadelphia Aug. 15, 1862, of disease.
May 7, 1861,	Krum, Wm. B.,	Discharged Aug. 8, 1862; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Lewis, John E.	
Oct. 22, 1862,	Landon, Paul H.,	Appointed Corporal ; died June 1, 1862, at Ft. Monroe, Va.
May 7, 1861,	Marshall, Sydney.	
May 24, 1861,	McCauley, Wm.,	Discharged Jan. 6, 1862; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Martin, John.	
May 7, 1861,	Martin, Henry.	
May 7, 1861,	Mettelley, Richard.	
May 7, 1861,	Mulligan, John.	
May 7, 1861,	Murry, James.	
May 7, 1861,	Nevins, Andrew.	
May 7, 1861,	Nelson, Geo. H.,	Discharged Jan. 17, 1863; disability.
May 7, 1861,	O'Daniels, Addison M.	
May 7, 1861,	Patterson, Wm.	
May 30, 1861,	Peck, Jarah L.,	Discharged Feb. 10, 1863, for wounds received in action.
May 7, 1861,	Roberts, Samuel.	
May 7, 1861,	Reynolds, M. L.,	Discharged Dec. 29, 1861; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Randolph, Koest V.,	Discharged Jan. 4, 1862; disability.
May 31, 1861,	Stein, William.	
May 7, 1861,	Smith, James M.,	Died May 23, 1862, of wounds received in battle May 7, 1862.
May 7, 1861,	Starr, Henry.	
May 7, 1861,	Saxton, John S.	
May 7, 1861,	Saxton, Wheeler G.,	Deserted Feb. 8, 1863.
May 7, 1861,	Simpson, Eugene,	Killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
Oct. 21, 1861,	Shephard, Moses,	Discharged Oct. 24, 1862; disability.
May 7, 1861,	Terrill, William O.	
May 7, 1861,	Van Vleck, Gilbert.	
May 7, 1861,	White, Thomas.	
May 7, 1861,	Way, William J.,	Deserted April 16, 1862.
May 30, 1861,	Wolsey, A. Jackson.	
Oct. 21, 1861,	Winchell, Elijah.	
April 12, 1862,	Randolph, Eph. B.,	Missing in action June 27, 1862; rejoined Aug. 25, 1862; paroled.
May 7, 1861,	Bradford, John F.	
Nov. 14, 1861,	Jones, George C.	
Sept. 4, 1862,	McPherson, Alex.,	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regt. N. Y. S. V., May 25, '63.
Sept. 4, 1862,	Ross, James H.,	
Sept. 4, 1862,	Williams, Nath. G.,	
Sept. 4, 1862,	Van Droof, Moses,	
Sept. 4, 1862,	Randolph, David,	
Sept. 4, 1862,	Brower, Oscar,	
Sept. 4, 1862,	Meadow, Alanson,	

COMPANY K.

Organized in the City of New York.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, ... *Captain.*
CHARLES DIAMOND, ... *First Lieutenant.*
PATRICK STANLEY, ... *Second Lieutenant.*

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
April 15, 1861,	Bingham, Leander D.,	Appointed Corporal August 9, 1861; wounded in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Brown, David.	
June 13, 1861,	Boyle, Edward, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Burk, Michael J., ...	Transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
April 15, 1861,	Boorman, John, ...	Transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
April 15, 1861,	Barnes, John, ...	Transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
April 15, 1861,	Broderick, James, ...	Transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
April 15, 1861,	Buckbee, Benjamin, ...	Wounded in battle, Crampton Gap, Sept. 14, 1862; transferred from Co. K to Co. E.
June 15, 1861,	Barrett, James, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
Sept. 30, 1861,	Broderick, John.	
Sept. 25, 1861,	Bittman, Frederick, ...	Wounded in battle June 27, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Caverly, Edward, ...	Deserted July 23, 1861; rejoined from desertion Nov. 15, 1861, and restored to duty.
April 15, 1861,	Cleary, Thomas, ...	Discharged Sept. 18, 1862, for disability.
April 15, 1861,	Clark, John J.	
April 15, 1861,	Coile, Henry, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
June 15, 1861,	Carleton, Andrew, ...	Transferred to Co. D Sept. 26, 1861.
Sept. 25, 1861,	Cohn, Jacob, ...	Discharged at Camp Newton Feb. 25, 1862, for disability.
Sept. 30, 1861,	Corcoran, Michael J., ..	Appointed Sergeant Sept. 30, 1861.
Sept. 30, 1861,	Coyle, James, ...	Appointed Corporal Sept. 30, '61; killed in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Dwyer, John, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Develin, James.	
June 15, 1861,	Doyle, Michael.	
June 15, 1861,	Dinen, Philip, ...	Discharged May 4, 1862 disability.
June 15, 1861,	Dougherty, Thomas.	
June 28, 1861,	Develin, William, ...	Deserted July 6, 1861.
May 15, 1861,	Diamond, Patrick, ...	Appointed Sergeant May 31, 1861; appointed 2d Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1863.
April 15, 1861,	Dwyer, William H., ...	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Foreman, Thomas, ...	Discharged June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Farrell, James.	
June 13, 1861,	Farrelly, John, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Foreman, Charles E., ..	Deserted Sept. 7, 1862; rejoined Oct. 6, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Forley, Thomas.	
June 15, 1861,	Fowler, Charles J.	
April 15, 1861,	Flemming, James P., .	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861, and Sergeant June, 1861; reduced Aug. 8, 1861; discharged Oct. 22, 1862; disability.
Aug. 26, 1861,	Friker, Frank.	
June 13, 1861,	Graham, John W., ...	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Greer, Samuel, ...	Appointed Sergeant Nov. 1, 1862.
June 15, 1861,	Gibbons, William.	
April 15, 1861,	Harrigan, Jeremiah, ...	Discharged after being mustered in (by mistake), without pay, etc.
Aug. 22, 1861,	Humphery, John F.	
April 13, 1861,	Hagan, Charles, ...	Joined by transfer from Co. D; appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1861; deserted July, 1862; rejoined Oct. 6, 1862.
May 14, 1861,	Jennings, John.	

COMPANY K—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
May 14, 1861,	Jennings, Thomas,.....	Taken prisoner at battle Salem Heights, Fredericksburg, Va., May 4, 1863; was Corporal from Sept. 1, 1862.
May 14, 1861,	Kenneday, Edward, ...	Deserted July 23, 1861.
May 14, 1861,	Kegan, Michael.	
May 14, 1861,	Kerr, John.	
June 13, 1861,	Kerrigan, John,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
May 14, 1861,	Kinley, Thomas.	
May 31, 1861,	Keating, Edmund,.....	Taken prisoner at Savage Station on June 29, 1862; exchanged and returned to duty Oct. 10, 1862.
June 13, 1861,	Lowrey, John W.,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
May 14, 1861,	Laing, Philip.	
April 15, 1861,	Lorey, Edward,.....	Deserted July 25, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Lyons, Patrick.	
April 15, 1861,	Lynch, Cornelius,.....	Deserted Sept. 1, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Langin, Patrick,.....	Appointed Corporal May 31, 1861; reduced July 31, 1861; wounded in battle Sept. 14, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	McKay, Patrick.	
April 15, 1861,	McBride, William,.....	Discharged Oct. 31, 1862; disability.
April 15, 1861,	Murray, John.	
April 15, 1861,	Murphy, Francis,.....	Discharged Dec. 26, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	McEvoy, Patrick,.....	Died Aug. 22, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	McGlennen, Richard.	
April 15, 1861,	Murphy, Michael,.....	Died Dec. 26, 1862, of disease, in Philadelphia.
April 15, 1861,	Mountjoy, William, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	McNeeple, James.	
May 14, 1861,	McCaffrey, Thomas, ...	Appointed Sergeant Aug. 1, 1862, and Color Sergeant.
June 13, 1861,	McMahan, Michael,.....	Appointed Corporal Aug. 1, 1861; transferred to Company D, Sept. 1, 1861.
June 15, 1861,	McFall, Thomas, ...	Deserted Sept. 3, 1861.
June 28, 1861,	McCarthy, Dennis, ...	Wounded in battle June 27, 1862, and missing since.
June 28, 1861,	Myers, Charles,.....	Deserted March 10, 1862.
June 28, 1861,	Mehan, Francis,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
May 31, 1861,	Mulligan, Michael,.....	Transferred from Company D.
April 15, 1861,	Nugent, Michael J.	
April 15, 1861,	Outen, Alfred.	
June 13, 1861,	O'Brien, William,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
Sept. 30, 1861,	O'Neal, Daniel, ...	Wounded in battle at Crampton's Gap, Sept. 14, 1862; died Feb. 11, 1863, at hospital, Frederick, Md.
April 16, 1861,	Patterson, William,....	Transferred Sept. 25, 1851, to Company D; deserted.
June 15, 1861,	Pulaski, Adolphe, ...	Transferred to Company D, Sept. 25, 1861; deserted.
	Peake, Morton M.,.....	Transferred from Company C to K, Aug. 23, 1861, and appointed Sergeant; discharged Dec. 1, 1862.
June 15, 1861,	Quinn, John,.....	Appointed Corporal Nov. 1, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Rodgers, Charles,.....	Deserted Sept. 1, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Ryan, Michael.	
June 13, 1861,	Riley, James,.....	Deserted June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Reynolds, Pulse, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Riley, John, ...	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Rosendale, Silas,.....	Discharged Feb. 23, 1863, by order of the Secretary of War.
April 15, 1861,	Rugen, Jacob.	
June 13, 1861,	Rubb, Sigismund.	
May 15, 1861,	Reed, James,.....	Deserted June, 1861.

COMPANY K—CONTINUED.

Date of enlistment.	Enlisted men.	Remarks.
April 6, 1861,	Ryan, Henry M.,	Transferred from Company H to Company K, May 2, 1862; 1st Sergeant from Jan. 1, 1863, to muster out.
April 15, 1861,	Seerey, Patrick,	Appointed Corporal.
June 13, 1861,	Stalder, Edmund P.,	Deserted June, 1861.
June 13, 1861,	Stone, Charles,	Deserted June, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Skeehan, Denis.	
June 15, 1861,	Streisler, Reinhart.	
Aug 26, 1861,	Simpson, William,	Transferred to Company D, Oct. 1, 1861.
April 15, 1861,	Taylor, Thomas,	Appointed Corporal June, 1861; reduced Aug. 8, 1861; reappointed 5th Sergeant.
April 15, 1861,	Taylor, William.	
April 15, 1861,	Walls, John.	
June 13, 1861,	Whalen, John,	Deserted June, 1861; rejoined March 1, 1862.
April 15, 1861,	Wallace, Edmund,	Appointed 1st Sergeant June 13, 1861; acting 2d Lieutenant Aug. 22, 1861; appointed 2d Lieutenant Aug., 1861, and 1st Lieutenant from July 9, 1861; killed in battle May 7, 1862.
Sept. 25, 1861,	Young, John J.	
May 15, 1861,	Zoller, John,	Appointed Corporal Dec. 1, 1861.
Sept. 17, 1861,	Kool, Henry I.,	Enlisted for three years; transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 25, 1863.
Sept. 1, 1861,	Ryan, John,	
Sept. 2, 1861,	Thompson, Joseph F.,	Deserted Feb. 8, 1863; rejoined April 11, 1863.
Aug. 7, 1861,	Stiles, Reuben H.,	Transferred to 121st Regiment N. Y. S. Vols. May 23, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS OF THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, MUSTERED OUT ON THE NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1863, AT NEW YORK CITY.

FRANCIS E. PINTO, Colonel; commissioned Colonel from Lieutenant-Colonel October 2, 1862, vice Colonel RODERICK MATHESON, who was mortally wounded in battle September 14, 1862, and died October 2, 1862.

CHARLES HUBBS, Lieutenant-Colonel; commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel from Major from November 24, 1862, vice Lieutenant-Colonel PINTO, promoted. He had been commissioned Major from Captain Co. B October 2, 1862, vice Major LEMON, who died November 10, 1862, from wounds received in battle September 14, 1862; Major LEMON was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel from October 2, 1862.

RUSSELL MYERS, Major; commissioned Major from Captain Co. G from November 24, 1862, vice Major HUBBS, promoted.

JOHN STEWART, Adjutant; commissioned Adjutant from 1st Lieutenant Co. D from September 22, 1861, vice Adjutant E. SPARROW PURDY, promoted from the regiment to Captain and Assistant-Adjutant-General to General FRANKLIN.

FRANK DUSTIN, Quartermaster; commissioned Quartermaster (1st Lieutenant) from Quartermaster-Sergeant from July 19, 1862, vice Quartermaster GEO. W. DAVIES, resigned and discharged, who was successor to WM. N. WEST, resigned, July 5, 1861, who was the successor of Quartermaster JAS. E. WARING, elected May 14, 1861, resigned.

WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Surgeon; commissioned Surgeon from May 22, 1861.

GILBERT T. TOTTEN, Assistant-Surgeon; commissioned Assistant-Surgeon from June 27, 1861.

JAMES H. SCOON, Assistant-Surgeon; commissioned Assistant-Surgeon from August 15, 1862.

JAMES A. ROBINSON, Chaplain; commissioned Chaplain from November 26, 1862, vice Chaplain J. R. ROBINSON, resigned and discharged February 22, 1862.

Line—Company A.

WILLIAM O. WYCKOFF, Captain; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from May 1, 1861; 1st Lieutenant from August 9, 1861; Captain from 1st Lieutenant February 15, 1862, vice JEROME ROWE, resigned.

WM. M. DAVIDSON, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. I from June 13, 1862, and 1st Lieutenant from February 16, 1863, vice W. O. WYCKOFF, promoted.

WILLIAM M. GODLEY, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant January 8, 1863, from 1st Sergeant Co. A, vice HARVEY BELL, JR., promoted.

Company B.

FRANK GODINE, Captain; commissioned Captain from 1st Lieutenant from October 2, 1862, vice Capt. CHARLES HUBBS, promoted; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant from May 7, 1862, vice 1st Lieutenant WILLIAM E. STONE, promoted to Captain.

NATHANIEL J. HUBBARD, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from February 12, 1862, vice B. A. LEONARD, promoted and 1st Lieutenant from May 7, 1862.

WILLIAM H. WINNE, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned from Sergeant Co. B from July 21, 1862, vice N. I. HEBBARD, promoted.

Company C.

WILLIAM R. HYSLOP, Captain; commissioned Captain from January 8, 1863, from 1st Lieutenant vice CHARLES DIAMOND, resigned and discharged; had been commissioned 1st Lieutenant October 2, 1862, vice I. T. TWADDELL, died from wounds received in action; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant from May 31, 1861.

LEWIS F. CLEAVELAND, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 1st Lieutenant from 2d Lieutenant from May 7, 1862, vice 1st Lieutenant R. FERGUSON, resigned; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant August 9, 1861, from 1st Sergeant.

JOHN F. SAMMONS, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from April 7, 1863, from 1st Sergeant Co. B, vice 2d Lieutenant HORACE H. OLEY, resigned, and discharged June 12, 1862.

Company D.

WILLIAM E. STONE, Captain; commissioned Captain from May 7, 1862, from 1st Lieutenant, vice ELISHA S. YOUNG, killed in battle; his commission of 1st Lieutenant was from April 26, 1861.

BENEDICT A. LEONARD, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 1st Lieutenant from 2d Lieutenant from August 8, 1862, vice ; had been commissioned 2d Lieutenant August 9, 1861, vice

JOHN A. GODINE, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant January 27, 1863, vice SAMUEL HEWITT, resigned.

Company E.

WILLIAM H. FORBES, Captain; commissioned Captain January 26, 1863, from 1st Lieutenant, vice ROSS A. FISH, resigned and discharged; had been commissioned 1st Lieutenant May 7, 1862, vice SYLVESTER H. BROWN, killed in battle; and was 2d Lieutenant from May 6, 1861.

DANIEL P. YATES, 1st Lieutenant; appointed 1st Lieutenant and commissioned March 19, 1863, from 2d Lieutenant; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant from Oct. 2, 1862, from 1st Sergeant Co. B.

STANLEY F. NEWELL, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant December 19, 1862, vice Lieutenant JOHN COLLINS, discharged for wounds.

Company F.

JAMES H. BUTLER, Captain; commissioned Captain from May 14, 1861.

JOHN E. BROWN, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant, from November 24, 1862.

Company G.

PATRICK STANLEY, Captain; commissioned Captain from 1st Lieutenant, from November 24, 1862, vice Captain R. MYERS, promoted; he was promoted from 2d Lieutenant to 1st Lieutenant May 7, 1862, and was first commissioned 2d Lieutenant May 31, 1861.

GEORGE WOLCOTT, 1st Lieutenant; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant November 24, 1862, vice ; had been commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. I, May 7, 1862.

THOMAS BURNS, 2d Lieutenant; commissioned 2d Lieutenant from 1st Sergeant Co. G, from August 8, 1862.

Company H.

JAMES OSCAR JONES, Captain; commissioned Captain March 20, 1863, vice Captain WILLIAM A. SEE, discharged by order of War Department February 22, 1863, vice Captain WILLIAM CHALMERS, resigned July 21, 1862; had been appointed 1st Lieutenant July 21, 1862; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant from May 7, 1862.

ALFRED LAWRENCE, 1st Lieutenant; commissioned 1st Lieutenant March 20, 1863, vice 1st Lieutenant JONES, promoted; had been commissioned 2d Lieutenant June 12, 1862, from 1st Sergeant Co. H.

JAMES V. DAVENPORT 2d Lieutenant from Commissary Sergeant, from March 20, 1863.

Company I.

JOHN WHITLOCK, Captain; commissioned Captain May 7, 1861.

JOHN W. FERRAND, 1st Lieutenant; promoted from 2d Lieutenant June 13, 1862; from 1st Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant October 22, 1861.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.					RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.		In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Bristol,	.....	$636 00	$2,570 00	$172 10	$2,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,978 10
Canadice,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua,	.....	1,000 00	12,000 00	2,608 60	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,608 60
East Bloomfield,	.....	6,402 00	1,588 00	502 18	.....	$162 00	$688 00	$502 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,904 36
Farmington,	$1,524 47	375 00	200 00	1,090 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,189 47
Gorham,	.....	5,898 60	3,011 29	.....	.....	3,600 00	2,850 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,509 89
Hopewell,	.....	3,873 29	1,691 00	96 00	3,500 00	.....	1,600 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,850 39
Manchester,	3,210 00	1,242 00	1,634 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,086 00
Naples,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps,	5,000 00	1,854 50	3,222 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,276 50
Richmond,	.....	32 50	309 32	160 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502 36
Seneca,	.....	1,066 00	17,372 00	2,225 00	13,560 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,223 00
South Bristol,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victor,	.....	600 00	747 00	1,174 00	.....	.....	850 00	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,021 00
West Bloomfield,	3,322 44	200 00	300 00	.....	1,120 00	.....	8,209 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,151 73
	$13,056 39	$21,239 89	$44,644 61	$9,228 42	$33,780 00	$3,762 00	$14,197 29	$1,392 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	$141,301 30
County of Ontario,	.....	.....	2,100 00	254,680 03	30,000 00	.....	1,248,095 00	254,050 00	$615 54	$1,500 00	$388,000 00	$11,209 15	2,190,249 72
	$13,056 39	$21,239 89	$46,744 61	$263,908 45	$63,780 00	$3,762 00	$1,262,292 29	$255,442 18	$615 54	$1,500 00	$388,000 00	$11,209 15	$2,331,551 02

* No report received.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Bristol,	$2,150 00	.....	$412 82	$2,600 00	$815 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,978 10	.....
Canadice,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua,	23,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	4,608 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,608 60	$12,000 00
East Bloomfield,	7,100 00	$100 00	.....	1,352 18	1,352 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,904 36	.....
Farmington,	1,524 47	389 00	.....	.....	1,276 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,189 47	.....
Gorham,	5,900 00	.....	459 89	6,450 00	680 00	.....	$20 00	.....	.....	13,509 89	150 00
Hopewell,	4,700 00	.....	470 29	5,190 00	490 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,850 29	.....
Manchester,	3,700 00	.....	210 00	.....	2,176 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,086 00	.....
Naples,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps,	8,054 50	.....	.....	.....	3,222 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,276 50	.....
Richmond,	.....	.....	.....	.....	502 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	502 36	.....
Seneca,	13,560 00	.....	.....	13,560 00	7,103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,223 00	.....
South Bristol,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victor,	850 00	650 00	121 00	1,500 00	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,021 00	.....
West Bloomfield,	11,210 00	.....	121 73	1,320 00	432 00	.....	68 00	.....	.....	13,151 73	8,009 29
	$81,748 97	$1,139 00	$1,793 73	$32,972 18	$23,557 42	.....	$88 00	.....	.....	$141,301 30	$20,159 29
County of Ontario,	1,447 330 33	69,491 00	59,453 67	218,780 00	.....	$382,000 00	13,194 72	.....	.....	2,190,249 72	1,313,365 00
	$1,529,179 30	$70,630 00	$61,249 40	$251,752 18	$23,557 42	$382,000 00	$13,282 72	.....	.....	$2,331,551 02	$1,334,524 29

* No report received.

ALBANY COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864, *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Bethlehem,	$200 00	$1,000 00	$800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,000 00
Berne,	6,500 00	12,159 00	.....	$800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,459 00
Coeymans,	.....	2,941 86	2,190 51	2,063 78	.....	$7,241 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,437 52
Guilderland,	.....	5,046 13	.....	.....	$5,046 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,092 26
Knox,	.....	5,064 74	1,356 68	830 00	5,908 00	233 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,393 92
New Scotland,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaerville,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westerlo,	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150 00
Watervliet,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$9,700 00	$26,211 73	$4,347 19	$3,693 78	$10,954 13	$7,624 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$62,421 70
City & Co. Albany,	.....	5,250 00	39,600 00	596,591 47	.....	175,000 00	$2,509,650 00	$304,872 00	$125,675 00	$736,000 00	$2,637 98	4,485,276 45
	$9,700 00	$31,461 73	$43,947 19	$600,285 25	$10,954 13	$182,624 87	$2,509,650 00	$304,872 00	$125,675 00	$736,000 00	$2,637 98	$4,547,698 15

* No report received.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	Principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-imbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Barre,	$50,000 00	$2,346 00	$2,000 00	$54,346 00	$4,792 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	$43,484 23	.....
Carlton,	14,556 00	1,893 44	840 15	10,656 00	2,450 14	.....	$3,650 00	.....	.....	34,045 73	$39,000 00
Clarendon,	20,128 00	650 00	1,875 00	19,000 00	1,497 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,150 00	.....
Gaines,	24,820 00	321 40	1,294 70	21,945 00	1,250 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,631 89	2,875 00
Kendall,	22,245 00	171 55	1,192 63	20,670 00	117 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,396 34	.....
Murray,	27,000 00	125 00	800 00	27,000 00	1,330 00	.....	10,447 00	.....	.....	66,672 00	.....
Ridgeway,	58,520 00	1,790 00	2,507 08	63,487 00	4,919 00	.....	1,332 00	.....	.....	132,555 08	.....
Shelby,	40,365 00	2,602 00	2,500 00	40,365 00	3,596 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,328 00	.....
Yates,	13,807 00	.....	.....	.....	1,578 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,385 97	.....
	$271,441 00	$9,799 39	$13,009 56	$257,469 00	$21,501 29	.....	$15,429 00	.....	.....	$588,649 24	$41,875 00
County of Orleans,	484,875 00	44,450 92	57,382 00	273,087 00	4,119 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	863,914 40	239,860 00
	$766,316 00	$54,250 31	$70,391 56	$530,556 00	$25,620 77	.....	$15,429 00	.....	.....	$1,452,563 64	$281,735 00

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.				Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Duanesburgh,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenville,	$77 50	$1,222 40	$45,274 79	.....	.....	$9,500 00	$30,000 00	$22,100 00	$3,800 00	$28,000 00	.....	† $556 56	$140,531 25
Niskayuna,	.....	.....	8,342 96	$963 75	.....	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	7,400 00	.....	.....	‡3,250 00	35,956 71
Princetown,	.....	2,313 50	4,852 00	5,730 00	$2,100 00	3,400 00	18,900 00	12,600 00	4,900 00	5,000 00	$201 85	.....	59,997 35
Rotterdam,	.....	6,975 88	24,620 00	21,600 00	6,315 00	.....	51,000 00	24,300 00	4,800 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	159,810 88
	$77 50	$10,511 78	$83,089 75	$27,693 75	$8,415 00	$12,900 00	$107,900 00	$67,200 00	$20,900 00	$53,000 00	$201 85	$3,806 56	$395,606 19
Co. of Schenectady,	.....	3,150 00	87,619 17	3,820 00	26,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,589 16
	$77 50	$13,661 78	$170,708 92	$31,513 75	$34,415 00	$12,900 00	$107,900 00	$67,200 00	$20,900 00	$53,000 00	$201 85	$3,806 56	$516,285 35

* No report received. † Premium on loans. ‡ From private sources.

BROOME COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	Paid for fees and expenses.	Paid interest on loans.	Paid principal of loans.	Paid support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Barker,	$19,330 00	$2,021 00	$1,239 36	$12,706 50	$219 00	$5,010 00	.....	.....	.....	$40,515 86	$6,613 50
Binghamton,	60,321 17	3,297 00	4,138 89	25,671 17	998 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,424 83	34,650 00
Chenango,	14,000 00	40 00	639 55	8,300 00	560 24	.....	.....	$399 00	.....	23,938 79	5,700 00
Colesville,	29,000 00	250 00	1,078 00	15,400 00	215 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,943 78	13,600 00
Conklin,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkwood,	15,000 00	260 00	1,214 00	7,500 00	317 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,311 00	7,500 00
Lisle,	19,741 56	350 00	1,708 85	10,495 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,295 46	9,246 51
Maine,	14,600 00	88 00	763 00	14,600 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,076 00	.....
Nanticoke,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Crane,	16,582 24	.....	1,549 44	8,659 24	236 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,017 59	7,923 00
Sanford,	25,317 83	.....	.....	25,317 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6,200 00	56,835 56	.....
Triangle,	11,352 00	666 00	634 69	8,611 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,253 69	2,741 00
Union,	27,500 00	2,177 00	1,879 39	17,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,956 39	10,100 00
Vestal,	19,800 00	900 00	1,728 00	13,800 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,678 00	6,000 00
Windsor,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$272,534 80	$10,464 00	$16,552 78	$168,460 79	$3,017 29	$5,010 00	.....	$399 00	$6,200 00	$493,239 05	$104,074 01

* No report received.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Ancram	$37 00	$4,124 13	$32,730 54	$10,388 00	$3,100 00	.....	$14,500 00	$20,000 00	$2,800 00	$16,000 00	$400 00	$104,077 67
Austerlitz	.....	3,423 50	20,300 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	20,600 00	8,000 00	100 00	15,000 00	149 50	73,573 09
Canaan	.....	6,300 00	29,910 91	6,000 00	8,500 00	.....	25,980 00	.....	500 00	22,000 00	741 00	99,931 91
Chatham	16,316 08	.....	60,164 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	38,000 00	2,276 80	120,757 09
Clermont	.....	4,530 16	15,068 81	8,189 62	4,530 16	.....	3,150 00	.....	600 00	9,000 00	420 00	45,488 75
Claverack	.....	3,696 75	38,435 07	.....	9,783 35	$10,000 00	15,150 00	24,450 00	2,400 00	38,000 00	1,745 40	143,630 57
Copake	.....	1,557 00	41,666 82	1,822 10	3,800 00	.....	.....	21,363 00	1,100 00	20,000 00	886 30	92,195 22
Gallatin	.....	4,026 55	10,257 63	3,652 81	3,650 00	10,357 16	6,760 00	.....	2,100 00	7,000 00	336 29	48,140 44
Germantown	.....	1,722 50	22,988 29	21,311 85	5,373 00	.....	8,500 00	.....	1,300 00	13,000 00	89 66	73,887 30
Ghent	.....	2,510 00	38,635 52	12,846 35	10,000 00	.....	16,478 04	14,797 50	3,400 00	25,000 00	1,094 02	124,761 43
Greenport	.....	1,070 48	23,400 30	12,500 00	2,800 00	3,000 00	9,500 00	5,924 72	200 00	16,000 00	725 00	75,120 50
Hillsdale	.....	8,623 92	48,068 88	.....	8,623 92	.....	.....	4,900 00	2,300 00	20,000 00	.....	92,216 72
Kinderhook	993 50	14,876 17	45,101 01	21,010 31	9,004 91	10,167 45	17,287 00	17,617 00	7,700 00	29,000 00	967 23	173,334 58
Livingston	.....	3,360 00	33,072 91	15,950 00	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	1,400 00	20,000 00	.....	85,782 91
New Lebanon	5,500 00	4,500 00	27,614 64	2,100 00	12,577 34	.....	17,000 00	.....	600 00	23,000 00	975 53	93,867 51
Stockport	.....	1,313 12	18,651 97	1,712 00	4,150 00	.....	5,300 00	9,750 00	600 00	12,000 00	.....	53,477 09
Stuyvesant	.....	5,277 24	39,651 62	976 49	6,479 76	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	17,000 00	150 00	70,735 11
Taghkanick	.....	5,000 00	20,764 25	4,221 30	5,000 00	.....	3,650 00	7,500 00	3,000 00	14,000 00	610 60	63,746 15
	$22,456 58	$75,481 52	$566,483 38	$122,678 83	$109,374 44	$33,524 61	$169,855 04	$134,002 22	$35,300 00	$354,000 00	$11,567 42	$1,634,724 04
City of Hudson	.....	1,310 00	74,027 17	3,805 00	13,500 00	.....	66,699 09	33,380 74	5,300 00	64,000 00	1,944 40	263,966 40
Co. of Columbia	.....	13,857 03	46,973 30	42,462 82	.....	64,283 95	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,577 10
	$22,456 58	$90,648 55	$687,483 85	$168,946 65	$122,874 44	$97,808 56	$486,554 13	$167,382 96	$40,600 00	$418,000 00	$13,511 82	$2,316,267 54

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.											
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.		State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Duanesburgh,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenville,	$98,639 70	$5,353 01	$7,438 54	$18,500 00	.....	†$10,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$140,531 25	$43,100 00
Niskayuna,	19,700 00	.....	509 62	14,500 00	.....	.....	.....	$647 09	.....	.....	35,356 71	1,500 00
Princetown,	35,315 00	2,893 08	2,062 81	19,500 00	.....	.....	.....	177 05	$49 38	.....	59,997 35	17,500 00
Rotterdam,	80,962 00	1,211 78	4,715 59	71,815 00	.....	‡ 34 50	.....	661 99	410 00	.....	159,810 88	10,000 00
	$234,616 70	$9,457 87	$14,726 59	$124,315 00	.....	$10,634 52	.....	$1,486 13	$459 38	.....	$395,696 19	$72,100 00
County of Schenectady,	112,850 00	.....	5,739 16	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,589 16	24,000 00
	$347,466 70	$9,457 87	$20,465 75	$126,315 00	.....	$10,634 52	.....	$1,486 13	$459 38	.....	$516,285 35	$96,100 00

* No report received. † Paid State tax. ‡ Not accounted for by former supervisor.

ALBANY COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of [illegible]*ved for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years* 1862, 1863, 1864, *and* 1

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In c[illegible].	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Bethlehem,	$200 00	$1,000 00	$800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,000 00
Berne,	6,500 00	12,159 00	.....	$800 00	[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,459 00
Coeymans,	.....	2,941 86	2,190 51	2,063 78	.....	$7,241 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,437 52
Guilderland,	.....	5,046 13	.....	.....	$5,046 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,092 26
Knox,	.....	5,064 74	1,256 68	820 00	5,908 00	233 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,282 92
New Scotland,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaerville,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westerlo,	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150 00
Watervliet,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$9,700 00	$26,211 73	$4,247 19	$3,683 78	$10,954 13	$7,624 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$62,421 70
City & Co. Albany,	.....	5,250 00	39,600 00	596,591 47	.....	175,000 00	$2,509,650 00	$304,872 00	$125,675 00	$726,000 00	$2,637 98	4,485,276 45
	$9,700 00	$31,461 73	$43,847 19	$600,275 25	$10,954 13	$182,624 87	$2,509,650 00	$304,872 00	$125,675 00	$726,000 00	$2,637 98	$4,547,698 15

* No report received.

ALBANY COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	Paid for fees and expenses.	Paid interest on loans.	Paid principal of loans.	Paid support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-imbursed to tax pay'rs	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Bethlehem,	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,000 00	.....
Berne,	$19,159 00	$300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,459 00	.....
Coeymans,	7,800 00	39 00	$1,167 50	$5,431 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,437 52	$1,810 84
Guilderland,	5,046 13	.....	.....	5,046 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,092 26	.....
Knox,	7,108 00	120 00	651 92	5,308 00	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,283 92	600 00
New Scotland,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaerville,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westerlo,	.....	2,367 72	632 28	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150 00	.....
Watervliet,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$39,113 13	$2,826 72	$2,451 70	$15,785 15	$2,245 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$62,421 70	$2,410 84
City and Co. Albany,	3,100,700 00	225,125 39	228,260 38	459,000 00	.....	$167,000 00	$305,190 68	.....	.....	4,485,276 45	2,530,522 00
	$3,139,813 13	$227,952 11	$230,712 08	$474,785 15	$2,245 00	$167,000 00	$305,190 68	.....	.....	$4,547,698 15	$2,532,932 84

* No report received.

BROOME COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Barker,	$940 00	$919 18	$7,328 50	$6,998 18	$600 00	$600 00	$16,474 00	$1,646 00	.....	$5,010 00	.....	$40,515 86
Binghamton,	3,000 00	5,471 17	13,677 89	11,956 60	3,000 00	5,471 17	51,850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,426 83
Chenango,	.....	2,970 79	40 00	6,519 00	2,600 00	.....	11,400 00	.....	.....	.....	$399 00	23,928 79
Colesville,	.....	.....	.....	7,493 78	.....	.....	.....	29,000 00	$9,450 00	.....	.....	45,943 78
Conklin,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkwood,	215 00	.....	4,357 00	4,739 00	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,311 00
Lisle,	.....	.....	3,801 25	8,752 65	.....	.....	19,741 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,295 46
Maine,	2,000 00	.....	13,476 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	12,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,076 00
Nanticoke,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Crane,	.....	245 24	4,930 04	5,260 07	.....	245 24	6,137 00	10,200 00	.....	.....	.....	27,017 59
Sanford,	.....	.....	25,317 83	.....	.....	.....	25,317 83	.....	6,200 00	.....	.....	56,835 66
Triangle,	.....	.....	3,045 82	6,855 87	.....	.....	7,752 00	3,600 00	.....	.....	.....	21,253 69
Union,	2,512 61	.....	8,284 78	10,659 08	2,500 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,956 39
Vestal,	1,863 00	.....	6,825 00	8,190 00	1,800 00	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,678 00
Windsor,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$10,530 61	$9,606 38	$91,084 11	$77,423 63	$12,500 00	$6,316 41	$209,272 39	$44,446 00	$15,650 00	$5,010 00	$399 00	$482,239 05

* No report received.

BROOME COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	Paid for fees and expenses.	Paid interest on loans.	Paid principal of loans.	Paid support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Barker,	$19,320 00	$2,021 00	$1,239 36	$12,706 50	$219 00	$5,010 00	.....	.....	.....	$40,515 86	$6,613 50
Binghamton,	60,321 17	3,297 00	4,138 89	25,671 17	998 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,424 83	34,650 00
Chenango,	14,000 00	40 00	629 55	8,300 00	560 24	.....	.....	$399 00	.....	23,928 79	5,700 00
Colesville,	29,000 00	250 00	1,078 00	15,400 00	215 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,943 78	13,600 00
Conklin,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirkwood,	15,000 00	280 00	1,214 00	7,500 00	317 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,311 00	7,500 00
Lisle,	19,741 56	350 00	1,708 85	10,495 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,295 46	9,246 51
Maine,	14,600 00	83 00	763 00	14,600 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,076 00	.....
Nanticoke,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Crane,	16,582 24	.....	1,549 44	8,659 24	226 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,017 59	7,923 00
Sanford,	25,317 83	.....	.....	25,317 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6,200 00	56,835 56	.....
Triangle,	11,352 00	666 00	624 69	8,611 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,253 69	2,741 00
Union,	27,500 00	2,177 00	1,879 39	17,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,956 39	10,100 00
Vestal,	19,800 00	900 00	1,728 00	13,800 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,678 00	6,000 00
Windsor,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$272,534 80	$10,464 00	$16,552 78	$168,460 79	$3,017 29	$5,010 00	.....	$399 00	$6,200 00	$482,239 05	$104,074 01

* No report received.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Ancram,	$37 00	$4,124 13	$32,730 54	$10,386 00	$3,100 00	.....	$14,500 00	$20,000 00	$2,800 00	$16,000 00	$400 00	$104,077 67
Austerlitz,	.....	3,423 50	20,300 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	20,600 00	8,000 00	100 00	15,000 00	149 50	73,573 09
Canaan,	.....	6,300 00	29,910 91	6,000 00	8,500 00	.....	25,980 00	.....	500 00	22,000 00	741 00	99,931 91
Chatham,	16,316 08	.....	60,164 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	38,000 00	2,276 80	120,757 09
Clermont,	.....	4,530 16	15,068 81	8,189 62	4,530 16	.....	3,150 00	.....	600 00	9,000 00	420 00	45,488 75
Claverack,	.....	3,666 75	38,435 07	.....	9,783 35	$10,000 00	15,150 00	24,450 00	2,400 00	38,000 00	1,745 40	143,630 57
Copake,	.....	1,557 00	41,666 82	1,822 10	3,800 00	.....	.....	21,363 00	1,100 00	20,000 00	886 20	92,195 22
Gallatin,	.....	4,026 55	10,257 63	3,652 81	3,650 00	10,357 16	6,760 00	.....	2,100 00	7,000 00	336 29	48,140 44
Germantown,	.....	1,322 50	22,988 29	21,311 85	5,375 00	.....	8,500 00	.....	1,300 00	13,000 00	89 66	73,887 30
Ghent,	.....	2,510 00	38,635 52	12,846 35	10,000 00	.....	16,478 04	14,797 50	3,400 00	25,000 00	1,094 02	124,761 43
Greenport,	.....	1,070 48	23,400 30	12,500 00	2,800 00	3,000 00	9,500 00	5,924 72	200 00	16,000 00	725 00	75,120 50
Hillsdale,	.....	8,623 92	48,068 88	.....	8,623 92	.....	.....	4,600 00	2,300 00	20,000 00	.....	92,216 72
Kinderhook,	693 50	14,876 17	45,101 01	21,010 31	9,004 91	10,167 45	17,287 00	17,617 00	7,700 00	29,000 00	967 23	173,334 58
Livingston,	.....	3,360 00	33,072 91	15,950 00	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	1,400 00	20,000 00	.....	85,782 91
New Lebanon,	5,500 00	4,500 00	27,614 64	2,100 00	12,577 34	.....	17,000 00	.....	600 00	23,000 00	975 53	93,867 51
Stockport,	.....	1,313 12	18,651 97	1,712 00	4,150 00	.....	5,300 00	9,750 00	600 00	12,000 00	.....	53,477 09
Stuyvesant,	.....	5,277 24	39,651 62	976 49	6,479 76	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	17,000 00	150 00	70,735 11
Taghkanick,	.....	5,000 00	20,704 25	4,221 30	5,000 00	.....	3,650 00	7,500 00	3,000 00	14,000 00	610 60	63,746 15
	$22,456 58	$75,481 52	$566,483 38	$122,678 83	$109,374 44	$33,524 61	$169,855 04	$134,002 22	$35,300 00	$354,000 00	$11,567 42	$1,634,724 04
City of Hudson,	.....	1,310 00	74,027 17	3,805 00	13,500 00	.....	66,699 09	33,380 74	5,300 00	64,000 00	1,944 40	263,966 40
Co. of Columbia,	.....	13,857 03	46,973 30	42,462 82	.....	64,283 95	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,577 10
	$22,456 58	$90,648 55	$687,483 85	$168,946 65	$122,874 44	$97,808 56	$486,554 13	$167,382 96	$40,600 00	$418,000 00	$13,511 82	$2,316,267 54

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	Paid for fees and expenses.	Paid interest on loans.	Paid principal of loans.	Paid support families vols.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Ancram	$64,628 78	$3,971 19	$1,431 70	$33,600 00	$60 00	.....	$386 00	.....	.....	$104,077 67	$4,000 00
Austerlitz	32,727 00	1,822 09	1,024 00	34,600 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	$3,300 00	73,573 09	.....
Canaan	61,670 00	1,927 58	1,854 33	34,480 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,931 91	.....
Chatham	92,757 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	$28,000 00	.....	.....	.....	120,757 09	.....
Clermont	23,588 93	1,974 66	330 00	7,680 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,915 00	45,488 75	.....
Claverack	80,735 17	3,261 48	2,993 32	15,083 35	186 87	35,000 00	370 38	.....	.....	143,630 57	.....
Copake	65,773 12	1,122 10	400 00	3,800 00	.....	20,000 00	1,100 00	.....	.....	92,195 22	21,000 00
Gallatin	30,607 47	1,864 97	2,258 00	13,410 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,140 44	7,337 16
Germantown	47,177 39	1,388 51	1,171 40	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,150 00	73,887 30	3,875 00
Ghent	82,921 33	2,532 35	4,014 19	18,478 04	.....	14,000 00	2,815 52	.....	.....	124,761 43	22,797 50
Greenport	48,614 71	966 42	2,346 68	5,800 00	.....	16,000 00	1,359 69	.....	.....	75,120 50	15,424 72
Hillsdale	75,227 34	2,365 46	.....	8,623 92	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	92,216 72	4,600 00
Kinderhook	113,709 04	6,936 30	2,514 77	50,174 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,334 58	3,961 89
Livingston	49,148 06	3,300 85	934 00	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,400 00	85,782 91	1,000 00
New Lebanon	54,582 83	2,577 34	3,050 00	12,577 34	.....	20,000 00	1,080 00	.....	.....	93,867 51	17,000 00
Stockport	32,019 92	975 72	1,281 45	19,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,477 09	.....
Stuyvesant	60,819 68	3,387 67	.....	6,479 76	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,735 11	.....
Taghkanick	38,952 98	1,939 62	797 52	8,766 03	290 00	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....	63,746 15	7,383 97
	$1,055,660 84	$42,347 31	$26,401 36	$296,753 07	$684 87	$155,000 00	$7,111 59	.....	$50,765 00	$1,634,724 04	$108,340 54
City of Hudson	180,334 32	3,757 23	9 564 00	26,380 74	.....	40,000 00	3,930 11	.....	.....	263,966 40	88,699 09
County of Columbia	277,850 00	50,556 01	39,171 09	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417,577 10	294,283 95
	$1,513,845 16	$96,660 55	$75,136 45	$373,133 81	$684 87	$195,000 00	$11,041 70	.....	$50,765 00	$2,316,267 54	$491,323 58

CORTLAND COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.				Total. received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Cincinnatus,*													
Cortlandville,	$11,378 84	$29 33	$16,612 57	$18,063 80	$11,378 84	$27,600 00	$80,050 00	$37,797 83	$8,100 00	$29,450 50	$734 23		$241,304 94
Cuyler,		2,250 00	3,570 00		2,250 00		12,000 00	1,425 00	1,400 00	9,600 00	100 00	$245 00	32,840 00
Freetown,*													
Harford,			3,280 47	3,504 34		6,900 00	14,575 00	6,335 00	1,200 00	5,400 00	164 04		41,358 85
Homer,		7,136 55	11,137 92	23,499 22	6,399 96		69,475 00	16,740 00	4,400 00	16,000 00	428 00	207 00	155,236 65
Lapeer,	955 00		2,127 17	3,740 00		2,400 00	11,825 00	700 00	600 00	600 00			22,947 17
Marathon,			21,825 00		1,750 00	7,600 00	31,775 00	13,600 00	11,400 00				87,950 00
Preble,*													
Scott,*													
Solon,	1,450 00		14,865 59	618 14		2,700 00		4,250 00	1,000 00	2,000 00			26,883 73
Taylor,				1,150 00									1,150 00
Truxton,*													
Virgil,*													
Willett,			3,979 35	5,762 00		3,900 00	22,550 00	5,052 00		2,800 00			44,043 35
	$13,783 84	$9,415 88	$77,388 07	$56,337 50	$21,778 80	$51,100 00	$242,250 00	$85,899 83	$28,100 00	$65,959 50	$1,426 27	$452 00	$653,714 09
Cortland county,			78,586 58	158,218 59			506,770 00	103,300 00	33,000 00	130,000 00			1,009,875 17
	$13,783 84	$9,415 88	$155,974 65	$214,556 09	$21,778 80	$51,100 00	$749,020 00	$189,199 83	$61,100 00	$195,959 50	$1,426 27	$452 00	$1,663,589 26

* No report received.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.											
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.	Refun'd to town.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-imbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Cincinnatus,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortlandville,	$150,848 13	$5,624 13	$13,514 55	$61,530 76	$432 96	$354 41	$9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	$241,304 94	$95,295 91
Cuyler,	15,400 00	200 00	600 00	6,550 00	90 00	.....	4,000 00	$6,000 00	.....	.....	32,840 00	9,125 00
Freetown,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harford,	26,400 00	1,410 00	2,774 75	8,682 28	.....	.....	.....	2,091 82	.....	.....	41,358 85	19,127 72
Homer,	89,199 96	3,415 00	9,251 61	32,522 08	.....	.....	8,500 00	12,208 00	$140 00	.....	155,236 65	60,092 88
Lapeer,	15,455 00	425 00	.....	7,067 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,947 17	7,857 83
Marathon,	54,725 00	775 00	3,450 00	29,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,950 00	35,725 00
Preble,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solon,	22,041 36	193 50	751 04	3,722 24	135 59	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	26,883 73	3,227 76
Taylor,	1,000 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 00	.....
Truxton,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virgil,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willett,	30,624 00	500 00	5,825 30	6,065 05	.....	.....	.....	651 00	378 00	.....	44,043 35	25,496 95
	$405,693 45	$12,692 63	$36,167 25	155,139 58	$658 55	$354 41	$21,500 00	$20,950 82	$558 00	.....	653,714 69	$245,589 05
Cortland county,	600,575 00	9,495 00	54,155 17	182,650 00	.....	.....	130,000 00	33,000 00	.....	.....	1,009,875 17	427,420 00
	$1,006,268 45	$22,187 63	$90,322 42	$337,789 58	$658 55	$354 41	$151,500 00	$53,950 82	$558 00	.....	$1,663,589 86	$673,009 05

* No report received.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.										
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.		Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.		sh.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Arkwright,	$2,000 70	$3,933 06	$17,070 02	.....	$2,000 70	$3,933 06	$17,070 02		0 00	$9,000 00	.....	$70,697 56
Busti,	4,899 08	.....	32,452 14	$2,040 68	.....	.....	24,437 11		0 00	6,000 00	.....	94,339 01
Carroll,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry Creek,	.....	3,719 97	9,639 95	6,841 55	3,500 00	4,			0 00	5,000 00	.....	52,301 47
Clymer,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellery,	5,635 00	9,350 00	20,300 00	.....	5,60				0 00	14,000 00	.....	103,685 00
Ellicott,	15,000 00	20,092 00	52,313 35	52,212 04	.....	.....	.....		.....	40,400 00	.....	180,017 39
Ellington,	5,139 00	7,141 00	15,000 00	9,500 00	5,139 00	7,074 00	24,800 00	15,480 00	.....	14,500 00	.....	103,773 00
French Creek,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gerry,	2,949 69	5,602 10	14,182 19	9,458 77	2,900 00	5,462 00	13,500 00	9,000 00	600 00	12,000 00	.....	75,654 75
Hanover,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harmony,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiantone,	.....	.....	11,152 00	.....	2,500 00	3,200 00	5,630 00	4,775 00	5,100 00	.....	.....	32,357 00
Mina,	.....	4,906 62	18,301 65	1,481 86	4,700 00	4,200 00	13,317 42	10,440 00	3,800 00	6,000 00	.....	67,147 55
Portland,	.....	.....	33,784 66	.....	.....	4,200 00	29,188 66	12,900 00	700 00	17,000 00	.....	97,773 32
Pomfret,	.....	9,017 11	16,882 63	80,535 46	8,571 31	15,770 74	49,781 00	.....	6,000 00	23,000 00	.....	209,558 25
Poland,	4,000 00	24,089 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800 00	11,000 00	.....	43,889 50
Ripley,	2,250 00	6,378 00	14,329 00	14,542 00	2,250 00	6,378 00	14,329 00	14,542 00	1,800 00	15,000 00	$746 00	92,044 00
Sheridan,	2,100 00	6,625 00	28,095 52	.....	2,100 00	.....	7,551 00	1,405 00	4,600 00	15,000 00	.....	67,536 52
Sherman,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton,	4,176 84	7,755 03	16,340 58	.....	4,000 00	7,475 00	13,143 50	12,439 91	6,800 00	15,000 00	439 91	87,570 77
Villenova,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield,	5,700 00	18,560 15	23,686 25	.....	5,500 00	18,000 00	23,000 00	17,302 21	9,700 00	20,000 00	822 44	139,270 85
	$53,850 31	$127,169 54	$323,529 94	$176,612 36	$48,761 01	$88,892 80	$264,747 71	$144,754 12	$64,300 00	$222,900.00	$2,008 15	1,517,525 94

* No report received.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.											
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.		State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-imbursed to taxpayers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Arkwright,	$30,220 00	$1,440 32	.....	$32,003 78	$343 46	.....	.....	$6,000 00	.....	.....	$70,007 56	.....
Busti,	51,120 58	1,538 86	$1,188 04	40,317 11	77 00	.....	.....	.....	$67 42	.....	94,339 01	.....
Carroll,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry Creek,	25,200 00	341 55	1,559 92	25,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,301 47	.....
Clymer,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellery,	46,000 00	2,000 00	2,295 00	33,000 00	.....	.....	.....	6,800 00	.....	.....	103,695 00	$14,000 00
Ellicott,	124,733 33	14,114 26	.....	.....	769 80	.....	$14,000 00	.....	.....	$10,400 00	180,017 39	.....
Ellington,	52,105 00	802 00	1,666 00	49,168 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,773 00	3,325 00
French Creek,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gerry,	30,862 00	255 00	755 41	30,862 00	320 34	.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	75,654 75	.....
Hanover,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harmony,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiantone,	15,905 00	347 00	.....	16,105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,357 00	.....
Mina,	32,210 00	849 13	1,431 00	26,657 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,147 55	6,000 00
Portland,	46,288 66	.....	724 00	46,288 66	198 00	.....	6,000 00	1,274 10	.....	.....	97,773 32	.....
Pomfret,	101,123 05	.....	4,812 15	74,123 05	.....	†2,500 00	3,000 00	.....	230 00	25,770 00	209,538 25	.....
Poland,	41,000 00	2,707 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 45	.....	.....	43,889 50	.....
Ripley,	35,801 00	329 00	570 00	37,499 00	.....	.....	.....	2,845 00	.....	.....	92,044 00	.....
Sheridan,	41,972 00	1,200 34	1,040 54	11,116 00	486 50	‡110 00	15,000 00	2 12	.....	11,609 02	67,536 52	.....
Sherman,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton,	37,058 41	2,444 39	1,027 10	37,058 41	182 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,800 00	87,570 77	.....
Villenova,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield,	63,475 00	1,018 55	2,481 63	63,802 21	.....	.....	.....	8,043 46	450 00	.....	139,270 85	.....
	$775,074 03	$29,387 45	$19,540 82	$523,830 64	$2,409 22	$2,610 00	$50,000 00	$26,347 13	$747 42	$88,579 02	$1,517,525 94	$23,325 00

NOTE.—Chautauqua county—no report received.
* No report received.

† Paid County Treasurer.
‡ Paid Hall of Military Record.

MADISON COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.				Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds		
Brookfield,	.....	$5,000 00	$10,428 29	$11,353 49	$8,450 00	.....	$23,000 00	$30,395 66	$5,600 00	$28,000 00	.....	.....	$122,227 44
Cazenovia,	.....	.....	17,393 84	1,309 93	.....	.....	34,000 00	38,900 00	2,000 00	39,000 00	$1,063 95	$1,000 00*	134,667 72
De Ruyter,	$50 00	50 00	9,638 92	7,524 20	.....	.....	15,200 00	9,945 00	.....	9,945 00	.....	.....	52,353 12
Eaton,	.....	10,799 16	12,223 00	.....	10,000 00	$11,223 00	17,221 85	.....	6,800 00	28,000 00	.....	.....	96,067 01
Fenner,	.....	.....	11,860 00	.....	.....	.....	11,800 00	9,820 00	200 00	13,000 00	.....	.....	46,680 42
Georgetown,	5,050 00	912 00	5,224 50	8,554 26	5,050 00	912 00	5,224 50	25,434 93	4,539 67	12,000 00	373 20	1,360 00†	75,026 06
Hamilton,	4,759 42	2,831 88	19,786 70	.....	.....	.....	8,300 00	23,545 00	7,000 00	27,000 00	777 00	.....	94,000 00
Lebanon,	.....	200 00	400 00	7,534 63	.....	.....	12,900 00	11,673 06	2,200 00	12,740 00	5 00	.....	47,652 69
Lenox,	.....	.....	63,902 00	9,671 21	.....	.....	93,580 00	42,450 00	5,000 00	72,000 00	720 00	.....	287,323 21
Madison,	.....	9,112 50	17,452 89	11,500 00	8,525 00	.....	22,500 00	24,550 00	5,400 00	21,000 00	476 08	.....	120,516 47
Nelson,	.....	4,700 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	6,400 00	8,000 00	2,800 00	16,000 00	.....	.....	41,900 00
Smithfield,	.....	.....	4,968 00	51 87	.....	.....	4,800 00	8,250 00	1,800 00	12,000 00	.....	.....	31,869 87
Stockbridge,	850 00	12,566 00	21,206 03	2,876 07	850 00	12,566 00	21,206 03	17,630 07	1,200 00	15,000 00	.....	.....	105,950 20
Sullivan,	.....	.....	51,283 98	23,463 47	.....	.....	61,499 50	7,300 00	5,000 00	38,000 00	.....	.....	186,546 95
	$10,709 42	$46,171 54	$245,768 15	$84,239 13	$36,875 00	$25,401 00	$337,631 88	$257,893 72	$49,530 67	$343,685 00	$3,415 23	$2,360 00	$1,443,681 16
Madison county,	71,190 17	110,000 00	309,338 21	200,000 00	71,190 17	281,950 00	329,652 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373,320 45
	$81,899 59	$156,171 54	$555,106 36	$284,239 13	$108,065 17	$307,351 00	$667,283 88	$257,893 72	$49,530 67	$343,685 00	$3,415 23	$2,360 00	$2,817,001 61

* Forfeit money. † Premium on loans.

MADISON COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.											
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.		State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principals of loans outstanding.
Brookfield,	$59,772 31	$2,073 35	$4,681 31	$41,066 20	$312 13	.....	.....	$14,322 14	.....	.....	$122,227 44	$20,779 46
Cazenovia,	50,840 31	4,492 43	3,531 21	72,900 00	1,703 77	$1,200 00*	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,667 72	.....
De Ruyter,	25,145 00	786 11	1,177 01	25,145 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,353 12	.....
Eaton,	39,066 85	678 00	2,406 46	39,144 85	.....	.....	$15,000 00	670 85	.....	.....	96,967 00	.....
Fenner,	21,620 00	.....	2,438 42	21,620 00	1,002 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,680 42	.....
Georgetown,	36,621 43	1,360 00	373 20	36,621 43	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,026 06	.....
Hamilton,	53,923 00	1,800 00	6,291 00	31,845 00	.....	.....	.....	231 00	.....	.....	94,090 00	.....
Lebanon,	24,033 16	400 00	1,506 47	21,113 06	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,652 69	3,460 00
Lenox,	136,030 00	2,517 41	8,959 65	136,030 00	3,786 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287,323 21	.....
Madison,	55,975 00	2,000 00	3,602 65	55,575 00	476 08	.....	.....	2,887 74	.....	.....	120,516 47	.....
Nelson,	18,400 00	615 50	1,297 10	18,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3,187 40	41,900 00	.....
Smithfield,	13,050 00	.....	1,014 40	13,050 00	51 87	.....	4,703 60	.....	.....	.....	31,869 87	.....
Stockbridge,	52,252 10	.....	1,246 00	52,252 10	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,950 20	.....
Sullivan,	68,799 50	700 00	4,148 95	68,799 50	1,099 00	.....	43,000 00	.....	.....	.....	186,546 95	.....
	$655,528 66	$17,422 80	$42,583 83	$633,562 14	$9,381 00	$1,200 00	$62,703 60	$18,111 73	.....	$3,187 40	$1,443,681 16	$24,239 46
Madison county,	682,792 17	7,736 21	32,127 00	650,665 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373,320 45	32,027 00
	$1,338,320 83	$25,159 01	$74,710 83	$1,284,227 31	$9,381 00	$1,200 00	$62,703 60	$18,111 73	.....	$3,187 30	$2,817,001 61	$56,266 46

* Road certificates.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors and Comptroller of Cou[illegible] -[illegible]-
sources received, in the ye[illegible]

	RECEIPTS.								
	RECEIVED FROM CITY AND COUNTY TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM CITY AND COUNTY LOANS.				
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1861,	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
City and county of New York, ...	$609,709 03	$705,691 96	$1,295,789 98	$1,340,835 19	$1,295,570 00	$1,533,100 00	$4,327,000 00	$7,199,700 00	$2,606,200 00

	RECEIPTS.					
	Amount refunded on bond acc't.	RECEIVED FROM STATE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.			Am't advanced by Co. Treasurer, in anticipation of the sale of State bonds.	Total received.
		In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on State bonds.		
City and county of New York,.....	$32,040 40	$200,000 00	$1,946,000 00	$37,435 14	$640,329 41	$23,959,401 11

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors and Comptroller of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

	EXPENDITURES.					
	Paid for city and county bounties.	Paid for fees and exp'ses.	Paid for interest on city and county loans.	Paid for principal of city and county loans.	Paid for support of families.	Sundry exp's, paid in 1861 by the city, in addition to the foreg'ing.
City and county of New York,.....	$9,984,895 00	$1,385,253 33	$1,556,456 16	$4,308,570 00	$5.965,711 73	$9,804 95

	EXPENDITURES.					
	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on State bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total amount paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
City and county of New York,.....	$733,000 00	$15,709 94	.....	....	$23,959,401 11	$12,843,000 00

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing the amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.				Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Camillus*,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cicero,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Witt,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbridge,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fabius,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geddes,	.....	.....	$275 00	$700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$975 00
La Fayette,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lysander,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manlius,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marcellus,	.....	$700 00	6,255 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,955 00
Onondaga,	.....	1,770 20	1,727 69	3,196 27	.....	.....	$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,694 16
Otisco,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pompey,	.....	425 93	2,606 42	2,356 43	$3,700 00	.....	.....	$100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,188 78
Salina,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skaneateles,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spafford,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tully,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren,*	.....	.....	23,800 00	20,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,000 00
	.....	$2,896 13	$34,664 11	$26,452 70	$3,700 00	.....	$3,000 00	$100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$70,812 94
City of Syracuse,	.....	5,334 47	.....	9,759 33	10,000 00	$20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,093 80
County of Onondaga,	.....	.....	565,072 85	531,472 77	115,000 00	.....	2,175,000 00	553,700 00	$130,600 00	$585,000 00	$10,450 92	$600 75	4,606,897 28
	.....	$8,230 60	$599,736 96	$567,684 80	$128,700 00	$20,000 00	$2,198,000 00	$553,800 00	$130,600 00	$585,000 00	$10,450 92	$600 75	$4,802,804 02

* No report received.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	Principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Camillus,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cicero,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeWitt,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elbridge,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fabius,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geddes,	.....	.....	.....	.....	$975 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$975 90	.....
La Fayette,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lysander,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manlius,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marcellus,	$6,955 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,955 00	.....
Onondaga,	.....	$4,565 00	$230 96	$1,500 00	3,398 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,694 16	$1,500 00
Otisco,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pompey,	3,800 00	500 00	751 49	3,800 00	337 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,188 78	.....
Salina,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skaneateles,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spafford,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tully,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren,	43,000 00	800 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,000 00	.....
	$53,755 00	$5,865 00	$982 45	$5,300 00	$4,910 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	$70,812 94	$1,500 00
City of Syracuse,	.....	5,734 47	9,759 33	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,093 80	50,000 00
County of Onondaga,	2,881,975 00	174,325 30	160,196 98	885,400 00	.....	$565,000 00	.....	.....	.....	4,666,897 28	1,958,300 00
	$2,935,730 00	$185,924 77	$170,938 76	$890,700 00	$54,910 49	$565,000 00	.....	.....	.....	$4,802,804 02	$2,009,800 00

* No report received.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.					RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.		In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Bristol,	.....	$636 00	$2,570 00	$172 10	$2,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,978 10
Canadice,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua,	.....	1,000 00	12,000 00	2,608 60	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,608 60
East Bloomfield,	.....	6,462 00	1,588 00	502 18	.....	$162 00	$688 00	$502 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,904 36
Farmington,	$1,524 47	375 00	200 00	1,090 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,189 47
Gorham,	.....	3,898 60	3,011 29	.....	.....	3,600 00	2,850 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,509 89
Hopewell,	.....	3,873 29	1,691 00	96 00	3,500 00	.....	1,600 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,850 29
Manchester,	3,210 00	1,242 00	1,634 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,086 00
Naples,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps,	5,000 00	1,854 50	3,222 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,276 50
Richmond,	.....	32 50	309 32	160 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502 36
Seneca,	.....	1,066 00	17,372 00	2,225 00	13,560 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,223 00
South Bristol,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victor,	.....	600 00	747 00	1,174 00	.....	.....	850 00	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,021 00
West Bloomfield,	3,322 44	200 00	300 00	.....	1,120 00	.....	8,209 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,151 73
	$13,056 39	$21,239 89	$44,644 61	$9,228 42	$33,780 00	$3,762 00	$14,197 29	$1,392 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	$141,301 30
County of Ontario,	.....	.....	2,100 00	254,680 03	30,000 00	.....	1,248,095 00	254,050 00	$615 54	$1,500 00	$388,000 00	$11,200 15	2,190,249 72
	$13,056 39	$21,239 89	$46,744 61	$263,908 45	$63,780 00	$3,762 00	$1,262,292 29	$255,442 18	$615 54	$1,500 00	$388,000 00	$11,200 15	$2,331,551 02

* No report received.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Bristol,	$2,150 00	.....	$412 82	$2,600 00	$815 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,978 10	.....
Canadice,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua,	23,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	4,608 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,608 60	$12,000 00
East Bloomfield,	7,100 00	$100 00	.....	1,352 18	1,352 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,904 36	.....
Farmington,	1,524 47	389 00	.....	.....	1,276 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,189 47	.....
Gorham,	5,900 00	.....	459 89	6,450 00	680 00	.....	$20 00	.....	.....	13,509 89	150 00
Hopewell,	4,700 00	.....	470 29	5,190 00	490 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,850 29	.....
Manchester,	3,700 00	.....	210 00	.....	2,176 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,086 00	.....
Naples,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phelps,	8,054 50	.....	.....	.....	3,222 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,276 50	.....
Richmond,	.....	.....	.....	.....	502 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	502 36	.....
Seneca,	13,560 00	.....	.....	13,560 00	7,103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,223 00	.....
South Bristol,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victor,	850 00	650 00	121 00	1,500 00	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,021 00	.....
West Bloomfield,	11,210 00	.....	121 73	1,320 00	422 00	.....	68 00	.....	.....	13,151 73	8,000 29
	$81,748 97	$1,139 00	$1,795 73	$32,972 18	$23,557 42	.....	$88 00	.....	.....	$141,301 30	$20,159 29
County of Ontario,	1,447 330 33	69,491 00	59,453 67	218,780 00	.....	$382,000 00	13,194 72	.....	.....	2,190,249 72	1,313,365 00
	$1,529,179 30	$70,630 00	$61,249 40	$251,752 18	$23,557 42	$382,000 00	$13,282 72	.....	.....	$2,331,551 02	$1,334,524 29

* No report received.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Barre,	.....	$196 86	$38,744 54	$17,696 83	.....	.....	$54,346 00	.....	$2,500 00	.....	.....	$113,484 23
Carlton,	.....	.....	6,920 81	8,918 92	$756 00	.....	13,800 00	.....	3,650 00	.....	.....	34,045 73
Clarendon,	$225 00	$1,500 00	7,200 00	6,650 00	.....	.....	19,000 00	.....	8,575 00	.....	.....	43,150 00
Gaines,	.....	157 79	14,102 53	2,685 42	.....	.....	24,820 00	.....	7,866 15	.....	.....	49,631 89
Kendall,	20 00	1,575 00	12,325 00	1,465 34	.....	.....	20,670 00	.....	.....	$8,341 00	.....	44,396 34
Murray,	300 00	300 00	28,325 00	300 00	.....	.....	27,000 00	.....	10,447 00	.....	.....	66,672 00
Ridgeway,	.....	152 33	64,017 75	2,324 00	.....	$800 00	61 695 00	$992 00	574 00	2,000 00	.....	132,555 08
Shelby,	.....	400 00	25,000 00	21,166 00	.....	.....	60,365 00	.....	.....	2,397 00	.....	89,328 00
Yates,	.....	123 63	13,249 01	492 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	521 00	1,000 00	.....	15,385 97
	$545 00	$4,405 61	$209,884 64	$61,698 84	$756 00	$800 00	$261,696 00	$992 00	$34,133 15	$13,738 00	.....	$588,649 24
County of Orleans,	2,000 00	7,450 00	111,912 00	79,700 00	20,000 00	150,000 00	199,998 00	142,967 00	1,100 00	140,000 00	$8,256 75	863,914 40
	$2,545 00	$11,855 61	$321,796 64	$141,398 84	$20,756 00	$150 800 00	$461,694 00	$143,959 00	$35,233 15	$153,738 00	$8,256 75	$1,452,563 64

ORLEANS COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	Principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-imbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Barre,	$50,000 00	$2,346 00	$2,000 00	$54,346 00	$4,792 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	$43,484 23	.....
Carlton,	14,538 00	1,893 44	840 15	10,656 00	2,450 14	.....	$3,650 00	.....	.....	34,045 73	$39,000 00
Clarendon,	20,128 00	650 00	1,875 00	19,000 00	1,497 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,150 00	.....
Gaines,	24,820 00	321 40	1,294 70	21,945 00	1,250 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,631 89	2,875 00
Kendall,	22,245 00	171 55	1,192 63	20,670 00	117 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,396 34	.....
Murray,	27,000 00	125 00	800 00	27,000 00	1,300 00	.....	10,447 00	.....	.....	66,672 00	.....
Ridgeway,	58,520 00	1,790 00	2,507 08	63,487 00	4,919 00	.....	1,332 00	.....	.....	132,555 08	.....
Shelby,	40,365 00	2,502 00	2,500 00	40,365 00	3,596 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,328 00	.....
Yates,	13,807 00	.....	.....	.....	1,578 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,385 97	.....
	$271,441 00	$9,799 39	$13,009 56	$257,469 00	$21,501 29	.....	$15,429 00	.....	.....	$588,649 24	$41,875 00
County of Orleans,	484,875 00	44,450 92	57,382 00	273,087 00	4,119 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	863,914 40	239,860 00
	$756,316 00	$54,250 31	$70,391 56	$530,556 00	$25,620 77	.....	$15,429 00	.....	.....	$1,452,563 64	$281,735 00

QUEENS COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864, *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Receiv'd from relief fund.	Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Flushing,	$30,285 82	$134 75	$1,015 00	$57,662 38	.....	$14,500 00	.....	.....	$14,300 00	$65,000 00	.....	.....	$172,837 95
Hempstead,	25,950 00	4,000 00	4,500 00	.....	$25,000 00	.....	.....	$63,000 00	12,100 00	76,000 00	.....	.....	209,650 00
Jamaica,	16,328 94	3,300 00	2,916 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	55,000 00	.....	.....	85,544 94
Newtown,	26,333 00	.....	3,500 38	3,100 13	26,333 00	5,826 00	.....	80,000 00	18,500 00	72,000 00	.....	.....	235,592 51
North Hempstead,	15,306 66	2,000 00	3,099 16	.....	10,000 00	2,000 00	$3,000 00	45,400 00	5,500 00	42,000 00	$747 18	$360 19	129,413 19
Oyster Bay,	20,000 00	500 00	5,385 00	3,500 00	20,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	7,200 00	49,000 00	.....	.....	111,085 00
	$123,304 12	$9,934 75	$20,415 54	$66,262 51	$81,333 00	$27,826 00	$3,000 00	$188,400 00	$63,600 00	$359,000 00	$747 18	$360 19	$944,123 59
Queens county,	.....	1,500 00	115,880 82	.....	.....	46,000 00	$1,112,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275,380 82
	$123,304 12	$11,434 75	$136,296 36	$66,262 51	$81,333 00	$73,826 00	$1,115,000 00	$188,400 00	$63,600 00	$359,000 00	$747 18	$360 19	$2,219,504 41

QUEENS COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	Paid principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Flushing,	$73,080 00	$18,497 95	$1,960 00	$4,500 00	.....	$23,000 00	$10,000 00	.....	.....	$172,837 95	$10,000 00
Hempstead,	87,572 30	.....	1,731 53	88,000 00	$7,721 56	20,000 00	4,624 61	.....	.....	209,650 00	.....
Jamaica,	47,150 00	3,956 48	.....	.....	8,875 00	25,000 00	563 46	.....	.....	85,544 94	.....
Newtown,	101,360 00	4,973 00	2,419 80	112,159 00	6,006 88	8,000 00	613 83	.....	.....	235,592 51	476 00
North Hempstead,	42,610 00	1,136 07	1,271 76	56,900 00	12,030 30	15,000 00	465 06	.....	.....	129,413 19	3,500 00
Oyster Bay,	47,175 00	2,907 69	1,836 29	25,500 00	9,648 00	24,000 00	18 02	.....	.....	111,085 00	.....
	$398,947 30	$31,471 19	$9,219 38	$287,059 00	$44,341 74	$115,000 00	$16,284 98	.....	.....	$944,123 59	$13,976 00
Queens county,	1,068,145 11	69,245 39	101,380 32	36,500 00	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275,380 82	1,121,500 00
	$1,467,092 41	$100,716 58	$110,599 70	$323,559 00	$44,451 74	$115,000 00	$16,284 98	.....	.....	$2,219,504 41	$1,135,476 00

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.				Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Duanesburgh,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenville,	$77 50	$1,222 40	$45,274 79	.....	.....	$9,500 00	$30,000 00	$22,100 00	$3,800 00	$28,000 00	.....	† $556 56	$140,531 25
Niskayuna,	.....	.....	8,342 96	$363 75	.....	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	7,400 00	.....	.....	‡3,229 00	35,336 71
Princetown,	.....	2,313 50	4,852 00	5,730 00	$2,100 00	3,400 00	18,900 00	12,600 00	4,900 00	5,000 00	$201 85	.....	59,997 35
Rotterdam,	.....	6,975 88	24,620 00	21,600 00	6,315 00	.....	51,000 00	24,500 00	4,800 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	159,810 88
	$77 50	$10,511 78	$83,089 75	$27,693 75	$8,415 00	$12,900 00	$107,900 00	$67,200 00	$20,900 00	$53,000 00	$201 85	$3,806 56	$395,696 19
Co. of Schenectady,	.....	1,150 00	87,619 17	3,820 00	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,589 16
	$77 50	$13,661 78	$170,708 92	$31,513 75	$34,415 00	$12,900 00	$107,900 00	$67,200 00	$20,900 00	$53,000 00	$201 85	$3,806 56	$516,285 35

* No report received. † Premium on loans. ‡ From private sources.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.											
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.		State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Duanesburgh,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenville,	$38,639 70	$5,353 01	$7,438 64	$18,500 00	.....	†$10,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$140,531 25	$43,100 00
Niskayuna,	19,700 00	.....	509 62	14,500 00	.....	.....	.....	$647 09	.....	.....	35,356 71	1,500 00
Princetown,	35,315 00	2,893 08	2,032 84	19,500 00	.....	.....	.....	177 05	$49 38	.....	59,997 35	17,500 00
Rotterdam,	80,962 00	1,211 78	4,715 59	71,815 00	.....	‡ 34 50	.....	661 99	410 00	.....	159,810 88	10,000 00
	$234,616 70	$9,457 87	$14,726 59	$124,315 00	.....	$10,634 52	.....	$1,486 13	$459 38	.....	$395,696 19	$72,100 00
County of Schenectady,	112,850 00	.....	5,739 16	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,589 16	24,000 00
	$347,466 70	$9,457 87	$20,465 75	$126,315 00	.....	$10,634 52	.....	$1,486 13	$459 38	.....	$516,285 35	$96,100 00

* No report received. † Paid State tax. ‡ Not accounted for by former supervisor.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.*

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Int. on bonds.	
Blenheim,			$23,237 95	$2,474 10			$21,600 00	$3,340 00	$5,000 00	$10,000 00		$63,652 05
Broome,	$1,755 98		47,418 75	4,472 50	$1,600 00		67,500 00	9,000 00	3,200 00	18,000 00		152,947 23
Carlisle,	1,100 00		27,939 75	20,737 85			54,390 00		500 00	14,000 00	$269 00	118,936 58
Cobleskill,			54,808 32	4,410 46		$3,930 00	56,819 75		3,400 00	26,000 00		149,368 53
Conesville,		$1,301 00	32,707 54	8,700 00			20,262 51		100 00	13,000 00	354 65	76,425 70
Esperance,			10,875 00				44,912 00	5,771 00	16,000 00			77,558 00
Fulton,	3,873 64		30,765 73	6,573 00					2,200 00			43,412 37
Gilboa,		2,312 48	37,444 00	8,000 00			8,400 00	7,000 00	4,200 00	9,000 00		76,356 48
Jefferson,*												
Middleburgh,			14,002 76	14,963 89	3,200 00		46,000 00	1,300 00	2,100 00	24,000 00		105,566 65
Richmondville,	1,196 61		50,640 31			1,196 61	50,640 31	9,800 00	2,800 00	20,000 00		136,273 84
Schoharie,			59,531 99				7,250 00	17,300 00	1,000 00	36,000 00		121,081 99
Seward,		65 00	37,569 65	10,523 50			57,000 00	18,646 00	4,600 00	19,000 00		147,404 15
Sharon,	1,600 00	22,800 00	15,000 00	27,225 00			56,000 00	1,200 00	900 00	25,000 00		149,725 00
Summit,	1,450 00		22,645 00	1,500 00			9,724 00	9,306 29	2,800 00	16,000 00	126 00	63,551 29
Wright,			6,099 00			5,700 00	32,700 00	12,500 00	3,900 00	12,000 00		72,899 00
	$10,976 23	$26,478 48	$470,685 73	$109,580 30	$4,800 00	$10,826 61	$533,198 57	$95,163 29	$50,700 00	$242,000 00	$749 65	$1,555,158 86

* No report received.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.*

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	Paid for fees and expenses.	Paid interest on loans.	Paid principal of loans.	Paid support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-imbursed to tax pay'rs	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Blenheim,	$33,500 00	$2,150 97	$701 08	$21,600 00	.....	$4,000 00	$200 00	.....	$1,500 00	$63,652 05	$3,340 00
Broome,	77,175 00	6,582 83	3,658 90	61,400 00	$230 50	.....	3,900 00	.....	.....	152,947 23	16,700 00
Carlisle,	66,490 00	1,863 30	3,733 28	42,190 00	.....	4,000 00	660 00	.....	.....	118,936 58	12,200 00
Cobleskill,	71,249 75	1,098 12	1,969 03	57,249 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,801 88	149,368 53	3,500 00
Conesville,	37,900 00	4,814 54	348 65	20,262 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,100 00	76,425 70	.....
Esperance,	50,256 00	427 00	875 00	26,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,558 00	24,683 00
Fulton,	40,291 00	3,111 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 10	.....	.....	43,412 37	.....
Gilboa,	60,298 00	.....	1,120 00	4,200 00	.....	9,000 00	1,738 48	.....	.....	76,356 48	11,200 00
Jefferson,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleburgh,	52,600 00	2,095 00	5,481 65	21,290 00	.....	24,000 00	100 00	.....	.....	105,566 65	29,210 00
Richmondville,	61,636 92	2,275 72	542 00	54,212 64	.....	.....	6,882 28	$400 00	10,324 28	136,273 84	7,424 28
Schoharie,	79,450 00	4,723 99	278 70	15,000 00	.....	21,000 00	629 30	.....	.....	121,081 99	9,550 00
Seward,	69,600 00	6,271 37	3,173 12	67,646 00	293 02	.....	39 14	381 50	.....	147,404 15	8,000 00
Sharon,	109,400 00	.....	.....	40,325 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,725 00	16,875 00
Summit,	44,895 00	3,900 00	1,499 00	10,000 00	200 00	1,000 00	1,737 29	320 00	.....	63,551 29	9,030 29
Wright,	49,600 00	17,300 00	399 00	5,700 00	.....	12,000 00	3,900 00	.....	.....	72,899 00	45,200 00
	$859,341 67	$40,614 11	$23,779 41	$447,075 90	$723 52	$75,000 00	$19,796 59	$1,101 50	$42,726 16	$1,555,158 86	$196,912 57

* No report received.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing the amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Brasher,	.....	$913 00	$7,154 99	$9,709 14	$913 00	$16,534 00	$8,678 00	$1,678 81	.....	.....	.....	$45,631 94
Canton,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colton,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Peyster,	$990 00	3,300 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,890 00
Edwards,	3,500 00	350 00	6,000 00	3,174 45	1,400 00	.....	14,000 00	425 00	.....	.....	.....	28,849 45
Fine,	107 00	.....	1,364 00	305 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,776 00
Fowler,	.....	335 00	3,223 25	3,517 00	9,240 00	4,504 95	8,150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,970 20
Gouverneur,	.....	.....	.....	32,545 00	1,650 00	.....	26,700 00	900 00	.....	.....	.....	61,795 00
Hammond,	.....	1,393 00	3,925 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	7,400 00	6,400 00	800 00	$2,500 00	$2,300 00	.....	30,218 00
Hermon,	.....	.....	10,249 95	.....	800 00	.....	9,900 00	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....	22,749 95
Hopkinton,	.....	465 00	6,420 00	4,714 50	.....	6,000 00	4,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,799 50
Lawrence,	.....	50 00	3,953 08	4,100 58	.....	10,044 00	3,300 00	.....	1,242 00	.....	.....	22,689 66
Lisbon,	.....	2,506 77	10,377 59	11,521 04	3,000 00	5,100 00	22,800 00	4,186 33	.....	.....	.....	59,491 73
Louisville,	.....	946 00	8,004 20	7,262 23	946 00	7,440 00	8,936 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	33,934 43
Macomb,	.....	.....	458 47	1,029 04	.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,687 51
Madrid,	6,316 96	.....	.....	5,015 42	422 50	.....	6,600 00	.....	5,400 00	.....	.....	23,754 88
Massena,	2,165 00	.....	.....	7,410 00	.....	4,475 00	4,525 00	3,300 00	.....	.....	.....	21,875 00
Morristown,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk,	.....	.....	.....	16,675 68	.....	6,700 00	14,922 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,298 36
Oswegatchie,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parishville,	.....	.....	4,604 68	4,259 22	.....	5,175 00	5,746 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	19,844 90
Pierrepont,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitcairn,	.....	.....	2,508 71	1,422 69	.....	.....	6,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,831 40
Potsdam,	.....	2,490 00	14,109 19	13,621 94	6,859 89	28,379 00	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,460 02
Rossie,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russell,	.....	1,131 21	70 00	11,000 48	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,301 69
Stockholm,	.....	326 28	4,837 54	4,535 90	1,000 00	9,954 34	7,251 00	12,200 00	.....	.....	.....	40,085 06
Waddington,	.....	2,144 10	7,310 00	11,200 42	1,200 00	3,410 00	5,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,664 52
	$13,078 96	$16,350 36	$94,569 85	†147,270 73	$31,431 39	$115,116 29	$174,588 68	$23,990 14	$9,142 00	$4,100 00	.....	$629,638 30
St. Lawrence county,	.....	.....	.....	284,384 50	.....	.....	.....	1,008,350 00	†	†242,500 00	.....	1,535,234 50
	$13,078 96	$16,350 36	$94,569 85	$431,655 23	$31,431 39	$115,116 29	$174,588 68	$1,032,340 14	$9,142 00	$246,600 00	.....	$2,264,872 80

* No report received.

† In cash and bonds.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.											
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	Principal of loans.	For support of families.	Transferred to general county appropriation.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstand'g.
Brasher,	$26,978 00	$825 81	$2,950 38	$14,877 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$45,631 94	$12,926 06
Canton,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colton,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Peyster,	4,890 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,890 00	.....
Edwards,	13,275 00	350 00	.....	14,583 00	$476 00	.....	.....	$165 45	.....	.....	28,849 45	1,242 00
Fine,	1,391 00	385 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,776 00	.....
Fowler,	21,594 95	300 00	$20 49	6,140 00	.....	.....	.....	114 76	.....	.....	28,970 20	15,754 95
Gouverneur,	29,250 00	.....	2,914 00	28,350 00	1,281 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,795 00	900 00
Hammond,	16,852 00	206 00	1,105 00	9,720 00	.....	.....	$900 00	1,455 00	.....	.....	30,218 00	6,880 00
Hermon,	10,700 00	.....	1,349 05	10,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,749 05	.....
Hopkinton,	10,665 00	.....	934 50	10,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,799 50	.....
Lawrence,	14,636 00	.....	1,409 66	6,644 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,689 66	6,700 00
Lisbon,	30,900 00	4,796 63	3,986 48	19,808 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,491 73	15,277 71
Louisville,	19,222 00	.....	1,126 43	13,586 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,934 43	4,136 00
Macomb,	1,200 00	450 00	122 51	800 00	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,687 51	400 00
Madrid,	23,754 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,754 88	7,022 50
Massena,	12,300 00	575 00	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,875 00	3,300 00
Morristown,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk,	21,622 68	800 00	1,428 00	14,447 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,298 36	7,175 00
Oswegatchie,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parishville,	10,900 00	294 96	1,289 94	7,420 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,894 90	3,601 00
Pierrepont,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitcairn,	6,900 00	.....	431 40	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,831 40	3,400 00
Potsdam,	44,238 89	.....	5,305 81	24,915 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,460 02	19,323 57
Rossie,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russell,	2,000 00	.....	301 69	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,301 69	.....
Stockholm,	30,385 34	461 28	2,307 10	6,931 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,085 06	23,454 00
Waddington,	20,347 42	117 53	541 00	8,800 00	826 57	.....	.....	32 00	.....	.....	30,664 52	1,210 00
	$373,983 16	$9,562 21	$28,303 44	$212,423 71	$2,698 57	.....	$900 00	$1,767 21	.....	.....	$629,638 30	$132,702 79
St. Lawrence Co..	978,661 72	32,576 11	94,384 50	190,000 00	.....	$9,755 14	229,857 03	.....	.....	.....	1,535,234 50	818,350 00
	$1,352,644 88	$42,138 32	$122,687 94	$402,423 71	$2,698 57	$9,755 14	$230,757 03	$1,767 21	.....	.....	$2,164,872 80	$951,052 79

* No report received.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.*

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.												
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Premium on S. bonds.	Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Brookhaven,	.....	$9,800 00	$66,666 70	$21,120 00	$29,000 00	.....	$95,518 00	$5,200 00	$1,200 00	$44,000 00	.....	.....	$272,504 70
Easthampton,	.....	2,000 00	5,200 00	.....	.....	$6,600 00	12,900 00	17,800 00	200 00	22,000 00	$164 55	.....	66,864 55
Huntington,	$2,313 50	7,985 00	21,867 00	7,247 00	.....	19,555 63	133,370 00	11,004 00	7,800 00	67,000 00	1,066 11	.....	279,268 24
Islip,	.....	7,498 32	6,056 35	8,245 89	11,000 00	9,000 00	58,150 00	4,000 00	3,200 00	21,000 00	521 57	.....	128,675 13
Riverhead,	.....	3,000 00	8,500 00	6,500 00	.....	13,100 00	67,050 00	.....	4,600 00	26,000 00	1,101 47	$32 30	129,886 77
Shelter Island,	86 10	618 10	3,467 50	1,310 00	1,435 00	.....	7,000 00	775 00	3,853 00	.....	.....	.....	18,544 70
Smithtown,	8,000 00	900 00	6,500 00	7,500 00	.....	.....	33,450 00	.....	1,400 00	10,000 00	.....	.....	67,750 00
Southampton,	.....	4,397 95	8,421 76	30,500 00	22,924 82	1,682 27	102,184 15	14,510 39	12,800 00	30,000 00	.....	.....	227,421 34
Southold,	.....	10,000 00	20,000 00	28,000 00	20,900 00	5,930 24	110,949 20	7,301 86	5,920 00	43,000 00	.....	.....	252,001 30
	$10,399 60	$46,199 37	$146,679 31	$110,422 89	$85,259 82	$55,868 14	$620,571 35	$60,591 25	$41,033 00	$263,000 00	$2,859 70	$32 30	$1,442,916 73

* No moneys raised by the county for war purposes.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.*

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principals of loans outstanding.
Brookhaven,	$126,375 00	$2,676 27	$12,901 70	$84,685 00	$666 73	$44,000 00	$1,200 00	.....	.....	$272,504 70	$45,033 00
Easthampton,	33,242 00	1,719 65	1,907 65	5,500 00	2,121 00	22,000 00	374 25	.....	.....	66,864 55	31,800 00
Huntington,	174,341 25	2,035 70	14,627 61	1,250 00	16,117 82	67,000 00	3,868 86	.....	.....	279,268 24	162,679 00
Islip,	69,975 00	2,146 70	5,800 00	16,000 00	12,744 86	21,000 00	1,008 57	.....	.....	128,678 13	65,150 00
Riverhead,	81,189 00	1,821 00	6,556 00	2,400 00	6,184 00	28,000 00	5,738 77	.....	.....	129,888 77	77,180 00
Shelter Island,	5,585 00	3,403 32	536 36	8,885 00	.....	.....	114 51	.....	.....	18,544 70	.....
Smithtown,	37,610 00	1,477 00	4,000 00	21,400 00	3,263 00	....	.....	.....	.....	67,750 00	12,050 00
Southampton,	124,645 00	11,857 13	14,218 06	71,901 65	4,799 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,421 34	69,400 00
Southold,	115,880 00	2,675 00	13,518 44	58,000 00	12,007 86	43,000 00	5,920 00	.....	.....	252,001 30	87,084 30
	$768,843 25	$29,812 28	$74,065 82	$270,021 65	$66,904 77	$223,000 00	$18,249 96	.....	.....	$1,442,916 73	$551,934 30

* No moneys paid by the county for war purposes.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Bethel,	.....	.....	$4,852 13	$6,007 29	.....	.....	$18,664 00	$1,200 00	$200 00	$2,000 00	.....	$31,844 61
Cochecton,	.....	.....	22,915 00	15,750 00	.....	.....	55,250 00	40,000 00	3,300 00	15,000 00	.....	152,215 00
Callicoon,	.....	.....	14,196 50	5,200 00	.....	.....	24,295 00	10,300 00	3,100 00	7,000 00	.....	63,991 50
Forestburgh,	.....	.....	.....	3,374 04	.....	.....	10,445 00	1,550 00	.....	.....	.....	15,369 04
Fallsburgh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,800 00	2,100 00	1,300 00	18,000 00	$379 15	41,579 15
Fremont,	.....	.....	5,776 48	2,607 00	.....	.....	8,880 00	12,800 00	200 00	12,000 00	.....	42,263 48
Highland,	.....	.....	5,523 25	.....	.....	.....	15,083 71	8,500 00	1,100 00	4,000 00	.....	34,206 96
Liberty,	.....	.....	10,222 50	7,287 65	.....	.....	28,300 00	2,000 00	600 00	2,966 47	.....	51,376 62
Lumberland,	.....	.....	15,974 00	5,752 50	.....	.....	15,400 00	10,750 00	.....	6,600 00	.....	54,476 50
Mamakating,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neversink,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland,	.....	.....	5,929 00	5,808 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	15,300 00	1,100 00	9,000 00	.....	42,127 00
Thompson,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tusten,	.....	.....	4,700 76	5,125 00	.....	.....	14,000 00	6,800 00	1,800 00	3,000 00	.....	35,425 76
	.....	.....	$90,089 62	$56,911 48	.....	.....	$215,017 71	$111,200 00	$12,700 00	$79,566 47	$379 15	$564,775 62
Sullivan county,	.....	$17,406 00	62,912 00	18,720 19	.....	$187,400 00	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,433 19
	.....	$17,406 00	$153,001 62	$75,631 67	.....	$187,400 00	$285,017 71	$111,200 00	$12,700 00	$79,566 47	$379 15	$921,213 81

* No report received.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Bethel,	$19,864 00	$458 13	$1,780 61	$10,600 00	$141 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	$31,844 61	$9,264 00
Cochecton,	93,835 00	1,415 00	5,290 00	51,675 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,215 00	42,575 00
Callicoon,	33,985 00	510 00	746 50	28,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,991 51	5,745 00
Forestburgh,	11,995 00	221 96	1,063 08	2,089 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,369 04	9,908 00
Fallsburgh,	22,800 00	.....	2,416 65	16,362 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,579 15	5,537 50
Fremont,	21,680 00	250 00	592 12	19,741 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,263 48	1,938 64
Highland,	22,315 00	1,268 71	410 20	5,000 00	.....	$4,000 00	$1,213 05	.....	.....	34,206 96	18,533 71
Liberty,	28,200 00	2,000 00	2,276 62	18,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,276 62	11,400 00
Lumberland,	26,150 00	850 00	1,326 50	19,800 00	.....	.....	6,350 00	.....	.....	54,476 50	6,350 00
Mamakating,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neversink,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland,	20,300 00	.....	2,350 00	15,274 95	.....	.....	4,202 05	.....	.....	42,127 00	5,025 05
Thompson,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tusten,	19,800 00	1,000 00	1,159 10	13,466 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,425 76	7,383 34
	$320,924 00	$7,973 80	$19,411 38	$201,559 47	$141 87	$4,000 00	$11,765 10	.....	.....	$564,775 62	$124,658 24
Sullivan Co.,	259,967 81	.....	18,720 19	77,750 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,438 19	179,649 81
	$580,891 81	$7,973 80	$38,131 57	$279,309 66	$141 87	$4,000 00	$11,765 10	.....	.....	$921,213 81	$304,308 05

* No report received.

TIOGA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Total. received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Barton,	.....	$700 00	$8,946 30	$135 00	.....	.....	$10,377 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20,159 60
Berkshire,	.....	.....	436 00	269 00	$1,200 00	$380 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,276 00
Candor,	$1,229 00	650 50	10,060 79	10,518 19	.....	.....	33,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,449 48
Newark Valley,	1,362 50	.....	534 00	1,136 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,032 50
Nichols,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owego,	12,000 00	6,900 00	19,900 00	8,727 40	.....	.....	28,294 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,826 00
Richford,	.....	.....	2,903 70	18 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,922 10
Spencer,	.....	.....	3,505 36	3,247 00	.....	.....	7,822 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,574 36
Tioga,	550 00	575 00	21,229 45	1,221 50	.....	.....	18,858 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,434 83
	$15,132 50	$8,825 50	$67,517 60	$25,253 49	$1,200 00	$5,380 00	$112,352 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	$235,605 87
County of Tioga,	15,496 34	.....	81,696 72	56,280 58	.....	.....	308,400 00	$129,600 00	$49,100 00	$210,000 00	.....	850,573 64
	$30,628 84	$8,825 50	$149,214 32	$81,534 07	$1,200 00	$5,380 00	$420,752 78	$129,600 00	$49,100 00	$210,000 00	.....	$1,086,229 51

* No report received.

TIOGA COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.									
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	Interest on loans.	Principal of loans.	Support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Reimbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Barton	$10,337 30	$347 00	$819 00	$7,177 30	$1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	$20,150 60	$3,200 00
Berkshire	4,925 00	655 00	290 00	.....	436 00	.....	.....	.....	6,276 00	.....
Candor	34,000 00	18 00	2,662 90	16,500 00	2,208 58	.....	.....	.....	55,449 48	16,500 00
Newark Valley	5,000 00	1,562 50	470 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,032 50	4,000 00
Nichols,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owego	39,531 40	.....	.....	38,294 60	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....	*85,826 00	.....
Richford	2,800 00	35 70	.....	.....	86 40	.....	.....	.....	2,922 10	.....
Spencer	7,822 00	.....	520 28	5,772 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	14,574 36	2,050 00
Tioga	18,858 88	1,036 50	230 57	18,858 88	3,450 00	.....	.....	.....	42,434 83	.....
	$123,314 58	$3,654 70	$5,002 83	$87,602 78	$16,090 98	.....	.....	.....	$225,665 87	$25,750 00
County of Tioga	452,925 00	11,111 17	42,799 47	223,000 00	6,538 00	$110,000 00	$4,200 00	.....	850,573 64	215,000 00
	$576,239 58	$14,765 87	$47,802 30	$310,602 78	$22,628 98	$110,000 00	$4,200 00	.....	$1,086,239 51	$240,750 00

* No report received.

WARREN COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of ( ) received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the year

TOWNS.	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM COUNTY TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAY-MASTER-GENERAL.			Other sources.	Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	State bonds.	Interest on bonds.		
Bolton,	.....	.....	$10,589 51	$16,352 12	$50 00	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	$600 00	$3,000 00	.....	.....	$58,641 63
Caldwell,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester,	$665 00	$377 48	22,275 71	12,523 63	665 00	.....	48,933 34	.....	3,875 00	.....	.....	.....	89,315 16
Hague,	.....	4,200 00	2,770 00	.....	.....	$3,500 00	5,900 00	.....	400 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	17,770 00
Horicon,	.....	.....	31,978 09	1,467 42	.....	.....	31,978 09	1,467 42	800 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	68,691 02
Johnsburgh,	.....	.....	.....	19,392 40	1,200 00	5,000 00	6,000 00	28,802 00	4,400 00	.....	.....	.....	64,794 40
Luzerne,	225 00	130 71	8,174 25	.....	355 71	.....	16,485 00	.....	.....	7,800 00	$116 66	.....	33,287 33
Queensbury,	1,122 50	.....	119,086 33	9,211 52	7,180 01	.....	124,424 53	45,380 13	10,425 00	41,000 00	1,355 23	.....	359,185 25
Stoney Creek,	.....	.....	.....	14,811 00	.....	1,500 00	13,712 00	.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	30,923 00
Thurman,	400 00	.....	20,000 00	411 00	400 00	.....	22,600 00	3,400 00	1,200 00	3,000 03	.....	.....	51,411 00
Warrensburgh,	.....	.....	543 91	7,196 82	900 00	5,000 00	21,700 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	$230 00	37,570 73
	$2,412 50	$4,708 19	$215,417 80	$81,365 51	$10,750 72	$15,000 00	$318,582 96	$80,249 55	$22,600 00	$58,800 00	$1,471 89	$230 00	$811,589 52
Warren county,	844 00	6,050 00	5,700 00	18,232 96	15,000 00	.....	.....	32,484 96	4,300 00	17,400 00	826 17	.....	100,638 09
	$3,256 50	$10,758 19	$221,117 80	$99,608 47	$25,750 72	$15,000 00	$318,582 96	$112,734 51	$26,900 00	$76,200 00	$2,298 06	$230 00	$912,227 61

* No report received.

WARREN COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.											
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal of loans.	For support of families.	Loss by shipwre'k.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Re-imbursed to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Bolton,	$31,150 00	$1,249 26	$2,292 37	$23,950 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$58,641 63	$4,150 00
Caldwell,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester,	49,100 00	498 34	4,985 15	34,731 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,315 16	14,866 67
Hague,	10,800 00	250 00	.....	6,600 00	$120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,770 00	2,800 00
Horicon,	29,600 00	2,501 53	1,343 98	33,445 51	.....	.....	$1,000 00	$800 00	.....	.....	68,691 02	.....
Johnsburgh,	41,002 00	.....	1,928 90	21,782 00	81 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,794 40	19,220 00
Luzerne,	17,102 70	668 00	1,270 92	14,245 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,287 33	2,595 00
Queensbury,	139,162 03	14,528 77	8,169 39	176,984 67	.....	$15,103 13	.....	5,237 26	.....	.....	359,185 25	.....
Stoney Creek,	15,212 00	500 00	849 00	14,212 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,923 00	1,000 00
Thurman,	26,400 00	925 00	2,686 00	21,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,411 00	5,000 00
Warrensburgh,	27,300 00	515 00	1,140 73	8,600 00	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	37,570 73	19,000 00
	$386,828 73	$21,635 90	$24,666 44	$355,951 56	$351 50	$15,103 13	$1,000 00	$6,052 26	.....	.....	$811,589 52	$68,631 67
Warren county,	36,554 50	10,970 34	5,297 35	47,484 96	.....	.....	.....	305 94	$25 00	.....	100,638 09	.....
	$423,383 23	$32,606 24	$29,963 79	$403,436 52	$351 50	$15,103 13	$1,000 00	$6,368 20	$25 00	.....	$912,227 61	$68,631 67

* No report received.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.*

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Int. on bonds.	
Argyle,		$1,000 00	$24,558 28	$9,125 83			$77,300 00	$17,800 00		$21,200 00	$800 00	$151,784 11
Cambridge,			1,552 00	29,810 30		$1,552 00	60,450 00		$6,600 00	15,000 00	772 00	115,736 30
Dresden,		202 46	5,735 00	525 00			5,725 00	5,725 00		4,600 00		22,502 46
Easton,		7,894 88	23,000 95	19,795 38			79,450 00	12,600 00	4,800 00	16,000 00		163,541 21
Fort Ann,*												
Fort Edward,	$5,300 00			610 00	$5,300 00	27,500 00	57,750 00	17,900 00	12,600 00	26,000 00		152,960 00
Granville,*												
Greenwich,*												
Hampton,	1,568 17	439 89	10,030 00	6,248 50			22,250 00		1,200 00	3,000 00		44,736 56
Hartford,		763 17	17,357 21	22,026 12	726 29		48,083 00	2,170 00	3,200 00	11,000 00		105,325 79
Hebron,		7,400 00	23,200 00	21,000 00		19,500 00	34,000 00	11,700 00	5,200 00	14,000 00		136,000 00
Jackson,		2,151 80	14,589 54	7,138 33		12,800 00	23,500 00	4,600 00		12,000 00	1,477 56	78,257 23
Kingsbury,*												
Putnam,*												
Salem,		1,736 33	17,452 75	5,945 75	1,575 00	14,000 00	53,220 00		4,400 00	25,000 00		123,329 83
White Creek,	2,352 34		22,894 87	4,000 00	2,352 34	13,500 00	32,442 00	3,000 00	500 00	16,000 00	170 00	97,211 55
Whitehall,	7,700 00		18,725 00	18,000 00	7,700 00	18,725 00	55,000 00	17,100 00	10,100 00	20,000 00		173,050 00
	$16,930 51	$21,588 53	$179,085 63	$144,235 21	$17,653 63	$107,577 00	$549,170 00	$92,595 00	$48,600 00	$183,800 00	$3,219 56	$1,364,435 04

* No report received.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.*

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	For fees and expenses.	For interest on loans.	For principal on loans.	For support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimburs'd to tax payers.	Total paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Argyle,	$95,100 00	.....	$9,384 11	$45,500 00	$1,000 00	.....	$800 00	.....	.....	$151,784 11	$49,600 00
Cambridge,	60,450 00	$851 00	6,261 30	25,802 00	.....	$15,000 00	7,372 00	.....	.....	115,736 30	36,200 00
Dresden,	11,450 00	152 46	.....	10,850 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,502 46	600 00
Easton,	99,293 00	3,352 64	9,448 34	34,000 00	1,445 23	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....	163,541 21	58,050 00
Fort Ann,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Edward,	108,450 00	.....	.....	43,900 00	610 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,960 00	64,550 00
Granville,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampton,	26,961 67	600 00	3,885 00	8,650 00	439 89	3,000 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	44,736 56	13,000 00
Hartford,	50,979 29	742 91	5,980 19	40,193 21	.....	3,000 00	4,430 19	.....	.....	105,325 79	10,786 08
Hebron,	71,731 00	650 00	6,400 00	38,000 00	19 00	14,000 00	5,200 00	.....	.....	136,000 00	27,200 00
Jackson,	42,900 00	502 00	3,977 67	17,400 00	.....	13,477 56	.....	.....	.....	78,257 23	23,500 00
Kingsbury,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem,	68,795 00	.....	7,109 83	18,025 00	.....	25,000 00	4,400 00	.....	.....	123,329 83	50,770 00
White Creek,	51,294 34	.....	5,109 87	21,137 34	.....	11,000 00	5,670 00	.....	.....	97,211 55	27,157 00
Whitehall,	95,563 00	2,508 00	454 00	62,525 00	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	173,050 00	36,000 00
	$782,969 30	$9,359 01	$58,010 31	$368,982 55	$3,564 12	$100,477 56	$41,072 19	.....	.....	$1,364,435 04	$398,013 08

* No report received.

YATES COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys received for Bounties, etc., and from what sources received, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.											
	RECEIVED FROM TOWN TAXES.				RECEIVED FROM TOWN LOANS.				RECEIVED FROM STATE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.			Total received.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	In cash.	In State bonds.	Interest on bonds.	
Barrington,	.....	$400 00	$1,479 65	$2,080 80	.....	.....	$2,620 00	.....	$400 00	.....	.....	$6,980 45
Benton,	$3,615 26	1,814 00	1,751 41	1,900 00	$3,520 00	$108 00	1,110 00	$3,100 00	1,100 00	.....	.....	18,018 67
Italy,	.....	600 00	400 00	300 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00
Jerusalem,	2,146 75	2,058 04	700 00	210 50	2,080 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	7 395 29
Middlesex,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milo,	.....	2,000 00	1,500 00	4,900 00	.....	.....	.....	6,900 00	2,400 00	.....	$106 98	17,806 98
Potter,	.....	1,500 00	500 00	1,058 93	.....	.....	.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....	3,808 93
Starkey,	.....	1,000 00	7,155 62	8,770 00	.....	.....	22,050 00	2,100 00	.....	.....	.....	41,075 62
Torrey,	.....	439 64	3,411 36	2,273 00	1,000 00	.....	1,625 00	2,106 00	.....	.....	.....	10,855 00
	$5,762 01	$9,811 68	$16,898 04	$21,493 23	$6,600 00	$308 00	$27,405 00	$15,156 00	$3,900 00	.....	$106 98	$107,440 94
Yates county,	.....	30,650 00	28,000 00	203,155 88	30,000 00	28,000 00	467,984 00	148,730 00	27,000 00	$165,000 00	4,308 59	1,132,828 47
	$5,762 01	$40,461 68	$44,898 04	$224,649 11	$36,600 00	$28,308 00	$495,389 00	$163,886 00	$30,900 00	$165,000 00	$4,415 57	$1,240,269 41

* No report received.

YATES COUNTY.

ABSTRACT of Reports from Supervisors of Towns and Treasurer of County, showing amount of moneys paid out for Bounties, etc., and for what purposes paid out, in the years 1862, 1863, 1864 *and* 1865.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURES.										
	Paid for town bounties.	Paid for fees and exp'ses.	Paid for interest on loans.	Paid for principal of loans.	Paid for support of families.	State bonds on hand.	Cash on hand.	Discount on bonds.	Reimb'sed to tax payers.	Total am'nt paid.	Principal of loans outstanding.
Barrington,	$3,010 00	$700 00	$166 45	$2,620 00	$484 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$6,980 45	.....
Benton,	7,520 00	357 80	292 71	7,838 00	2,010 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,018 67	.....
Italy,	200 00	.....	14 00	200 00	1,086 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....
Jerusalem,	2,080 00	200 00	77 25	2,280 00	2,758 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,395 29	.....
Middlesex,*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milo,	6,700 00	.....	397 98	6,900 00	3,809 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,806 98	.....
Potter,	750 00	253 65	45 28	750 00	2,000 00	.....	$10 00	.....	.....	3,808 93	.....
Starkey,	24,150 00	.....	1,947 62	13,125 00	1,853 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,075 62	$11,025 00
Torrey,	4,731 00	886 00	297 00	4,731 00	210 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,855 00	.....
	$49,141 00	$2,396 95	$3,238 29	$38,444 00	$14,210 70	.....	$10 00	.....	.....	$107,440 94	$11,025 00
Yates county,	614,880 00	27,206 67	20,421 90	261,719 00	18,207 52	$165,000 00	25,393 38	.....	.....	1,132,828 47	412,995 00
	$664,021 00	$29,603 62	$23,660 19	$300,163 00	$32,418 22	$165,000 00	$25,403 38	.....	.....	$1,240,269 41	$424,020 00

* No report received.

SPECIMENS OF SOLDIERS' HISTORY.

TOWN OF BARRE, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Allard, William Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Chester, Mass., September 17, 1844; private, Seventeenth Regiment, Light Battery; enlisted September 3, 1864, for one year, at Lockport, N. Y.; received $700 town and county bounty; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Mary Rust; previous occupation, clerk; was at the battle of Petersburg, surrender of Lee; mustered out and discharged at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Achilles, Henry Ludwig, Jr.; residence Rochester, Monroe county; born at Rochester May 4, 1833; Captain, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 16, 1861, for two years, at Albion, Orleans county; father's name Henry Ludwig; mother's maiden name Samantha Howe; previous occupation, farmer; in first Bull Run; sick at Fortress Monroe three months; in Peninsular campaign under General McClellan; resigned and discharged June 9, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

Achilles, Henry Ludwig; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at New London, N. H., November 1, 1806; Lieutenant-Colonel One Hundred and Fifth Infantry; enlisted January 6, 1862, for three years, at Albion, Orleans county; father's name Henry M. Ludwig; mother's maiden name Mary Burper; previous occupation, missionary; resigned April 1, 1862; afterward acted as recruiting officer during the war. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ambler, George; residence Albion, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Regiment, Independent Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; in all the battles in which the battery was engaged; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 7, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Avery, Francis Gere; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Syracuse, N. Y., February 16, 1843; private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Infantry (letter K); enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Albert Avery; mother's maiden name Emily Gere; previous occupation, farmer; in first Bull Run; taken sick at Camp Clay, January 1862; discharged March 10, 1862, for physical disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Amess, John Moffitt; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at London, England, July 29, 1826; private, Fifteenth Regiment, Infantry (letter D); enlisted September 4, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for two years, at Barre, N. Y.; $75 bounty received; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Frances Moffitt; previous occupation, sailor; transferred into United States Navy, April, 1864; was at the taking of Fort Fisher and Wilmington, under Commodore Porter; dischaged June 9, 1865, at Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Benton, Oliver Charles; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, January 13, 1836; Sergeant, Seventeenth Regiment, New York Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862 mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75 bounty; father's name Oliver Benton; mother's maiden name Elvira Starr; previous occupation, clerk; promoted from Corporal to Sergeant, April 7, 1863; in battles of Petersburgh, Appomattox and Signal Hill; mustered out and discharged at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Babcock, John Henry; residence, Barre Centre, Orleans county; born at Bristol, England, December, 1843; Sergeant, Second Regiment Mounted Rifles, (letter L); enlisted November 3, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300 bounty; father's name John; mother's name Eliza Anthony; previous occupation, farmer; promoted Sergeant on organization of company; in battles of Cold Harbor, Bethel Church, Siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks; wounded at Appomattox Court-house April 9, 1865; taken to Jarvis General Hospital and discharged 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Blott, Jonathan; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, February 22, 1841; private, Seventeenth Regiment (Independent Battery); enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 bounty; father's name Jonathan; mother's maiden name Sarah Harris; previous occupation, butcher; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 16, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Brumfield, Edwin; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Canajoharie, Montgomery county, January 1, 1837; musician, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, (letter I); enlisted August 29, 1862; mustered September 24, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75 bounty; father's name James; mother's maiden name Sarah Nellis; previous occupation, carpenter; discharged for disability October 15, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ball, William Staughton; residence, Holley, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, May 12, 1836; Second Lieutenant, Fourth Heavy Artillery (letter C); enlisted August 1, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Harvey; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Woodruff; previous occupation, lawyer; was in battle of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Sheldon House, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run; promoted to Second Lieutenant 1864; mustered out and discharged June 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ball, Alexander Fuller; residence, Westfield, New Jersey; born 1821; principal musician, Fourth Heavy Artillery (letter C); enlisted August 1, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Harvey; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Woodruff; previous occupation, carman; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Boydtown Plank Road, Hatchers's Run and surrender of Lee; mustered out and discharged at Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barnard, Henry Bartram; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Carlton, Orleans county, April 3, 1829; Captain, Second Mounted Rifles (letter L); enlisted February 20, 1864, for three years at Albion, N. Y.; father's name James; mother's maiden name Caroline Maria Young; previous occupation, machinist; enlisted May 21, 1861, at Elmira, for two years; enlisted in Twenty-seventh New York State Volunteers (Company K); was promoted to Sergeant and First Sergeant; was in battles of first and second Bull Run, Crampton's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg first and second, West Point, and seven days' fight in front of Richmond; mustered out and discharged at Elmira, N. Y., May 31, 1863; re-enlisted in Second Mounted Rifles (Company L); promoted to First Lieutenant; to Captain January 20, 1865; in battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse; wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864, the ball passing through left thigh, through the rectum and neck of the bladder, and made its exit in the right hip, near the spine; discharged June 20, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barnes, Joel Parish; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, August 26th, 1818; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry (letter D); enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years; received $75 bounty; relief granted to family, $5 per month; father's name John; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Benson; previous occupation, carpenter; never in battle; taken with small-pox; sent to Marine Hospital Baltimore; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; served on detached service during the war; discharged July 3d, 1865, at Baltimore, Md. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barnes, Joel Parish, Jr.; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, February 6, 1844; corporal, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted January, 1864; mustered February 20, 1864, for three years, at Albion, New York; received $300 bounty; father's name Joel; mother's maiden name Sarah Dash; previous occupation, farmer; first enlisted in Twenty-seventh New York York Volunteers (Co. K), September 5, 1861; in battles, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Md., Antietam, Fredericksburg, first and second; seven days before Richmond; mustered out and discharged at Elmira, N. Y., May 31, 1863; re-enlisted in the Fourth Heavy Artillery; promoted to corporal; in battles attending the surrender of Lee. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barnes, Lorenzo Albert; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, February 22, 1842; sergeant, Eighth Cavalry (Company F); enlisted October 1, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Joel; mother's maiden name Sarah Dash; previous occupation, miller; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Beverly Ford, and others; promoted to sergeant; discharged November 20, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barnes, William Harrison; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, August 24, 1840; private, Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted September 19, 1864, for one year, at Albion; received $750 town and county bounty; father's name Joel; mother's maiden name Sarah Dash; previous occupation, teamster; in all the battles which his regiment participated in after his joining; never absent during the time; mustered out and discharged June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bessac, Addison Gardiner; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, November 1, 1839; private, Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted September 1, 1864; mustered September 10, 1864, for one year, at Albion, N. Y.; received $815 town and county bounty; father's name Benjamin L.; mother's maiden name Caroline G. Baker; previous occupation, lawyer; in battle of Signal Hill; head-quarters clerk for two months; at the evacuation of Richmond, April 3d, 1865; mustered out and discharged June 16, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

ker, Clark Rice; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Carlton, Orleans county, ember 12, 1843; Sixth Regiment, Battalion Sharp-shooters; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered mber 13, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Edward; mother's maiden Eliza Warner; previous occupation, clerk; in siege of Suffolk, battle of Mine Run, battles tersburg and Gravelly Run; discharged June 9, 1865. Still living; post-office address stered.

Butler, Frederick; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at England, November 25, 1821; ite, Ninth Heavy Artillery (ptember 23, 1864, for one year, at Roches- N. Y.; received $800 town er's name Moses; mother's name Maria som; previous occupation, sburg; discharged July 28, 1865. Still ; post-office address registered.

er, Frederick Hen ounty; born at Albion, Orleans county, ary 20, 1847; privat enlisted October 3, 1864, for one year, at on, N. Y.; received her's name Edward C.; mother's maiden e Eliza A. Warner; promoted Corporal, May 1, 1865; discged June 27, 1865. Still liv egistered.

ggs, Charles Henry; residen county; born at Barre, Orleans county, st 20, 1844; private, Eighth ny C; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered just 22, 1862, for three years, a ived $25 town bounty; father's name arles G.; mother's maiden name ; vious occupation, farmer; in battle of Wilderness, May 6 and 7, 18 tla killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, ; On duty continually fr th.

radley, John; residence n in England, December 2, 1839; private Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlist 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name not given; mother's maiden name Alice Mason; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, siege of Petersburg; wounded at Petersburg; the ball entered the corner of the mouth, came out through the chin, breaking the jaw; went into the neck, from thence into left shoulder; discharged December 26, 1864, at Rochester, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Benham, Charles; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Hartland, Niagara county, March 22, 1848; drummer, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company E; enlisted December 7, 1863; mustered December 14, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Jonathan; mother's maiden name Jane Stewart; previous occupation, clerk; in battle of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, 1864, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run (first and second), Petersburg, 1865; discharged July, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Beach, Charles Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Gaines, Orleans county, January 7, 1834; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted November 30, 1863; mustered December 12, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N, Y.; received $450 town and county bounty; relief granted to family $2.50 per week for five months; father's name Ira; mother's maiden name Mary Taylor; previous occupation, farmer; in the principal battles of the regiment; was sick and in the hospital about five months; rest of time on duty; discharged June 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Blackwell, Lewis Moore; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Cleveland, Ohio; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 1, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $625 town and county bounty; father's name Titus H.; mother's name Betsey Stevens; previous occupation, mason; wounded in battle of Wilderness, by ball in right shoulder; sent to the hospital for a short time, and transferred to the Invalid Corps; discharged July, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Blackwell, George William, residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, March 30, 1843; private Twenty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Company K; enlisted July 9, 1861,

mustered July 10, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Titus H.; mother's maiden name Betsey Stevens; previous occupation, mason; in battle of Bull Run (first and second), Peninsular campaign, seven days' battle before Richmond, South Mountain, etc.; discharged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted February 13, 1864; in battle of Wilderness and before Petersburg; discharged September 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Blanchard, Cassius; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, May 27, 1845; private, enlisted July 10, 1862, for three years, at Lockport, N. Y.; father's name Willard; mother's maiden name Lois Smith; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, etc.; wounded and discharged for disability.

Blanchard, Orrin Lorenzo; residence Albion, Orleans county, born at Barre, Orleans county, July 10, 1836; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 14, 1863; mustered December 26, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Willard; mother's name Lois Smith; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Wilderness; wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; ball passed through right side; lived about three months, when he died from effects of wound, September 14, 1864.

Blanchard, Lyman Porter; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, July 10, 1842; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 30, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Willard; mother's maiden name Lois Smith; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Wilderness, battle of Reams' Station; wounded at battle of Petersburg in the leg; wound became gangrened, and he died June 25, 1864.

Blanchard, George Dwight; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, March 5, 1847; private, First Artillery (Reynolds' Battery); enlisted February 15, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Willard; mother's maiden name Lois Smith; previous occupation, farmer; died in Petersburg, of black fever, August 10, 1864.

Blanchard, Daniel Densmore; residence, Albion, Orleans county: born at Barre, Orleans county, July 12, 1838; corporal, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted January 27, 1864, at Albion, N. Y., for three years; received $300, paid by county; father's name Willard; mother's maiden name Lois Smith; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal March 8, 1865; in nearly all the battles in which his regiment participated; was at the surrender of Lee; discharged August 9, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Beach, Charles Howard; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Penfield, Monroe county, August 27, 1846; First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted November 8, 1862; mustered December 29, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Elias; mother's maiden name Maria Vosburgh; previous occupation, printer; promoted to First Lieutenant March 13, 1864; was in sixty of the sixty-four engagements in which his regiment participated; on sick list once; mustered out and discharged July 10, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Buck, Hiram Jennings; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Batavia, Genesee county, August 29, 1835; private, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment (independent battery); enlisted August 26, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $50, paid by county; father's name Samuel; mother's name Susan Dennison; previous occupation, mason; served until mustered out of the battery, June 9, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Buck, Frederick Page; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, June 16, 1841; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry Company A; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered October 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina, N. Y.; relief granted to family, $5 per week; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Susan Dennison; previous occupation, printer; in battles of Locust Grove, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Union Mills, Monocacy, etc.; in hospital nine months; discharged at Baltimore, Md., May 18, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Brignall, George Roberts; residence, Barre, Orleans county; born at Kent, England, August 1st, 1834; private, Twenty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Company K; enlisted April 21, 1861; mustered May 2d, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Richard; mother's maiden name Ann Waterman; previous occupation, farmer; in first Bull Run, first and second Fredericksburg, seven days' fight before Richmond, etc.; mustered out and discharged May 3, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Burroughs, William Andrew; residence, Barre, Orleans county; born at Pembroke, Genesee county, April 12, 1840; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company G; enlisted August 11, 1862;

mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Batavia, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Porter; mother's maiden name Huldah Burgess; previous occupation, farmer; was in six battles, when he was taken sick and unable to do duty; discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., June 6th, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bowers, John; Barre, Orleans county; born in Germany, 1836; private, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Infantry, Company G; enlisted March 31, 1865, for one year, at Barre, N. Y.: received $750 town and county bounty; parent's names not known; never in action; discharged June 19, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C.

Bell, Thomas, Jr.; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Rochester, N. Y., August 1, 1839; Captain Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted September 15, 1861; mustered October 9, 1861, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Rebecca Fields; previous occupation, machinist; promoted Captain from First Lieutenant June 25, 1862; was in the battles of Winchester, Antietam, Shepherdstown, Snickers' Gap, Upperville and Fredericksburg; resigned and discharged for physical disability April 30, 1863 Still living; post-office address registered.

Bannister John, Jr.; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Knowlesville, N. Y.; Corporal Twenty-seventh Regiment, Infantry (letter K); enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name John; mother's maiden name Fanny Beale; previous occupation, farmer; promoted Corporal, 1862; was in thirteen battles under General Franklin; served his time out and re-enlisted December, 1863, in Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry; in battle of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg; promoted to Second Lieutenant, and then to First Lieutenant; wounded and lost right arm at battle of Petersburg; discharged at close of war at Elmira, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bannister, Manly; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Knowlesville, N. Y., February 11, 1842; Corporal Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name John; mother's maiden name. Fanny Beale; previous occupation, farmer; was in battle of Wilderness; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; sent to prison at Richmond, and died there January 12, 1865.

Bidwell, Hiram H.; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., August 26, 1833; private, Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 18, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Phineas; mother's maiden name Tryphene Robbins; previous occupation, carpenter and joiner; was in siege of Petersburg, and explosion of Petersburg mine; discharged June 15, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Billings, Jerome Bonaparte; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, June 1, 1843; private Ninetieth Regiment Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 12, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina, N. Y.; received $800 town and county bounty; father's name Squire M.; mother's maiden name Mary M. Wyman; previous occupation, farmer; never in battle; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bentley, Andrew; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, March 17, 1849; private Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted May, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Hiram; mother's name Esther Sanderson; never in battle; deserted soon after muster-in; occupation, farmer.

Bradner, Hiram Hubbard; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December 21, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Hiram; mother's maiden name, Sally Hubbard; occupation, harnessmaker; in several battles; then taken sick and sent to hospital; soon after discharged for disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Carpenter, Charles; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, January 27, 1842; Hospital Steward, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Daniel; mother's name Fanny C. Stiles; previous occupation, clerk; served as Hospital Steward in field during term of service; mustered out and discharged at Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Curtiss, Horace Wilson; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Otto, N. Y.; private, Ninth Heavy Artillery; enlisted September 19, 1864; mustered September 24, 1864, for three years,

Hitchcock, Sidney Lee; residence Barre, Orleans county, born at Oneida county, N. Y., November 17, 1844; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Leander; mother's maiden name Laura Pomeroy; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Mine Run; afterward detailed as teamster in wagon train; mustered out and discharged June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Herrick, Luther Norman; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, Orleans county, April 24, 1837; first lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, Company A; enlisted September 26, 1861; mustered October 5, 1861, for three years, at Warsaw, Wyoming county; father's name Norman; mother's maiden name Catharine Russel; previous occupation, mechanic; promoted to corporal, November, 1861; to second lieutenant, August 4, 1862; to first lieutenant August 6, 1863; was in battle of Cedar Mountain, August 12, 1862, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville; wounded at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863; taken prisoner at Berryville, November 29, 1862; discharged for disability, November 26, 1863.

Howe, John Lowell; residence Batavia, Genesee county; born at Wyoming county, N. Y., July 16, 1831; private, Fourteenth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 8, 1861, for two years, at Batavia, N. Y.; father's name John; mother's maiden name Naomi Terry; previous occupation, carpenter; in eleven battles; mustered out and discharged at Utica, N. Y., May 22, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hardick, Augustus Thurber; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Saratoga county, N. Y., September 22, 1841; ship's clerk; enlisted August 9, 1864; mustered August 27, 1864, for one year, at New York city; received $800 town and county bounty; father's name Daniel B.; mother's maiden name Jane Vandercook; previous occupation, clerk; enlisted as landsman; promoted ship's clerk, March, 1865; discharged June 1, 1865, at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Still living; post-office address registered.

June, William H.; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Stamford Conn., April 6, 1830; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C.; enlisted December 27, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $650, town and county bounty; father's name Solomon; mother's maiden name Phebe Reynolds; previous occupation, shoemaker; in battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom and others; discharged July 7, 1865. Post-office address registered.

June, Marcus Millard; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Carlton, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 26, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Chloe Maria Brown; previous occupation, clerk; in battles of Crater, Signal Hill, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 17, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jones, Truman Merchant; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county; private One hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Sheldon; mother's maiden name Nancy Root; previous occupation, baker; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Slaughter Pen, Petersburg; wounded in the arm at Slaughter Pen; discharged at Rochester, July 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Joslyn, Samuel Bibbins; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Cayuga county, N. Y., March 17, 1812; private, musician Thirty-third Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Lucy Jeffords; previous occupation, gunsmith; in several battles; discharged May 22, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Alfred Tibbits; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., May 17, 1834; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; E August 6, 1862, M August 22, 1862, for three years, Barre Center, N. Y.; father's name Jacob; mother's maiden name Sally A. Van Buren; previous occupation, farmer; taken sick in December, 1863; sick for nearly two years in hospital when he died.

Johnson, William Henry; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Wayne county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 22, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; father's name Jacob; mother's maiden name Sally Amelia Van Buren; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg; sent to hospital sick; discharged March, 1865.

Antietam and Chancellorville; taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain and paroled; mustered out and discharged at Elmira, June 2, 1863; re-enlisted in Sixteenth Cavalry; was wounded at Leesburg in fight with Moseby's guerrillas, April 19, 1864; afterward taken prisoner by Moseby; sent to Andersonville prison for seven months; joined regiment April 3, 1865; from April 17 to April 26, 1865, was in pursuit of assassins Booth and Harold; assisted at their capture; discharged at Washington, D. C., October 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Connor, Julius; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Clarence, Erie county; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company F; enlisted September 20, 1864, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; received $800 town and county bounty; father's name James; mother's maiden name Maria Teachworth; previous occupation, carpenter; in battle of Hatcher's Run; slipped and injured his hip, and sent to General Hospital; discharged August 11, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Curtiss, George Delos; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Holley, Orleans county, July 21, 1844; Corporal, Eighth Veteran Cavalry, Company F; enlisted January 1, 1864, for three years, at Culpepper, Va.; father's name Hiram; mother's maiden name Mary Dodge; previous occupation, mechanic; first enlisted in Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry (Company K), May 2, 1861; was in first battle of Bull Run; discharged August 13, 1861; re-enlisted September 15, 1861, in Eighth New York Cavalry, and re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; in battles of Fredericksburg (first and second), Gettysburg; wounded at the battle of Brandy Station, August, 1863; sent to hospital; returned to regiment; discharged June 27, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cole, John Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artilley, Company C; enlisted July 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Robert; mother's maiden name Angeline Howe; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Hatcher's Run; in hospital for ten months; on detached duty at Fort McHenry, Md., for two years; discharged May 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Case, Allen Webster; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., June 11, 1846; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered July 22, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; received $25, paid by town; father's name Reuben; mother's maiden name Emily Webster; previous occupation, farmer; wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, in right thigh, broke the bone; leg was amputated, and he died a few months after at City Point, Va.

Clark, Oliver; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in Allegany county, N. Y., 1844; corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Calvin; mother's name not given; participated in all the battles with his regiment up to the battle of Cold Harbor; then was killed; body lay unburied four days; never obtained by his friends.

Cornell, Isaac; Barre, Orleans county; born at Gaines, Orleans county, August 6, 1844; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, Company A; enlisted September 6, 1862; mustered October 22, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center; received $75 paid by county; father's name Peter; mother's maiden name Amanda Hall; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg (first and second), Monocacy, Occoquan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Sailor's Creek; discharged June 26, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Clark, George Redney; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans, May 16, 1845; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted December 19, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300 paid by county; father's name Loami; mother's maiden name Sally Forbush; previous occupation, farmer; was in all actions with his regiment until July, 1864, when he was taken sick and sent to hospital; died September 5, 1864.

Cushing, Thomas; residence South Barre, Orleans county; born at Madison county, December 12, 1821; surgeon, Twentieth United States Colored Regiment, Infantry; enlisted December 5, 1863, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; father's name Evan; mother's maiden name Clarissa Needham; previous occupation, physician and surgeon; first entered servive as assistant surgeon, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry, August 18, 1862; was in battles of Bull Run (second), Antietam, South Mountain; resigned and discharged March 17, 1863; served as surgeon in Twentieth Colored Regiment in New Orleans, Matagorda Island, Texas, and Pascagoula, La.; discharged October 7, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Chatidon, Franklin; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Niagara county, N. Y., January 10, 1834; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; father's name Elisha; mother's maiden name Amanda Babcock; previous occupation, farmer; promoted sergeant, December, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, Petersburg, 1865; discharged June 7, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cornell, William Hendrix; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, May 9, 1838; corporal, Fiftieth Engineers, Company F; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Stephen; mother's maiden name Mary Hendrix; previous occupation, carpenter; promoted corporal, July, 1864; assisted in laying the pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock, at the first battle of Fredericksburg; served in Army of the Potomac during the war; discharged July 1, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Capstick, Robert; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in England, July 11, 1834; private, Eleventh United States Infantry, Company H; enlisted March 11, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Henry; mother's maiden name Sarah Hodges; previous occupation, farmer; in second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg; wounded at Chancellorsville; shot through groin; in hospital four months and joined his regiment; captured at battle of Wilderness, 1864; prisoner for ten months; four months in Andersonville prison; discharged April 4, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cole, William Seward; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., November 5, 1835; sergeant, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 3, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name William; mother's maiden name Asenath Williams; previous occupation, farmer; was in the battles of Mine Run, Wilderness; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; remains brought home for interment since.

Drummond, James; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Broome, Schoharie county, N. Y., February 25, 1826; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 2, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center; received $100 town and county bounty; father's name James; mother's maiden name Eveline Palmer; taken sick and sent to Camden street general hospital, Baltimore, Md., where he was discharged for physical disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Deveraux, Daniel Thurston; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Busti, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 4, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, Orleans county, N. Y.; received $25, paid by town; father's name, Elijah; mother's maiden name Abigail Thurston; previous occupation, broom-maker; discharged June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dorrance, William Henry; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., August 11, 1843; musician, Twenty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Company K; enlisted April 1, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name William H.; mother's maiden name Julia Amanda Baldwin; previous occupation, jeweler; in battle of Bull Run, first and second: Peninsular campaign, first Fredericksburg, etc.; discharged for physical disability, at Washington, January 29, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Danforth, Henry James, Jr.; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., August 19, 1845; corporal, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 23, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Henry James; mother's maiden name Charlotte F. Smith; previous occupation, blacksmith; promoted corporal, 1864; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor in right knee; leg amputated; sent to hospital; discharged August, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Derby, Orson Phillips; residence, Albion, Orleans county: born at Cold Creek, Allegany county, N. Y.; corporal, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75; father's name George Henry; mother's maiden name Miranda Brackett; previous occupation, cooper; promoted corporal June, 5, 1864; in battle of Locust Grove; with General Grant through the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; in battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; wounded by ball in left arm, and sent to hospital; discharged June 9, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Delano, Henry Milton; residence, Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, October 16, 1841; corporal, Twenty-third Battery; enlisted September 21, 1864, for one year, at

Rochester, N. Y.; received $800 town and county bounty; father's name Milton B.; mother's name Mary Ann Marsh; previous occupation, farmer; was at the siege of Petersburg and surrender of Lee; discharged June 21, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dean, Lucian; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Leroy, Genesee county, January 22, 1844; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 9, 1863; mustered soon after, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Safford; mother's name Sarah Gould; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run; discharged October 6, 1865, at Hart's Island, New York harbor. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dean, John; residence, Barre, Orleans county; born at Allegany county, N. Y., March 15, 1832; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Safford; mother's maiden name Sarah Gould; previous occupation, cooper; taken sick at Brandy Station; sent to hospital, and died in June, 1864, at New Haven, Conn.

Emerson, William; residence, Rochester, Monroe county; born at Rochester, Monroe county, March 8, 1820; Colonel, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted August, 1862; mustered October 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Emerson; previous occupation, lumber dealer; in battles of Monocacy, Occoquan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek; mustered out as Colonel, on account of consolidation of regiment, December 21, 1864; wounded five times at battle of Monocacy; had two horses shot from under him at Occoquan; struck on back of his head and knocked a rod, at Fisher's Hill, by a piece of shell; had two horses killed under him at Cedar Creek; President of General Court-Martial at Elmira, winter of 1863 and '64; joined his regiment at Cold Harbor, 1864, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, under General Sheridan, after battle of Monocacy, until the Sixth Corps returned to Petersburg, Va.; served under Generals Wool and Schenck, in Maryland; Roberts and Henly, in West Virginia; French, in Maryland and Virginia, and Wright, of the Sixth Corps. Still living; post-office address registered.

Elliott, Charles Delevan; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Brockport, Monroe county, April 13, 1842; private, Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name James; mother's maiden name Eunice B. Coates; previous occupation, carpenter and joiner; at the siege of Petersburg and surrender of Lee; discharged June 14, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Elliott, William Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Brockport, Monroe county, December 20, 1840; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 20, 1864; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $25 paid by town; father's name James; mother's maiden name Eunice B. Coates; previous occupation, laborer; wounded in front of Petersburg June 16, 1864; laid in hospital until September 9, 1864; in battle of Cold Harbor, Hatcher's run, October 27, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Eddy, Edwin; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Fenner, Madison county, May 10, 1838; sergeant Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April 22, 1861; mustered May 10, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name David B.; mother's maiden name Susan Hamlin; previous occupation, farmer; in first battle of Bull Run, was hit by a cannon ball and died on the field.

Eddy, Delos Hamlin; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, February 19, 1845; private Third Regiment Infantry, Company I; enlisted March 10, 1865, for one year, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name David B; mother's maiden name Susan Hamlin; previous occupation, farmer; at the surrender of Johnston's army, Raleigh, N. C.; discharged at Portsmouth, R. I., July 7, 1865.

Eddy, Charles; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Wales, Erie county, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry. Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Asel; mother's maiden name Lucy Moore; previous occupation, sawyer; in campaign in Western Virginia, April, 1863; after battle of Gettysburg joined Army of Potomac, and was taken sick about 1st of August, with fever and diarrhea; died in field hospital August, 1863, near Bealton Station, Va.

Edwards, Henry Clay; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Oneida county, N. Y.; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name George W.; mother's maiden name Cornelia Hunt; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Manassas Gap; afterward detailed as teamster in wagon train, where he remained during the war; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Few, Charles Wellington; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Lockport, Niagara county, February 26, 1843; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company F; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name J.; mother's maiden name Sarah Allen; previous occupation, harness-maker; sick most of the time during term of service; discharged on muster out of regiment at Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Fargo, Almon Bradley; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, November 3, 1834; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; received $75 paid by county; father's name Hiram; mother's name Electa Clark; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Wapping Heights, July, 1863; on detached service as assistant forage-master and teamster; in division wagon train Third Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, during remainder of service; mustered out and discharged, June 26, 1865, at Washington. Post-office address registered.

Frier, Samuel; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 3, 1839; corporal, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name William; mother's maiden name Sarah Cook; previous occupation, boatman; promoted corporal at battle of Locust Grove; in battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Run, Cedar Creek and Petersburg; mustered out and discharged, June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Frost, John; residence South Barre, Orleans county, N. Y.; born at England, June 22, 1836; principal musician Thirty-third Infantry, Company I; enlisted August 26, 1862; mustered August 28, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name John; mother's maiden name Rebecca Follest; previous occupation farmer; in battle of Fredericksburg; discharged at Geneva, N. Y., May 30, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Foreman, Richard, Jr.; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at England, March 14, 1847; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 27, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Richard; mother's maiden name Margaret Waterman; previous occupation farmer; in battle of Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor; left leg blown off by shell at battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; lay in hospital until discharged, September 11, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Foreman, William; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at England, September 15, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted March 22, 1863; mustered March 29, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Edward; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Blunt; previous occupation farmer; taken sick; died in hospital (Canbury).

Foreman, John; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at England, August 1, 1846; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted February 14, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Edward; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Blunt; previous occupation cooper; in battles front of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Deep Bottom and Appomattox Court House, Va.; mustered out and discharged July 16, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Freeman, William Henry; residence Barre, Orleans county, N. Y.; born at Barre, Orleans county, 1842; private Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered November 15, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Chester; mother's maiden name Eliza Chidester; previous occupation, farmer; was in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and was killed at battle of Reams' Station, or supposed to be, was seen to fall and never heard from since.

Fargo, Jeremiah Clark; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, March 23, 1841; Corporal Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company E; enlisted August 16, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Hiram; mother's name Electa Clark; previous occupation, farmer; in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna; had his mustache

shot off at Cold Harbor; was in battle of Sheiden Farm, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, surrender of Lee; discharged June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gifford, Stephen Clark; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Millville, Orleans county, July 9, 1842; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Stephen; mother's maiden name Maria Devell; previous occupation, machinist; sick in hospital most of the time he was in service; discharged for disability at Baltimore, Md., October 24, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gallaraugh, Lewis; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at St. Lynn, Canada, August 22, 1842; private Eighth Cavalry, Company K; enlisted March 27, 1865, for one year, at Rochester, N. Y.; received $550, town and county bounty; father's name Peter; mother's maiden name Selina Baudoin; previous occupation, head blacksmith; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., July 10, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gage, William Henry; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, February 22, 1842; Corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 2, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; father's name Addison; mother's maiden name Amanda Ferguson; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of McLane's Ford, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Va.; wounded by a ball through the left wrist at Locust Grove battle, November, 1863; sent to hospital and discharged April 15, 1864, for disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gibson, Mortimer Reed; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, January 14, 1839; private Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Alonzo; mother's maiden name Lucy Ann Reed; previous occupation, farmer; taken sick before Petersburg, and sent to hospital at Washington, where he died December 18, 1864.

Goodwin, Benjamin Franklin; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Wabash, Wisconsin, July 23, 1842; Corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 23, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Clarinda Waite; previous occupation, farmer; was in all the battles of his regiment until the siege of Petersburg, when he was taken sick and sent to general hospital; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Goodwin, Porter Julius; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Milworth county, Wisconsin, May 25, 1841; Corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December 15, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Clarinda Waite; previous occupation, farmer; in the battles of his regiment up to the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was wounded in right thigh and left leg; taken to hospital at Alexandria, Va., where he died from the effect of his wounds, August, 1864.

Gaskill, George Shepard, residence Albion, Orleans county, born at Cazenovia, Madison county, September 21, 1842; First Lieutenant Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April 20, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Samuel P.; mother's maiden name Laura Jane Moshier; previous occupation, hotel keeper; at battles of first and second Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, West Point, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Turkey Bend, Antietam, Fredericksburg (first and second); mustered out and discharged May 31, 1863. Still living; post office address registered.

Goff, Squire; residence Clarendon, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, December 29, 1838; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Stillman; mother's maiden name Sophia Rowley; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Wapping Heights and Locust Grove; taken sick and sent to hospital in February, 1864; discharged for physical disability May 2, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gibbs, Isaac; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at England, February 14, 1833; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 4, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Rosetta Swefling; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Locust Grove, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Sailors' Creek; mustered out and discharged June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gibbs, Myron; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Litchfield, Conn., February 20, 1825; private Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted February 14, 1864; mustered February 26, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300 bounty, paid by county; father's name not given; mother's maiden name Beulah Bolin; previous occupation, laborer; first entered service a farrier, in Eighth Cavalry, October 2, 1861, and was discharged for disability March 28, 1863; was taken prisoner in battle of Reams' Station; sent to Salisbury Prison, N. C.; where he was killed by the rebel guards.

Hardie, David; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Edinburgh, Scotland, September 17, 1821; Captain Twenty-eight Infantry, Company G; enlisted April 16, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name David; mother's maiden name Jane Loyan; previous occupation, bookbinder; in battles of Newtown and Winchester, Va., 1862; resigned and discharged, July 1, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

Halleck, Isaac; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, November 15, 1827, Captain One Hundred and fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 9, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; father's name Rufus; mother's maiden name Susan Tucker; previous occupation, drover; promoted Captain from First Lieutenant December 16, 1863; never in action; discharged for physical disability at Washington, D. C., January 1, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Harvey, George; residence Albion, Orleans county; place of birth not given; Sergeant Seventeenth New York Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75 bounty, paid by county; parents names not given; promoted from corporal to sergeant. Died in Hampton General Hospital, Va.

Hales, Thomas; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Langton Church, England, July 6, 1840; private Seventeenth New York Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862 for three years, at Albion N. Y.; received $75, bounty, paid by county; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Jane Gethin; previous occupation, clerk; in battle of Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, April 27, 1865; Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865; mustered out and discharged at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office. address registered.

Hicts, Michael; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at France, June 19, 1834; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted July 24, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862 for three years at Clarendon, N. Y.; father's name Michael; mother's maiden name Margaret Schaffer; previous occupation farmer; in battles of Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run and surrender of Lee in Va.; in Second Division, Second Corps wagon train during four months of 1864, as teamster; mustered out and discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., July 21, 1865; still living; post-office address registered,

Hunt, Alvin Gardiner; residence Carlton, Orleans county; born at Carlton, Orleans county, May 1842; private Twenty-second Cavalry; enlisted December 4, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300 bounty, paid by county; father's name James W.; mother's maiden name Louisa Blood; previous occupation farmer; first enlisted May, 1861, in Company "K," Twenty-seventh New York State Volunteers, for two years; discharged at Elmira, May 31, 1863; in first and second Bull Run battles, first and second Fredericksburg, Antietam, Crampton's Pass; taken prisoner while in Twenty-second Cavalry, near Fredericksburg; in prison eight months; discharged June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Howard, John Danford; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, August 19, 1839; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April 21, 1861; mustered May 16, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Aaron; mother's maiden name Huldah M. Hitchcock; previous occupation, farmer; in first battle of Bull Run; disabled by sunstroke; discharged for disability, December 5, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hunt, William Wallace; residence Albion, Orleans county, born at Carlton, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 31, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name James W.; mother's maiden name Louisa Blood; previous occupation, laborer; in battles of Fort Hell, Petersburg and Sailor's Run; discharged at Rochester, July 1, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hunt, Leonard; residence Carlton, Orlean county; born at Carlton, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name James W.; mother's maiden name Louisa Blood; previous

at[illegible] in battles of Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, surrender [illegible]ut and discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., June 5, 1865. Still living, post-[illegible]re[illegible]ered.

s, Geor[illegible] Jay; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, 27, 1836; private Fifty-eighth Engineers; enlisted April 6, 1865, for three years, at [illegible]K.; received $225 bounty paid by town; father's name Horace W.; mother's [illegible]phia Abby; previous occupation, farmer; reported at Fort Berry, Va.; discharged [illegible]still living; post-office address registered.

[illegible]n, Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, March [illegible]1; second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April 21, 1861, for [illegible] years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name William J.; mother's name Jane Woolford; previous [illegible]cupation, bookkeeper; served as aid on staff of General H. W. Slocum, till December 1, [illegible]1, [illegible]e joined his regiment; in battles of first Bull Run, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, West [illegible]t [illegible]before Richmond (6 days); resigned and discharged for physical disability, July 10, [illegible]living; post-office address registered.

[illegible]Charles Benjamin; residence [illegible]ns county; born at Addison, Vt., Decem-[illegible].; private, Twenty-seventh I[illegible]pany K; enlisted July 10, 1861; mustered [illegible]1. for two years, at Albion, [illegible]'s name Lyman; mother's maiden name M[illegible]evious occupation, moulder; in [illegible]ull Run battle, and in all other battles in w[illegible]ment was engaged; mustered out and discharged at Elmira, May 31, 1863; re-enliste[illegible]ighth Heavy Artillery, December 14, 1863; wounded at Petersburg in groin, arm and small of the back by a piece of shell; discharged for disability, at Rochester, N. Y., June 3, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hibbard, Orrin Bronson; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Gaines, Orleans county, June 14, 1835; corporal, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; father's name Jabez; mother's maiden name Eveline A. Glover; previous occupation, farmer; was in nearly all the battles of his regiment; discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., with his regiment, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hoag, Oba. Wells; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Tompkins county, N. Y., October 11, 1835; quartermaster-sergeant, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Holly, N. Y.; father's name Elisha L.; mother's maiden name Sarah Wells; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal July, 1864; to Sergeant, July 20, 1864; to quartermaster-sergeant, October 16, 1864; in all battles of his regiment; mustered out and discharged June 5, 1865, at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hunt, George Sherman; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Middleport, Niagara county, April 16, 1844; corporal, Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Elijah; mother's maiden name Sally Sherman; previous occupation, machinist; in several skirmishes before Petersburg, Signal Hill, etc.; discharged with rest of his battery, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hollister, George Dorr; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Litchfield, Conn., February 28, 1842; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted March 28, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name George M.; mother's maiden name Cecelia Bower; previous occupation, farmer; stationed in Baltimore a great portion of the time while in service; was in battle of Weldon Railroad, Va.; taken sick at Richmond; sent to field hospital at Bailey's Cross Road, where he died, June 6, 1865.

Humphrey, Isaac Carlos; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, November 20, 1839; private, 27th Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 21, 1861, for two years at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Isaac C.; mother's maiden name Julia Harriet Corey; previous occupation, farmer; in first Bull Run battle; deserted and run to Canada. Still living; post-office address registered.

Holt, Amasa B. A.; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, April 13, 1834; sergeant, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C.; enlisted July 15, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name James; mother's maiden name Charlotte Hicks; previous occupation, carpenter and joiner; promoted Corporal August 22, 1862; to Sergeant December 21, 1864; was in first battle of Petersburg; six months in hospital; discharged June 9, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hitchcock, Sidney Lee; residence Barre, Orleans county, born at Oneida county, N. Y., November 17, 1844; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Leander; mother's maiden name Laura Pomeroy; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Mine Run; afterward detailed as teamster in wagon train; mustered out and discharged June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Herrick, Luther Norman; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, Orleans county, April 24, 1837; first lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, Company A; enlisted September 26, 1861; mustered October 5, 1861, for three years, at Warsaw, Wyoming county; father's name Norman; mother's maiden name Catharine Russel; previous occupation, mechanic; promoted to corporal, November, 1861; to second lieutenant, August 4, 1862; to first lieutenant August 6, 1863; was in battle of Cedar Mountain, August 12, 1862, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville; wounded at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863; taken prisoner at Berryville, November 29, 1862; discharged for dizability, November 26, 1863.

Howe, John Lowell; residence Batavia, Genesee county; born at Wyoming county, N. Y., July 16, 1831; private, Fourteenth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 8, 1861, for two years, at Batavia, N. Y.; father's name John; mother's maiden name Naomi Terry; previous occupation, carpenter; in eleven battles; mustered out and discharged at Utica, N. Y., May 22, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hardick, Augustus Thurber; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Saratoga county, N. Y., September 22, 1841; ship's clerk; enlisted August 9, 1864; mustered August 27, 1864, for one year, at New York city; received $800 town and county bounty; father's name Daniel B.; mother's maiden name Jane Vandercook; previous occupation, clerk; enlisted as landsman; promoted ship's clerk, March, 1865; discharged June 1, 1865, at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Still living; post-office address registered.

June, William H.; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Stamford Conn., April 6, 1830; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C.; enlisted December 27, 1863; mustered January 5, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $650, town and county bounty; father's name Solomon; mother's maiden name Phebe Reynolds; previous occupation, shoemaker; in battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom and others; discharged July 7, 1865. Post-office address registered.

June, Marcus Millard; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Carlton, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 26, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Chloe Maria Brown; previous occupation, clerk; in battles of Crater, Signal Hill, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 17, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jones, Truman Merchant; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county; private One hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Sheldon; mother's maiden name Nancy Root; previous occupation, baker; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Slaughter Pen, Petersburg; wounded in the arm at Slaughter Pen; discharged at Rochester, July 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Joslyn, Samuel Bibbins; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Cayuga county, N. Y., March 17, 1813; private, musician Thirty-third Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Lucy Jeffords; previous occupation, gunsmith; in several battles; discharged May 22, 1863. Still dving; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Alfred Tibbits; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., May 17, 1834; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; E August 6, 1862, M August 22, 1862, for three years, Barre Center, N. Y.; father's name Jacob; mother's maiden name Sally A. Van Buren; previous occupation, farmer; taken sick in December, 1863; sick for nearly two years in hospital when he died.

Johnson, William Henry; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Wayne county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered September 22, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; father's name Jacob; mother's maiden name Sally Amelia Van Buren; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg; sent to hospital sick; discharged March, 1865.

Johnson, Charles Robert; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Wayne county, February 1, 1849; private Thirteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted August, 1864, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Jacob; mother's maiden name Sally A. Van Buren; previous occupation, farmer; was engaged in fifteen different battles; taken prisoner in battle of Petersburg and sent to Libby Prison; released and joined his regiment; discharged at Rochester N. Y., with his regiment. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jackson, Adelbert Lorenzo; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, July 30, 1845; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 3, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Ralph H.; mother's maiden name Mary Green; previous occupation, farmer; engaged in eleven general battles, under Grant, Meade and Sheridan in West Virginia; mustered out and discharged June 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kregel, Frank Hammond; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Germany, March 15 1837; private Third Cavalry, Company A; enlisted September 19, 1864; mustered October 1, 1864, for one year, at Rochester, N. Y.; received $800, town and county bounty; father's name John; mother's maiden name Henrietta Wietzer; previous occupation, farmer; in several skirmishes, but no general engagements; discharged June 7, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered,

King, Charles Ausker; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Tioga county, March 21, 1836; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Andrew; mother's maiden name Sarah Baldwin; previous occupation, carpenter; died November 13, 1862, at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., of typhoid fever.

King, John E.; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Tioga county, April 2, 1821; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Andrew; mother's maiden name Sarah Baldwin; previous occupation, farmer; in first Bull Run, battle of Yorktown; taken prisoner; paroled at Richmond; discharged for disability, December 10, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

King, Sylvester; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 29, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Ezekiel; mother's name Nancy Barber; previous occupation, carpenter and joiner; never in battle; employed as nurse in hospital; mustered out and discharged at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

King, Charles Albert; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, April 14, 1844; first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; fathers's name Henry Augustine; mother's maiden name Jane Eliza Fields; previous occupation, book-keeper; promoted quartermaster-sergeant on mustering in; promoted first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, July 1, 1864; promoted captain by brevet, September 28, 1865; mustered out at Rochester, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kirby, John; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Lockport, Niagara county, May 6, 1840; private, Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 9, 1861, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name not given; previous occupation, moulder; in battles of Barber's Cross Roads, Kelly's Ford, Beverly Ford, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and others; taken prisoner at Stony Creek; in prison nine months; exchanged at Vicksburg; discharged at New York city, June 24, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kellog, Amasa; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Middleport, Niagara county, March 8, 1846; private, Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted March 28, 1865, for one year, at Rochester, N. Y.; received $550, town and county bounty; relief granted to family by town, $4 per month for one year; father's name Amasa; mother's maiden name Angeline Dodge; previous occupation, carpenter; discharged June 27, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

King, George White; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Stafford, Genesee county, April 11, 1842; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $100, town and county bounty; father's name John; mother's maiden name Caroline West; previous occupation, laborer; in nearly all the engagements in which the regiment, took part; was in hospital

four months from bayonet wound; discharged June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kellog, John; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Elba, Genesee county, 1838; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center; relief granted to family by town, $40; father's name Walter; mother's maiden name Miss Holmes; previous occupation, farmer; was in most of the battles in which his regiment was engaged; sick in hospital a portion of the time; discharged at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lord, William Delafield; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Alden, Erie county, October 25, 1835; second lieutenant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; father's name William Russel; mother's maiden name Rachel Farnsworth; previous occupation school-teacher; promoted from private to first sergeant on organization of Company F; second lieutenant, December, 1863; resigned and discharged for disability, June 27, 1863; on duty at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., while in service. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lockwood, Charles Ezra; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, December 29, 1846; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; received $75 paid by county; father's name Ebenezer; mother's maiden name Eunice Angervine; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Wapping Heights, McLane's Ford, Kelly's Ford, Wilderness, South Anna, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Occoquan, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill; taken prisoner in charge before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, remaining in the enemy's hands until the surrender of Lee; mustered out and discharged at Washington, June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Larwood, John Joseph; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, February 25, 1847; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December 14, 1863; mustered December 27, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $650 town and county bounty; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Joanna Woolford; previous occupation, butcher; in battle of Spottsylvania; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, in both arms; sent to hospital; finally discharged at Rochester, N. Y., May 31, 1865; the ball entered left arm two inches from the wrist; wound healed, but hand and arm are powerless; the ball went through the right arm half way between hand and elbow; now partially restored. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lowery, James H. T.; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Clarkson, Monroe county, February 8, 1846; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company M; enlisted February 1, 1865, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; received $300 paid by county; father's name James R.; mother's maiden name Jane McHenry; previous occupation, student; in battles of Wilderness and Spottsylvania; taken prisoner at battle of Cold Harbor; sent to Richmond, where he died, in prison, of dysentery, July 16, 1864.

La Riviere, Zephraim; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in Canada, 1837; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 31, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; names of parents not known; was in battle of Wapping Heights; detailed as teamster in wagon train, First Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps; and died of lock-jaw at Union Mills, Va., October 17, 1863.

Leavens, Samuel Bowens; residence Barre, Orleans county; born August 12, 1827; private, Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted September 6, 1864; mustered October 5, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $800 town and county bounty; father's name Joseph J.; mother's maiden name, Hannah Moon; previous occupation, carpenter and joiner; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Petersburg; discharged June 25, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Loveland, Frank Morris; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, September 22, 1845; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Azariah; mother's maiden name Celestia Wells; previous occupation, farmer; was in battles of Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Wilderness, 1864, Occoquan Creek, Cedar Creek; mustered out and discharged June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Loveland, Charles Cutler; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, April 7, 1842; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 31, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Azariah; mother's maiden name Celestia Wells; previous occupation, farmer; accidentally wounded at Locust Point, Md.; taken sick at Williamsport, in July, 1863; sent to Harper's Ferry, where he died August 7, 1863.

Luce, Charles Brown; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, January 1, 1842; second lieutenant, Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Nathan W.; mother's maiden name Delia Brown; previous occupation, farmer; in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Sheldon's Farm, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station; discharged October 6, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Levins, Henry; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born April, 1827; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 6, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; parents' names not known; was in battle of Locust Grove, Va.; taken sick soon after, and sent to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C.; transferred to Invalid Corps; discharged July 13, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Morgan, Luther; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Wyoming county, March 31, 1826; private, Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Shadrack; mother's maiden name Catharine Willislow; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Gettysburg, Boonsboro, Md., Beverly Ford, Reams' Station, Brandy Station, August, 1863, Harper's Ferry, 1862, Winchester, 1864, Cedar Creek, New Market, Fisher's Hill, and others; mustered out and discharged July 8, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mattoon, Henry Claudius; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Walworth, Wayne county, April 1, 1839; wagoner, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 9, 1862, for three years, at Lockport, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name William; mother's maiden name Sarah P. Gaul; previous occupation, harness-maker; taken sick and transferred to First Battalion Invalid Corps; discharged, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Miller, William; real name, Reed Aaron Gilbert; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in Wayne county, October 20, 1835; private, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company D; enlisted June 5, 1861, for two years, at Buffalo, N. Y.; father's name Thomas J.; mother's maiden name Eliza Chase; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Rappahannock Station, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; discharged at Elmira, N. Y., June 5, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Myers, George; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in Germany, September 1, 1815; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 28, 1862; mustered August 29, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; father's name Martin; mother's maiden name Margaret Goodyear; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad; wounded at siege of Petersburg, June 22, 1864, by a shell, in right hip; in hospital for ten months; discharged May 13, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mattison, Charles Henry; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, March 27, 1837; first lieutenant and adjutant, Twenty-sixth United States Cavalry Troop; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Alvah; mother's maiden name Orpha Bull; previous occupation, farmer; promoted from private to first sergeant, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Volunteers, Infantry, September 9, 1862; promoted sergeant-major June 15, 1863; transferred to Twenty-sixth United States Cavalry Troops, and promoted second lieutenant January 7, 1864; promoted first lieutenant and adjutant, March 7, 1864; in battles of McLane's Ford, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Va., charge at Bloody Bridge, S. C., action of John's Island, S. C., July 9, 1864; mustered out and discharged at Hart's Island, New York city, September 11, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

McKay, Samuel Charles; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born in Cattaraugus county, May 31, 1833; sergeant, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; father's name John; mother's maiden name Margaret Stuart; previous occupation, mechanic; promoted sergeant from private; on duty at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore,

Md., until 1864; in battle of Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at battle of Weldon Railroad, Va., and sent to Salisbury, N. C., where he died of starvation, or it is alleged by his fellow prisoners, that he was buried alive, November 7, 1864. No purer patriot, or exemplary man has given his life to his country.

Martin, Jay; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, December 29, 1846; private, Ninetieth Veteran Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 26, 1864, for one year, at Rochester, N. Y.; received $700 town and county bounty; father's name Berkley Gillet; mother's maiden name Margaret Kelly; previous occupation, farmer; on detailed duty as colonel's orderly most of the time while in service; mustered out and discharged at Washington, D. C., June 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mitchell, Horace Perry; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, October 28, 1842; musician, Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted and mustered in August 10, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Welcome; mother's maiden name Priscilla Williams; previous occupation, wagon maker; discharged by Provost-Marshal Roswell Hart, at Rochester, N. Y.; was about three months in service. Still living; post-office address registered.

Myers, Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, May 27, 1846; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted and mustered December 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name John; mother's maiden name Margaret Kahler; previous occupation, butcher; in battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station, and Petersburg; mustered out and discharged at New York, July 8, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Moye, John; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Suffolk, England, February 7, 1840; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 15, 1862; mustered July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina, N. Y.; father's name not given; mother's maiden name Mary Lawrence; previous occupation, barber; never in battle; discharged for disability, at Baltimore, Md., March 25, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

McCarty, John Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born in Onondaga county, N. Y., October 12, 1845; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $25, paid by town; father's name Morris; mother's maiden name Joanna Cotter; previous occupation, cigarmaker; in siege of Petersburg, battle of Malvern Hill; taken prisoner at battle of Reams' Station; exchanged at Wilmington, March, 1865; mustered out in Virginia, June 5, 1865; discharged at Rochester, June 23, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Moore, William C.; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Henrietta, Monroe county, February 23, 1834; sergeant, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 24, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $25, paid by town; father's name Stephen; mother's maiden name Orenza Case; previous occupation, cigarmaker; in battles of Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, June 16, 1864; wounded at Petersburg in the left foot; in hospital till December 27, 1864; returned to duty and mustered out with regiment, June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

McCarty, John Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Onondaga county, October 12, 1834; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Morris; mother's maiden name Joanna Carter; previous occupation, cooper; in battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; was taken prisoner and sent to Salisbury prison, N. C., where he remained seven months; exchanged and discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Madill, James; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Canada, August 4, 1848; private, Twenty-second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted December 9, 1863; mustered February, 1864, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name George; mother's maiden name Mary Moore; previous occupation, farmer; was in all the battles of his regiment; killed at Petersburg, April, 1865.

Morse, William Henry; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, July 21, 1847; private, Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted and mustered in January 29, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Jonathan F.; mother's maiden name Harriet Burdick; previous occupation, cooper; in battles of Spottsylvania and Coal Harbor; taken sick soon after; sent to hospital at Alexandria; died June 22, 1864.

Morrison, Chauncey Armstrong; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Murray, Orleans county, June 8, 1835; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 6, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name William F.; mother's maiden name Rebecca Smith; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal; in sixteen general battles during 1863, 1864 and spring of 1865; discharged June 27, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mason, George Kirkland; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, N. Y.; private Twenty-Seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Truman; mother's maiden name Louisa Kirkland; previous occupation, farmer; in first Bull Run; taken sick soon after and died, 1863.

Morrison, David Fish; residence Barre, Orleans County; born at Penfield, Monroe county, December 26, 1825; sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 2, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name William F.; mother's maiden name Rebecca Smith; previous occupation, painter; promoted sergeant, 1863; taken prisoner at battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; taken to Danville prison, and from thence to Libby prison, Richmond; paroled 1865; discharged at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Nickerson, James Orlando; residence Barre, [illegible]ns county; born at Patterson, Putnam county, September 1, 1826; private Eighth [illegible]y Artillery, Company C; enlisted and mustered in December 21, 1863, for three y[illegible]on, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name John; mother's maiden nam[illegible]viland; previous occupation, printer; first enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, and commissioned as first lieutenant, May 22, 1861; in battles of Newtown and Winchester, Va., and discharged for disability in 1862; discharged from the Eighth Heavy Artillery June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; cause, disability. Still living; post-office address, Barre Center.

Nichols, William Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion January 25, 1841; private Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Charles S.; mother's maiden name Eliza Thompson; previous occupation, stone mason; in battle of Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Appomattox Court-House; discharged June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

O'Brien, Jerry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Ireland, December 25, 1839; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted and mustered in December 1, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; relief granted to family by town, $3 per month for eighteen months; $5 for three months; father's name Dennis; mother's maiden name Julia Collins; previous occupation, laborer; in battles of Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna river, Coal Harbor, June 3, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run in right leg and left foot, June 19, 1864; lay in hospital until December 16, 1864; discharged on account of wounds, June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Pier, George Washington; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Patterson, N. J., 1836; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted May 8, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years at Albion, N. Y.; father's name John J.; mother's maiden name Sarah King; previous occupation, laborer; served in battles of Newtown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, 1862; Antietam, second Bull Run and Chancellorsville; mustered out and discharged with his regiment; re-enlisted in Eighth Heavy Artillery, December 2, 1863; killed at battle of Coal Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Phillips, Joel Green; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans, December 1, 1839; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company D; enlisted August 29, 1862; mustered September 24, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Phineas; mother's maiden name Zipporah Phillips; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal and sergeant at battle of Coal Harbor, June 3, 1864; wounded in thigh by a shell at Petersburg; sent to hospital at Washington; rejoined his regiment again, and discharged at close of hostilities. Still living; post-office address registered.

Phillips, Charles; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, March 21, 1846; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted August 29, 1862; mustered September 24, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Phineas; mother's maiden name Zipporah Phillips; previous occupation, farmer; participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; wounded by a ball through the thigh before Petersburg; taken prisoner and sent to Richmond; paroled and discharged at close of war. Still living; post-office address registered.

Patterson, Lyman Kelly; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, N. Y.; private Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted and mustered in August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina, N. Y.; father's name Lyman O.; mother's maiden name Cynthia Kelly; previous occupation, farmer; in siege of Petereburg, Va.; discharged June 17, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Piper, William Thomas; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Delaware State, April 10, 1839; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 17, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Thomas; previous occupation, farmer; transferred to Invalid Corps; discharged July 10, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Prizey, James, Jr.; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, December 31, 1840; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted and mustered in December 15, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $600 town and county bounty; father's name James; mother's maiden name Eliza Tripp; previous occupation, farmer; promoted sergeant February, 1864; in battles of Pine Woods, North Anna, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, Turkey Bend; wounded at Deep Bottom, August 16, 1864; ball through right arm and chest; transferred to Invalid Corps. Still living; post-office address registered.

Paine, Windsor; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Somerset, Niagara county, September 5, 1846; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Jackson; mother's maiden name Sarah Loper; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, first and second Reams' Station, and others; was in hospital for two months; discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Redfield, William Byron; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, July 11, 1835; musician Thirty-third Infantry, Company H; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered September, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75 paid by county; father's name Ebenezer G.; mother's maiden name Henrietta Sickels; previous occupation, painter; in battles of Antietam, South Mountain, first and second Fredericksburg, Thoroughfare Gap; discharged June 1, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Rosenbrok, George Robert; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, July 10, 1846; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted August 4, 1863; mustered May 8, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75 paid by county; father's name Henry; mother's maiden name Caroline Pike; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, front of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad; taken prisoner at Fort Steadman, August 25, 1864; taken to Libby Prison for five days and paroled; discharged July 6, 1865. Still living; post-office address, Albion, N. Y.

Reed, Ogden James; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, December 23, 1840; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name James; mother's maiden name Huldah Maria Hinkston; previous occupation, farmer; fell in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and nothing been heard of him since.

Raymond, James Franklin; residence Barre Center; born at Barre Center, Orleans county, November 28, 1847; musician Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; father's name Orrin; mother's maiden name Chloe Bull; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg; Hatcher's Run; surrender of Lee; mustered out and discharged, July 21, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Raymond, John Alfred; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Barre Center, January 15, 1845; sergeant Twenty-second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted November 3, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300 paid by county; father's name Alfred; mother maiden name Laura Ann Hobart; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Cold Harbor, Bethel Church, siege of Petersburg; promoted sergeant from private on organization of company; mustered out and discharged at general hospital, New York City, May 25, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sickels, Charles Willard; residence, Albion, Orleans county; born at Auburn, Cayuga county, March 2, 1839; corporal Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Charles; mother's maiden name Adeline Callen; in first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; seven days' battle before Richmond, second battle of Bull Run, Crampton's Pass, Md., Antietam, Md., first and second Fredericks-

burg; mustered out and discharged at Elmira, N. Y., May 31, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Spencer, Charles Hungerford; residence Albion, Orleans county; born August 16, 1847; private Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted and mustered September 1, 1864, for one year, at Albion, N. Y.; received $750 town and county bounty; father's name Calvin; mother's maiden name Clarissa Hungerford; in battles of Petersburg, Phillips' Farm, Appomattox Court-House; mustered out and discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 28, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Safford, Robert; residence, Orleans county; born at Murray, Orleans county, June 29, 1843; [illegible] avalry, Company K; enlisted and mustered in March 27, 1865, for one year, at [illegible] ame James; mother's maiden name Mary Z. Smith; previous occupation, [illegible] listed September 21, 1861, in Eighth New York Cavalry Volunteers; served his term out [illegible] all of the battles of his regiment; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; prisoner three n [illegible] charged from last enlistment June 10, 1865. Still living; post-office address registe[illegible]

Safford, Manly; residence Albion, Orleans c[illegible]; born at Murray, Orleans county, October 1[illegible]4; private [illegible]th Ca[illegible]any F[illegible]d September 21, 1861; mustered December 8[illegible], for three [illegible]s. at [illegible].; [illegible] ne James; mother's maiden name Mary Z. S[illegible]: n[illegible] Antietam; wounded at battle of Barber's Cr[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 3; re-enlisted in same regiment, November 11, [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] isoner in battle of Wilderness; in prison se[illegible] [illegible] eigl[illegible]s, at [illegible] Lynchburg, Ga., Charleston and Florence, S. C.; exchanged at Annapolis, M[illegible] e 28, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Safford, William; residence Albion, [illegible]; born at Murray, Orleans county, December 10, 1845; corporal Twenty-second C[illegible]y F; enlisted November 16, 1863; mustered January 10, 1864, for three years, at Alb[illegible] eceived $75 paid by county; father's name James; mother's maiden name Mary Z. [illegible] revious occupation, farmer; in battles of Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Snicker's Gap, [illegible]; discharged August 11, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Stockton, George Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at England, October 5, 1846; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted and mustered in December 12, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300 paid by county; father's name John; mother's maiden name Maria Cade; previous occupation, laborer; in the battles of Petersburg, Wilderness, and all others in which the regiment participated; was at the surrender of Lee; discharged June 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Stone, George Henry; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, January 7, 1844; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina, N. Y.; received $50 paid by town; father's name George H.; mother's maiden name Melinda Farewell; previous occupation, farmer; promoted from private to corporal, August 22, 1862; to sergeant, June 3, 1864; was in battle of Spottsylvania; wounded at battle of Coal Harbor, June 3, 1864, in left arm, shattering the bone; discharged May 2, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Stone, Warren; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Gaines, Orleans county, February 13, 1842; corporal, Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered September 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name George H.; mother's maiden name Melinda Farewell; previous occupation, lawyer; promoted corporal from private; in battle before Petersburg, battle of the Crater, battle of Signal Hill; discharged June 17, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sterns, Orrin Sylvester; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Indiana, November 23, 1847; private, Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted December 19, 1863; mustered December 20, 1863, for three years, at Holly, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Ebenezer; mother's maiden name Rosanna Stebbins; previous occupation, farmer; was in all the battles of his regiment up to the battle of Weldon Railroad; taken sick and sent to hospital; discharged at United States of America General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., April, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Snyder, Cyrus Eli; residence Albion, Orleans county; born in Schoharie county, March 23, 1838; private Eighth Cavalry, Company A; enlisted and mustered in August 8, 1862, for three

years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Henry; mother's maiden name Alvira E. Robbins; previous occupation, painter; in nearly every battle in which his regiment was engaged; sick and in hospital about three months; discharged June 7, 1865, at Cloud's Mills, Va. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, John; residence Albion, Orleans county; born in Orleans county, January 15, 1848; private, One Hundred and Fourth Infantry, Company H; enlisted July 4, 1864; mustered August 6, 1864, for three years, at Lockport, N. Y.; received $300 town and county bounty; father's name James; mother's name Nancy Reese; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Weldon Railroad, South Side Railroad, and Petersburg; discharged August 11, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Stewart, Oscar; residence Barre, Orleans county; place of birth not known; private, Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered August 18, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; parents' names not known; died in hospital at Washington, D. C.

St. Clair, Joel Fuller Tyrrel; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, September 12, 1841; sergeant, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 3, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina, N. Y.; father's name Charles M.; mother's name Elmira Tyrell; previous occupation, farmer; promoted sergeant August 31, 1863; wounded at Locust Grove, Va.; crippled for life; discharged January, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sullivan, John; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in St. Lawrence county, May 6, 1844; sergeant, Ninety-fourth Veteran Infantry; enlisted and mustered in February 24, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y,; father's name Peter; mother's maiden name Ellen Flynn; previous occupation, farmer; first enlisted November 25, 1861, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifth New York State Volunteers; in battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; wounded in left thigh in Gettysburg; re-enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Veteran Volunteers; was in the battle before Petersburg; wounded in right thigh at Hatcher's Run; sent to hospital and discharged July 19, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Starkweather, Hiram Avery; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, December 22, 1844; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Avery M.; mother's maiden name Electa Ward; previous occupation, farmer; was in battles of Locust Grove, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Winchester, 1864, Strasburg, West Virginia, Weldon Railroad; mustered out and discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Starkweather, Alphonso Wing; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in Saratoga county, January 14, 1830; captain, First Battalion New York Sharpshooters, No. 6; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 29, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Asa; mother's maiden name Reuby White; previous occupation, harnessmaker; mustered in as second lieutenant; promoted to first lieutenant and captain; was in siege of Suffolk, battle of Deserted House, Franklin and Blackwater Ford; discharged July 28, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Thompson, Irving Mead; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Verona, Oneida county, March 15, 1831; first lieutenant Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 27, 1862, and mustered in for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75 paid by county; father's name Cyrus; mother's maiden name Charlotte H. Mead; previous occupation, lawyer; promoted from second lieutenant, January, 1863; wounded in seige of Petersburg, July 25, 1864; on detached service as assistant in Bureau of Military Justice, Washington, D. C., at time of muster out of service; mustered out and discharged by Special Order of War Department, Washington, June 16, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Tinkham, Relly Mattison; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, May 5, 1827; captain, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted and mustered in August 22, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; father's name Relly; mother's maiden name Chloe Grinnell; previous occupation, heading and stave dealer; resigned July 8, 1863; honorably discharged for physical disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Tent, Samuel, Jr.; residence Barre Center, Orleans county; born at Choire, Cattaraugus county; first lieutenant, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county;

father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Lydia Emery; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of McLane's Ford, Wapping Heights, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Monocacy, Wilderness, South Anna, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Fort Steadman; promoted sergeant from private; bore the colors of his regiment in all battles up to Monocacy; there he was wounded, the ball passing through his neck; taken to the hospital; returned to duty and promoted first lieutenant, January 11, 1865; mustered out and discharged at Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Tucker, Henry Charles; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, April 15, 1844; private, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted July 9, 1862; mustered July 12, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Henry D; mother's maiden name Harriet P. Chamberlain; previous occupation, lawyer; in battles of West Point, Gaines' Mills, seven-days before Richmond, first and second Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam; discharged May 31, 1863, at Elmira, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Tower, John H.; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in Dutchess county, N. Y., August 14, 1842; private, Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted and mustered in September, 1861, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Esther G. Austin; previous occupation, farmer; taken sick and died at Harper's Ferry, April 24, 1862.

Troley, James William; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in England, August 14, 1844; private, Second Mounted Rifles, Company I; enlisted September 18, 1863; mustered September 21, 1863, for three years, at Lockport, N. Y.; father's name William; mother's maiden name Keyish Cole; previous occupation, clerk; in all the battles in which his regiment participated; discharged October 15, 1865, at Buffalo, N. Y. Still living; post-office address registered.

Van Dusen, Henry Virgil; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, July 15, 1842; private, Eleventh United States Infantry; enlisted January, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Henry J.; mother's maiden name Martha C. Prentice; previous occupation, clerk; in battle of Yorktown and Peninsular campaign; wounded by a minie ball at Gaines' Mills, in arm; arm taken off at shoulder; taken prisoner at Savage Station; sent to Richmond for thirty days; paroled and discharged at Philadelphia Hospital, August, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

Van Dusen, Orra Alpheus; residence Barre, Orleans county; private Eleventh United States Infantry; enlisted January, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Christopher; mother's name not given; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Yorktown, of the Peninsula, Antietam, etc.; mustered out and discharged at expiration of term of service. Still living; post-office address registered.

Van Antwerp, Aaron Nellis; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Canajoharie, Montgomery county, March 17, 1835; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company H; enlisted and mustered in August 7, 1862, for three years, at Byron, N. Y.; father's name Wendell; mother's maiden name Charlotte Cornell; previous occupation, laborer; engaged in five battles; wounded by ball in right heel while engaged in storming works in front of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; in hospital eight months; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Vermilyea, Daniel Jason; residence Barre, Orleans county; born March 20, 1847, at Barre, Orleans county; private Twenty-third Battery; enlisted and mustered in September 22, 1864, for one year, at Albion, N. Y.; received $800 town and county bounty; father's name Daniel; mother's maiden name Millicent Travis; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 17, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Vredenburgh, Elijah Anson; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Canada West, February 27, 1841; private Twenty-third Battery; enlisted and mustered in November 26, 1861, for three years, at Pekin, Niagara county; father's name John; mother's maiden name Anna Shaffer; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Kingston; at surrender of Joe Johnston's army; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1863; discharged July 14, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

White, Milton; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Ledyard, Cayuga county, September 17, 1839; gunner; enlisted and mustered in April, 1861, for one year, at Boston, Mass.; Mississippi name of the vessel; father's name David; mother's maiden name Samantha Culver; previous occupation, farmer; was in battle of New Orleans, under Commodore Farragut; discharged at expiration of term of service; re-enlisted in October, 1862, on board the "Saline;" was in the storming of Fort Fisher; he aimed the gun that shot off the flag-staff from the fort during

that action; received special commendation from his commander for gallantry during the action; discharged at Boston, 1865; now on the sea.

Whitney, Ami; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Genesee county, December 27, 1838; sergeant Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 1, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Isaac; mother's maiden name Jane Moore; previous occupation, farmer; was in first Bull Run battle, and several others; wounded in right hand at one of them; mustered out and discharged at Elmira, N. Y., May 31, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

White, Harlow Bryant; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, August, 1836; principal musician One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center; received $75 paid by county; father's name Bryant; mother's maiden name Rachel Bates; previous occupation, farmer; taken sick on the march in campaign of Army of Potomac in summer of 1863; sent to general hospital; discharged at Annapolis, Md., August 1, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wakefield, Benjamin Franklin; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Otsego county, July 19, 1825; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted and mustered in January 5, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $650 town and county bounty; relief granted to family by town, $40; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Polly Knight; previous occupation, farmer; in battle of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg; in all the general engagements; never off duty; discharged September 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Whitney, Charles Murray; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Seneca, Orleans county; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted March 8, 1863; mustered March 10, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Jonas; mother's maiden name Julia Emeline Paley; previous occupation, farmer; detailed acting hospital steward; discharged June 5, 1865, at Munson's Hill, Va.

Wage, Edwin Leander; residence South Barre, Orleans county; born at Providence, Saratoga county, January 27, 1836; captain, Twentieth United States Cavalry Troops, Company C; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name William S.; mother's maiden name Julia Woodward; previous occupation, farmer; promoted from private to sergeant, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Volunteers, September 9, 1862; in battles of McLane's Ford, Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, and Locust Grove, Va.; transferred to Twentieth United States Cavalry Troops, and promoted captain, January 3, 1864; resigned and discharged August 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wall, Charles William; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county, June 9, 1844; commissary-sergeant, One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company D; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Andrew; mother's maiden name Sophia Elizabeth Woolford; previous occupation, clerk; served in the field until expiration of service; mustered out and discharged at Rochester, N. Y., July 1, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wilson, James; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Republic of Mexico, November 11, 1844; private, Eighth Cavalry, Company K; enlisted and mustered in April 2, 1865, for one year, at Rochester, N. Y.; received $550 town and county bounty; father's name William; mother's maiden name Sarah; previous occupation, machinist; never in action; promoted corporal, May 25, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wood, Martin Godfrey; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Corletto, State of Ohio; private, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 31, 1861, for two years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Sally Baker; previous occupation, clerk; in battle of Bull Run, battle of City Point, second Bull Run; mustered out and discharged at Elmira, N. Y., June 6, 1863; re-enlisted and joined Eighth New York Cavalry, and promoted to quartermaster-sergeant in 1864; mustered out and discharged at Alexandria, Va., June 27, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

White, George Washington; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, September 29, 1846; private, Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted December 29, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name Ferrin J.; mother's maiden name Laura Hubbard; previous occupation, laborer; in battles of Petersburg, Dinwiddie Court-House and Appomattox Court-House; mustered out and discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wilson, George Washington; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Milton, Pa., July 17, 1834; private, Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted and mustered in September 20, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $100, paid by county; relief granted to family, $4 per month, for one year; father's name Stephen; mother's maiden name Sarah Dorshioner; previous occupation, mechanic; first enlisted April 25, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers; discharged July 18, 1861, for disability. After entering the Eighth Cavalry he was in all the battles of his regiment; discharged December 18, 1864; died at Albion, May 7, 1865.

Whitney, Charles Auburn; residence Batavia, Genesee county; born in Monroe county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted and mustered in December, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Clark F; mother's maiden name Emeline Bates; previous occupation, farmer; in all the battles with his regiment; wounded in hip; discharged at Rochester, June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Whitney, George Washington; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Brockport, Monroe county, June, 1844; camp bugler, Twenty-second Cavalry; enlisted and mustered in December, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name Clark F.; mother's maiden name Emeline Bates; previous occupation, clerk; wounded and sent to General Hospital; remained during term of service; discharged June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Williams, Hobart; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Carlton, Orleans county, February 15, 1840; captain and brevet major, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; father's name William; mother's maiden name Eliza Weaver; previous occupation, clerk; promoted first lieutenant, 1864; captain June 20, 1864; brevet major June 15, 1865; wounded by ball in right hip at battle of Winchester, September 18, 1864; on sick list till December, 1864, when he joined his regiment, and remained until close of war; discharged June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wright, Charles Milton; residence Albion, Orleans county, born at Oneida county, October 17, 1847; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted November, 1863; mustered December 16, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $300, paid by county; father's name David L.; mother's maiden name Emeline Carser; previous occupation, printer; in battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg; discharged June 14, 1865, for physical disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wage, William Pulaski; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Gaines, Orleans county, March 26, 1846; private, Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 19, 1863; mustered December 21, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $677, town and county bounty; father's name William S.; mother's maiden name Julia Woodward; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Pine Woods, North Anna river, Cold Harbor and Petersburg; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; kept forty-four days; paroled and exchanged; joined his regiment and was again taken prisoner at Hatcher's Run; taken to Libby prison; was exchanged and discharged, June 7, 1865. Still living: post-office address registered.

Warner, Andrew Demond; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county, June 17, 1843; corporal, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 31, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, received $75; father's name Houghton H.; mother's maiden name Mary Frarey; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal March, 1864; was at the battle of Sailor's Creek; seige of Petersburg; discharged June 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

White, Franklin; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Cayuga county, September 12, 1843; private, Eighth Cavalry, Company H; enlisted November 12, 1861; mustered November 20, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Ferrin J.; mother's maiden name Laura Hubbard; previous occupation, farmer; discharged on expiration of term of enlistment, and re-enlisted in the Twenty-third New York Battery; was in battles of Newbern, Kingston, Goldsboro', Morrisville, Washington in North Carolina; discharged at Buffalo, N. Y., July 14, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wolfrom, Clark Morgan; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Churchville, Monroe county, May 8, 1840; private, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 31, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center; received $75; father's name Morgan; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Gaul; previous occupation, farmer; taken sick on the march after retreat of Lee's army from Williamsport, Md.; died in field hospital, at Culpepper, Va., November 18, 1863.

Wolfrom, Daniel De Witt; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Churchville, Monroe county, June 9, 1838; corporal, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Barre Center, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name Morgan; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Gaul; previous occupation, farmer; corporal in Color Guards until July, 1863, when his regiment moved from Williamsport, Md.; was taken sick and sent to hospital; discharged for disability, October 24, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Weaver, George; residence Barre, Orleans county; born in Schoharie county, March 20, 1821; corporal, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; received $75, paid by county; father's name not given; mother's maiden name Mary Griffith; previous occupation, farmer; taken sick soon after muster in; discharged for disability, February 24, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Webster, Bradley Smith; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Henrietta, Monroe county; corporal, Eighth Cavalry, Company E; enlisted November 11, 1861; mustered November 14, 1861, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; father's name Elijah; mother's maiden name Lucy Allen; previous occupation, farmer; was in battles of Antietam, Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and twenty-seven more; wounded in left knee at Union Meadow; wounded again in left knee at Snicker's Gap; ball passed through the knee this time; discharged December 9, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

TOWN OF CARLTON, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Armstrong, James Monroe; residence Carlton, Orleans county; born January, 1841; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted and mustered January 4, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Robert; mother's, Mary V.; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor; mortally wounded by a shell before Petersburg, and died in field hospital, July 21, 1864.

Armstrong, George Winchester; residence Carlton, Orleans county; born December, 1842; sergeant Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted and mustered as a private; enlisted September, 1861; mustered November 11, 1861; enlisted for three years, at Albion; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Susan Flynn; previous occupation, farmer; made corporal February 8, 1862; sergeant, October, 1862; in all the battles of regiment till taken prisoner, November 27, 1863; confined in several rebel prisons, ending with Andersonville; discharged January, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Armstrong, Charles Wesley; residence Carlton, Orleans county; born August, 1836; sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted and mustered corporal, August, 1862; enlisted at Albion for three years; married; father's name John; mother's, Susan Flynn; in nineteen different battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, etc.; wounded at Monocacy; sent to United States general hospital, Annapolis, Md.; discharged January, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Austin, Edgar Franklin; residence Carlton, Orleans county; born November 6, 1847; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted and mustered at Rochester as a private, December, 1863, for three years; received $300 bounty; father's name Harrison; mother's, Asenoth Pease; previous occupation, cooper; served about six months; took part in the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was killed, and buried on the battle-field, June 3, 1864.

Acherson, Edward; residence Carlton, Orleans county; born January 15, 1844; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company C; enlisted and mustered as private at Albion, for three years; enlisted December, 1863; mustered January 22, 1864; paid $300 bounty; father's name Tunis; mother's, Anna Crandall; farmer; in service twenty months; took part in all the battles of the regiment; discharged at Buffalo, N. Y., August 23, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Avery, Francis Alphonzo; residence Carlton, Orleans county; corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted for three years, at Albion, as private; mustered August 22, 1862; enlisted August 11, 1862; bounty paid by town, $26; by county, disbursed by supervisor, $75; married; relief granted family, $130.74; father's name Henry; mother's, Mary Ann Brown; served nearly three years; discharged at Brattleboro', July 7, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Acherson, Henry; residence Carlton; born at Orleans county, November, 1844; private Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 23, 1862, at Albion, as private, for three years mustered August 27, 1862; received county bounty, $75; unmarried; father's name Tunis mother's, Anna Crandall; farmer; served nearly three years; took part in four battles; discharged at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Applin, Uriah Thomas; residence Carlton; born May 3, 1820, in Vermont; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862, for three years at Albion, as a private; mustered September 9, 1862; married; family granted $5 by the town mother's name Rebecca Capron; carpenter; in service nearly one year; died of typhoid fever at Frederick City, Md., July 9, 1863; buried at Frederick City.

Applin, Briggs; residence Carlton; born October 11, 1842, in Michigan; private Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, Company K; enlisted August, 1861, for one year, at Albion, as a private; mustered, August, 1861; unmarried; father's name Uriah; mother's, Sophia Chapin farmer; served nearly fourteen months; took part in the second battle of Bull Run; discharged at Washington, D. C., October 11, 1862.

Aldrich, David C; residence Carlton; born, June 18, 1838, in Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company H; enlisted August 12, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; mustered as private, August 13, 1862; $75 bounty, paid by county, disbursed by Supervisor married; family relieved to the amount of $11.61; father's name Washington; mother's, Lucinda Durkee; farmer; served eighteen months; took part in several battles; discharged from hospital at Alexandria, Va., February, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Aldrich, Barten; residence Carlton; born October, 1842; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted at Medina, August 4, 1862, for three years; mustered August 15, 1862; single; father's name Washington; mother's, Lucinda Durkee; in four battles; wounded and taken prisoner at Monocacy; discharged from St. Mary's hospital, at Rochester, April 28, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Boughton, Silas G.; residence Carlton; born, June 18, 1842, in Rensselaer county; private One Hundred and Eighth Infantry, Company H; enlisted for three years, at Rochester, July 31, 1862, as a private; mustered August 16, 1862; unmarried; father's name Stephen; mother's, Ann Eliza Greenman; at battle of Antietam; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; exchanged December, 1864; discharged May 28, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Barman, Henry B. No record of him.

Bowen, James; residence Carlton; born, January 23, 1851, at Avon, N. Y.; sergeant Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 1, 1861, for three years, at Albion, as sergeant; mustered May 23, 1861; unmarried; father's name Lewis; mother's, Harriet Williams; farmer; in service five months; took part in first Bull Run; died of diptheria, at Alexandria, Va., September 11, 1861; buried at Alexandria.

Brownell, Corydon Curtis; residence Carlton; born at Murray, N. Y., October 26, 1839; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 28, 1863, for three years, at Albion; unmarried; father's name Julius K.; mother's, Sarah Curtis; farmer; in sixteen different battles; still in service.

Billings, George Newton; residence Carlton; born, December, 1845, at Carlton; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted at Albion, for three years, January 1, 1864, as private; mustered January 2, 1864; father's name Joseph Drake; mother's, Melinda Shaw; unmarried; farmer; made corporal, May 1, 1864; sergeant, June 6, 1865; in all the battles around Petersburg in 1864; was at the capture of Petersburg and at Lee's surrender; discharged June 30, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Beam, George Page; residence Carlton; born, October, 1846, at Ogden, N. Y.; private Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted as a private, for three years, at Albion, October 3, 1861; mustered same date; father's name John; mother's, Hannah Bidwell; wheelwright; unmarried; died at Harper's Ferry, September 13, 1862, of typhoid fever; buried at Harper's Ferry.

Blanchard, Wesley; substitute for George Huff; residence Carlton; born, October 3, 1845, at Murray, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry; enlisted August 8, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; mustered August 8, 1863; unmarried; father's name Chandler; mother's, Lucy Linsley; farmer; served nearly one year; took part in nearly all the battles from

the Wilderness to Petersburg, where he was taken sick and sent to hospital; died at David's Hospital, New York Harbor, October 9, 1864, and there buried.

Blanchard, Owen; residence Carlton; born, April, 1843, at Barre; enlisted as private, April, 1861, for three years, at Albion; mustered same date; unmarried; father's name Chandler; mother's, Lucy Linsley; farmer; served two years; took part in the first battle of Bull Run and others; taken prisoner at the seven days' battle before Richmond; sent to Richmond and exchanged in about two months; discharged at Elmira, August, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Blanchard, Owen; residence Carlton; born, April, 1843, at Barre; corporal Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted as private, January, 1864, for three years, at Buffalo; mustered January, 1864; unmarried; father's name Chandler; mother's, Lucy Linsley; farmer; served twenty months; took part in several battles; wounded at Gravelly Bottom; sent to hospital at Washington, D. C.; joined regiment at City Point; discharged at Buffalo, August, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Bragg, John Gay; residence Carlton; born July, 1845, at Carlton; corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted as private, July 19, 1862, for three years, at Carlton; mustered August 22, 1862; unmarried; cooper; father's name Nelson; mother's, Sarah Moore; served two years and seven months; took part in several battles; injured accidentally at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Va., July 27, 1864; remained there until discharged, January 31, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Bragg, George Henry; residence Carlton; born November 3, 1843, at Carlton; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 16, 1862, as a private, for three years, at Medina; mustered August 22, 1862; married; father's name Nelson; mother's, Sarah Moore cooper; served three years; sent to hospital with rheumatism; entered hospital June 20, 1863; discharged from Fairfax Seminary Hospital August 16, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Beardsley, George Washington; residence Carlton; born September 3, 1842; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 27, 1861, for two years, at Albion, as a private; mustered July 10, 1861; unmarried; mother's name Ann Phelps; father's, Selah; farmer; served two years; took part in thirteen battles; discharged at Elmira, May 27, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Brown, Reuben Cash; residence Carlton; born January 15, 1843, in Sandusky county, Ohio; corporal Seventeenth Battery; enlisted as a private, August 26, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered August 26, 1862; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name William; mother's, Hannah A. Fuller; miller; served nearly three years; took part in three battles; discharged at Richmond, Va., June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Brown, Francis Sheldon; residence Carlton; born December 3, 1834, in Orleans county; private Twenty-eighth New York Infantry, Company D; enlisted for one year, five months, at Carlton, December, 1862; mustered December, 1862; unmarried; father's name Luther; mother's, Rachel Jackson; farmer; in service seventeen months; took part in the battle of Winchester, etc.; discharged at Lockport, N. Y., May, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Brown, James; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion; $26 bounty paid by the town of Carlton; $75 by the county.

Bragg, William S.; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted July, 1862, for three years; $26 bounty paid by the town; $75 by the county.

Barry, John C.; Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August, 1862, for three years.

Bunnell, Sherman E.; Fourth Artillery; enlisted February 22, 1864, for three years; paid by the county, $300.

Canright, Jerome; residence Carlton; born February 8, 1842; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, at Medina, N. Y., as corporal, for three years; unmarried; father's name Joel; mother's, Jane Esseltyne; farmer; was at Cold Harbor, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and several other battles; discharged June 21, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Curtiss, William Riley; residence Carlton; born at Carlton, October 30, 1843; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted, December 28, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Charlotte Brums; farmer; at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; wounded at Cold Harbor; in hospital at Washington, Baltimore and Rochester; returned to regiment June 15, 1864; discharged June 11, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Curtiss, Frederick; residence Carlton; born May 8, 1840; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted, December 13, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered December 20, 1863; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Charlotte B; in battles of Wilderness, Petersburgh, etc.; discharged August 26, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Cook, Joseph; residence Carlton; born April, 1843, in England; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; mustered July 10, 1862; unmarried; father's name Thomas; mother's, Sabina Gealer; farmer; in ten battles; discharged May 31, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Conklin, Walter; residence Carlton; born April, 1842, at Barre, N. Y.; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted July 27, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered August, 1863; father's name Matthew; mother's name Anna Stillwell; laborer; in four battles; in hospital much of the time; discharged May, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Conklin, Matthew; residence Carlton; born in Rockland county, April, 1811; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; married; father's name Mendred; mother's, Esther Conklin; basket maker; served six months; sent to hospital; discharged (deserted?) January, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Curtiss, Francis; residence Carlton; born at Bergen, Monroe county, April, 1817; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted December 26, 1863, for three years, at Albion, as a private; mustered December 28, 1863; received $300; married; father's name John; mother's, Betsey Nelson; farmer; served eighteen months and twelve days; took part in fifteen battles; sent to hospital July, 1864; discharged from City Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., July 7, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Curtiss, John Francis; residence Carlton; born July 9, 1848, at Kendall, Orleans county; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted August 14, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered August, 1863; unmarried; father's name Francis; mother's, Mary Ann Bedell; farmer; served seven months; sent to hospital, February, 1864, Fort Richmond, Staten Island, where he died March 18, 1864; remains buried in Kendall, Orleans county, N. Y.

Corbin, Jeremiah Spicer; residence Carlton; born 1832, at Whitehall; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted December 29, 1863 for three years, at Albion; mustered January 1, 1864; received $300 county bounty; married; father's name Joseph; mother's, Emma Spicer; farmer; served six months; sent to hospital by reason of sickness incurred while in service; died in hospital at City Point, July 3, 1864; remains buried at City Point.

Capwell, James Washington; residence at Carlton; born October, 1834, at Clarendon, N. Y.; private Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered September 13, 1862; married; $206.94 relief granted family; father's name Washington; mother's, Sophia Aldridge; farmer; served nearly three years; taken prisoner at the battle of Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864; taken to Richmond, thence to Salisbury; wounded at Salisbury, attempting to escape, November 20, 1864; paroled March 20, 1865; discharged June 28, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y. Post-office address registered.

Clark, Oliver; residence Carlton; born July, 1837, at Carlton; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years, at Carlton, as corporal; mustered August 22, 1862; town relief $26; county $75; unmarried; father's name Nelson; mother's, Harriet Murdock; farmer; served nearly three years; took part in several battles; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; six months a prisoner; paroled March, 1865; discharged at Harrisburg, June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Collins, James Polk; residence Carlton; born at Kendall, February 2, 1844; private One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Company I; enlisted February 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion, as a private; mustered February 28, 1862; unmarried; father's name Moses; mother's, Jane C. Van Waggoner; farmer; served two years; took part in six battles; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; two days a prisoner; discharged at Albany, July 29, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Collins, James Polk; residence Carlton; born February 2, 1844, at Kendall, Orleans county; corporal Ninety-fourth Infantry, Company H; enlisted March 4, 1864, for three years, at Culpepper Court House; mustered same date; received $300, county bounty; unmarried; father's name Moses; mother's, Jane C. Van Waggoner; farmer; served eighteen months; took part in six battles and the capture of Lee; discharged at Albany July 29, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Collins, Moses; residence Carlton; born in Vermont, February, 1812; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 6, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered September 9, 1862; $75 county bounty paid; father's name Moses; mother's, Olive Putnam; farmer; served three years. Still in service.

Cornell, Nathan James; residence Carlton; born at Schenectady, April, 1818; second lieutenant One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company C; enlisted July 24, 1862, for three years at Carlton; mustered August 22, 1862, as private; bounty paid by town $15.50; married; father's name John; mother's name Hannah McGraw; shoemaker; six months in service; resigned November, 1862. Post-office address registered.

Cornell, Nathan James; residence Carlton; born April, 1818, at Schenectady; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 5, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered February 23, 1864; received $300 from the county; married; father's name John; mother's, Hannah McGraw; shoemaker; in service twenty-one months; took part in nine battles; discharged August 21, 1865, at Buffalo. Post-office address registered.

Cochrane, Royal Ezra; residence at Carlton; born November, 1844, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 19, 1862, at Albion, for three years; mustered as corporal, August 22, 1862; received $26 town bounty, and $75 county; unmarried; father's name William; mother's, Jane Blanchard; clerk; served three years; took part in four battles; wounded at Cold Harbor; sent to Hospital; returned to regiment; discharged at Rochester, June 21, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Cochrane, Samuel Robert Quincy; residence at Carlton; born March, 1841, in Orleans county; hospital steward Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted November 21, 1863, for three years, at Lockport; mustered hospital steward, January 29, 1863; $300 bounty, paid by county; unmarried; father's name William; mother's, Mary J. Blanchard; druggist; in service twenty-one months; took part in nine battles; discharged at City Point, Va., August 10, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Crawford, Alexander, residence Carlton; born September, 1843, in Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 5, 1864, for three years, as a private, at Rochester; mustered same date; $300 county bounty; married; $21 relief granted family; father's name Alexander; mother's, Catharine Cameron; farmer; served eighteen months; took part in battle of Petersburg; discharged August 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C. Post-office address registered.

Center, Mahlon; One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years.

Cole, Ransom H.; Second Mounted Rides; enlisted January, 1864, for three years.

Day, Charles; residence Carlton; born at Murray, N. Y., April, 1835; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered as private August 13, 1862; unmarried; father's name Ezekiel; mother's, Sabina Dyke; farmer; served three years: took part in four battles; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3; ten months in hospital; discharged from Rochester City hospital, July 27, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Drake, Christopher Columbus; residence Carlton; born 1825, in Ireland; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted January 4, 1864, for three years, at Albion; mustered same date, as private; $300 bounty paid; married; father's name Charles; mother's, Jane Smith; farmer; served eight months; took part in the battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and several others; wounded July 11, 1864, before Petersburg, by accident; in hospital four weeks; returned to regiment; transferred to Navy, September 3, 1864; still in service.

Dunn, William Edwin; residence Carlton; born May 1, 1848, at Knowlesville, N. Y.; private Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted March 17, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private, June, 1863; father's name Alexander; mother's, Mary Lower; boatman;

served two years and five months; took part in ten battles; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., September 8, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Daley, John; substitute for W. W. Ward; residence Carlton; born in Canada; enlisted October 1, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; paid by the principal, $700; by the town, $300; by the county, $415.

unham, Russell; residence Carlton; born in Orleans county, October, 1842; corporal Eighth vy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 28, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a ate, August 22, 1863; paid $19 town bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, erva Clark; farmer; in service two years and one month; took part in eight battles; killed Bean's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.

y, Walter; residence Carlton; born October 3, 1839, in Madison county, N. Y.; private h New York Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; red as a corporal, September, 1862; unmarried; father's name Stephen; mother's, Sarah olomew; farmer; served nearly fifteen months; took part in over twenty battles; re-en- ed February, 1864.

lson, Joseph; residence Carlton; born in England, December, 1841; private Eighth Cavalry, pany F; enlisted October 5, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; mustered October 9, 1861 as private; married; $20 relief granted family; father's name Wilson; mother's, Rebecca Fore- an; laborer; in thirty battles and skirmishes; discharged December 8, 1864.

ler, Harrison; residence Carlton; born November 1, 1842, in Monroe county, N. Y.; private h Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted for three years, July 19, 1862, at Carlton; mustered st 22, 1862, as a private; bounty paid by town $26; by county $75; married; father's name mas; mother's, Julia Welch; farmer; served nearly three years; took part in eight battles; nded at Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; sent to hospital; returned to regiment; discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Ferdon, Charles; residence Carlton; born August 12, 1838, in Canada; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; mustered same date; unmarried; father's name Samuel; mother's, Margaret Rude; farmer; served nineteen months; took part in five general engagements; wounded at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; sent to City Hall hospital, Washington, D. C.; remained two months; discharged October 1, 1862.

Furness, Withington, substitute for Dwight S. Beckwith; residence Carlton; private Twelfth United States Infantry; enlisted October 3, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; paid $720 by the principal, $300 by the town, $415 by the county.

Follet, George; residence Carlton; born December 31, 1830, in Orleans county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 15, 1862, for three years, at Waterport; mustered as a private, August, 1862; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Louisa Blood; farmer; in service two years; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor, from the effects of which he died, in hospital near Alexandria, July 18, 1864; buried in soldier's cemetery at Alexandria.

Fuller, Edwin Ruthvin; residence Carlton; born July, 1842, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Carlton: mustered —— 1862, as a private; received $26 town bounty; $75 county; father's name Harmon; mother's, Polly Barnum; farmer; unmarried; in service eighteen months; sent to hospital by reason of sickness incurred in service; discharged at Baltimore, Md., January, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Fuller, Philo; residence Carlton; born January 28, 1841, in Orleans county; private Third Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; unmarried; father's name Harmon; mother's, Polly Barnum; farmer; served nearly three years; wounded in a skirmish; discharged at Newark, June, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Fuller, Josephus; residence Carlton; born November, 1844, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Yates; mustered same date as a private; received $75 county bounty; father's name Harmon; mother's, Polly Barnum; took part in several battles; wounded; sent to hospital; returned to regiment; discharged at Rochester, June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Moore, George Edson; residence Carlton; born January 4, 1847, in Genesee county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December 27, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Stephen; mother's, Mary Hall; farmer; served eighteen months; took part in thirteen battles; was at Lee's surrender; discharged in New York city, June 30, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Moore, William Grover; residence Carlton; born April 9th, 1842, in Essex county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 28, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a private, August 22, 1862; $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Stephen; mother's, Mary Hall; farmer; served nearly two years; killed in the battle of Cold Harbor by a shell, June 3, 1864; buried on battle-field at Cold Harbor.

McComber, Charles; born September, 1844, in Orleans county, N. Y.; private Twenty-third New York Infantry, Company E; enlisted April, 1861, for two years, as a private; mustered as a private, April, 1861; unmarried; father's name Van Rensselaer; mother's, Angelia Osborn; farmer; in service nineteen months; took part in several battles; killed by a shell at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; buried on the battle-field.

Morehouse, Eben; residence Carlton; born March 3, 1819, in Connecticut; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years, at Waterport; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Adonijah; mother's, Phebe Bennett; farmer; in service nearly twenty months; died of inflammation on the brain, while in service, January 12, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

Munn, Ethan; residence Carlton; born October 2, 1843, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company F; enlisted August 8, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; mustered as a private, August 16, 1862; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Abel; mother's, Lucinda Spencer; farmer; in service nearly eight months; died of small-pox, at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, April 4, 1863.

Morrison, William Henry; residence Carlton; born January, 1831, in Orleans county; blacksmith Third Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 15, 1861, for three years, at Murray, N. Y.; married; received $80.29 for relief to family; father's name William; mother's, Rebecca Smith; blacksmith; in five battles; wounded by accident; sent to hospital at Newbern, N. C.; discharged August 29, 1864. Post-office address registered.

McOmber, Frederick; Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted 1863, for three years; received $300 county bounty.

Moore, George; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted January, 1864, for three years; received $300 county bounty.

McNeil, T. Jefferson; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty.

Northrop, Lyman William; residence Carlton; born in Monroe county, N. Y.; private Twelfth New York Battery; enlisted August, 1862, for three years; mustered as a private same date; enlisted at Waterport; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; farmer.

Oakley, Jonathan A.; Third Cavalry; enlisted February 22, 1864; for three years; received $300 county bounty.

Phillips, George Washington; residence Carlton; born July 2, 1836, in Rensselaer county, private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mustered August 13, 1862; unmarried; father's name Joseph; mother's, Mary Boughton; farmer; promoted second lieutenant One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, July, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and several others; still in service.

Potter, John Grover; residence Carlton; born November, 1849, at Carlton; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted August 14 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered same date; unmarried; father's name, Russell; mother's, Clarinda Grover; school boy; in battles at Petersburg; taken prisoner at Fort Stedman, March, 1865; confined in Libby prison seven days; paroled; discharged June, 1865.

Poole, Ira; residence Carlton; born April, 1840; fifth sergeant Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered September 13, 1862; married; father's name Lorenzo; mother's, Candice Hinkley; farmer; served nearly two

Hummel, Valentine; residence Carlton; born in Orleans county; corporal Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 15, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered as corporal same date; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Cyrus; mother's, Polly Williams; mechanic; served nineteen months; took part in thirteen battles; discharged at Buffalo, August 10, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Hummel, Charles; residence Carlton; born October, 1846, at Barre; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 1, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a private te; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Cyrus; mother's, Polly Wi served nineteen months; took part in thirteen battles; discharged at Buffalo, August 10, ost-office address registered.

mmel, Franklin; residence Carlton; born at Barre; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 24, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a private same date; received $26 town bounty, $75 county; unmarried; father's name Cyrus; mother's Polly Williams; served nearly three years; took part in several battles; wounded at Cold Harbor and sent to hospital; returned to regiment; discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., January 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Hotelling, Joshua Marsden; residence C n; b June, 1838, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 9, 2, for three years, at Carlton; mustered a private, August 22, 1862; received $15.50 town ounty; married; father's name David; ther's name, Jane Ann Visher; farmer; served t ears, eleven months and nineteen days; k part in the battle of Gettysburg; disch timore, July 9, 1865. Post-office address egistered.

Hobbs, Harley Stowe; residence Carlton; born February, 1844, in Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company K; enlisted for three years, August 9, 1862, at Albion; mustered August 16, 1862, as a private; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Aaron; mother's name Priscilla; farmer; served thirty-four months; took part in several battles; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 28, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Howe, Delos; residence Carlton; born October 8 838, in Monroe county; sergeant-major Independent Sharpshooters, Company 6; enlisted A t 11, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; married; serve enty-one months; took part in siege of Suffolk; wounded in battle of Wilderness; died at Fredericksburg from the effects of wounds, May 23, 1864; remains buried in Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y.

Henry, James A.; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; enlisted July, 1862, for three years; received $26 town bounty, $75 county bounty; $187.05 relief granted to family by town.

Hiscock, Joseph; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted September, 1862, for three years; received $75 county bounty.

Hobbs, Ira; residence Carlton; Twenty-seventh Infantry, Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted August, 1861, for two years; re-enlisted February, 1864, for three years; received $300 bounty.

Jerome, Charles; residence Carlton; born, 1844, at Murray, N. Y.; private Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted September 16, 1861, for three years; mustered November 10, 1861, at Albion; unmarried; father's name Norman; mother's, Alvisa Oaks; farmer; served three years and two months; took part in battle of Antietam; discharged December 5, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Jerome, Hiram; residence Carlton; born June 2, 1839, at Murray; sergeant Eighth Cavalry Company; enlisted September 20, 1861, for three years, at Albion; mustered October 9, 1861, as a private; unmarried; father's name Norman; mother's, A. Oaks; farmer; served three years and two months; took part in nearly all the battles from time of enlistment to time of discharge; taken prisoner at Brandy Station, August 1, 1863; confined at Libby and Belle Isle; exchanged September 20, 1863; discharged December 6, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Jacobs, Eugene Hyatt; residence Carlton; born July 15, 1845, in Herkimer county; private Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December 28, 1863, for three years, at Carlton; mustered as a private same date; $300 bounty from county; unmarried; father's name Hiram; mother's, Polly Cough; farmer; served twenty-one months; took part in four battles; six months in hospital with measles; returned to regiment; still in service.

in several battles with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; at the surrender of Lee; discharged June 26, 1865, near Washington, D. C. Post-office address registered.

Richmond, Cassius M.; residence Carlton; First Mounted Rifles; enlisted August, 1862; received $75 county bounty.

Richmond, B. W.; residence Carlton; First Mounted Rifles; enlisted August, 1862; received $75 county bounty.

Roraback, Edward G.; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty.

Robbins, Milton; One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted July, 1862, for three years; received $75 county bounty.

Robison, Charles Henry; residence Carlton; born January 16, 1837, at Niagara; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted June 4, 1864, for three years, at Albion; mustered February, 1864, as a private; received $300 county bounty; married; father's name Alexander; mother's, Polly Carr; moulder; served nearly twenty-one months; took part in nearly all the battles engaged in by the regiment; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., September 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Smith, Thomas; substitute Joel H. Luttenton; residence Carlton; born in Canada; private One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry; enlisted September 6, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered September 6, 1864, as a private; received $300 town bounty; $415 county bounty; unmarried.

Shipman, Volney Job; residence Carlton; born April 17, 1839, at Carlton; captain Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered first lieutenant the same date; unmarried; father's name Israel; mother's, Lavina Fuller; nurseryman; in service two years and two months; took part in several battles; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 8, 1864; promoted to captain, December, 1862; discharged at Washington, D. C., 1864. Post-office address registered.

Shingler, Warren; residence Carlton; born December 24, 1840, in Orleans county; corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 24, 1862, for three years, at Waterport; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; received $28.68 town bounty; $75 county bounty; family relieved to the amount of $30.68; married; father's name Henry; mother's, Mary Kesler; farmer; in service nearly three years; took part in seven battles; wounded at Cold Harbor; sent to hospital; in hospital three months; returned to the regiment; at the surrender of Lee; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 20, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Sackett, Hiram; residence Carlton; born April, 1843, in Orleans county, N. Y.; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 21, 1861, for two years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; unmarried; father's name Luther; mother's, Sarah Strickland; farmer; served two years; took part in three battles; discharged at Elmira, May 31, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Sackett, Hiram; born April, 1843, in Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 15, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a corporal the same date; received $300 county bounty; served twenty months; took part in eight or more battles; wounded at Dinwiddie Court House; sent to hospital; discharged at Elmira, September 16, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Sargent, John; born January, 1842, in Orleans county; private Fourth Michigan Infantry, Company C; enlisted May 15, 1861, for three years, at Sturgis, N. Y.; mustered as a private, June 21, 1861; unmarried; father's name Parker; mother's, Sarah Hobbs; farmer; served three years and five months; took part in several battles; taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; nearly fourteen months a prisoner; escaped August 21, 1864; discharged October 21, 1864, at Detroit, Mich. Post-office address registered.

Smith, William Monroe; born September 19, 1843, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 4, 1862, for three years, at Carlton; mustered as a private, August 22, 1862; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Richard W.; mother's, Betsey Edwards; miller; served seven months; lost an eye from cold taken while in the service; discharged at Baltimore, Md., March 23, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Macomber, Otis; residence Carlton; born December, 1844, at Carlton; private Seventy-sixth Infantry, Company B; drafted August 5, 1863; mustered at Rochester, September 10, for three years; married; $446.62 relief granted to family; father's name Van Rensselaer; mother's, Ann Osborn; farmer; in battle of Wilderness; was taken prisoner; sent to Andersonville, where he remained nearly a year; discharged January 27, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Morrow, William; residence Carlton; born August, 1847, in Canada; private Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted October 24, 1864, for one year, at Albion; unmarried; father's name [illegible]m; mother's, Letitia Consord; farmer; discharged June 29, 1865. Post-office address registered.

McCabe, Thomas; residence Carlton; born at Rochester, July 24, 1844; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted July 24, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered August [illegible] unmarried; father's name Michael; mother's Mary Ann; laborer; in a number of battles; [illegible]nded at Petersburg; discharged August 26, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Miller, Charles Wesley; residence Carlton; born in Albany county, July, 1838; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company I; enlisted January 4, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered same date; unmarried; father's name Morris; mother's, Martha Sherman; farmer; in [illegible]ttles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, etc.; discharged August 10, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Morrow, John; residence Carlton; born in Canada, May, 1845; corporal Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted July 18, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered July 24, 1863, as a private; unmarried; father's name William; mother's, Letitia Boyce; farmer; in several battles; died of typhoid fever at United States Hospital, Philadelphia, July 21, 1864; buried at Glenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Marst, Charles; residence Carlton; born in Erie county, October, 1839; corporal Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company H; enlisted August 5, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered same date, as a private; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Mary Jones; farmer; in nearly all the battles from Wilderness to Reams' Station, where he was taken prisoner, August 25, 1864; confined at Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury seventeen months; discharged July 29, 1865. Post-office address registered.

McCarthy, John Edward; residence Carlton; born in Canada, January, 1844; private Company 6, Independent Sharpshooters; enlisted August 14, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered September 18, 1862; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Mary Hays; farmer; in seven battles; confined and starved at Andersonville and Florence seven months; exchanged and returned to regiment. Post-office address registered.

McKenchy, John; residence Carlton; born November, 1829, in Scotland; corporal Third New York Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 19, 1861, for three years, at Medina; mustered as a private September 19, 1861; unmarried; father's name Thomas; mother's, Jane Morrison; farmer; in service fourteen months; died in hospital near Newbern, N. C., September 27, 1862, of bilious fever; buried at Newbern, N. C.

McGuire, William; residence Carlton; born March, 1843, in Scotland; private Third New York Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 19, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Sarah McKendry; farmer; served three years; took part in all the engagements of the regiment; discharged August 19, 1864, at Point of Rocks, Va.; re-enlisted March 13, 1865. Post-office address registered.

McGuire, William; substitute; born in Scotland, March, 1843; private Third New York Cavalry, Company F; enlisted March 13, 1865, for one year, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; $300 town bounty; $415 county bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Sarah McKendry; farmer; served two months; discharged May 16, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y. Post-office address registered.

Moore, Stephen; residence Carlton; born April 13, 1819, in Wayne county, N. Y.; private Seventeenth Independent Battery; enlisted August 25, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered August 26, 1862, as a private; $75 county bounty; married; family relieved to the amount of $477.19; father's name Ebenezer; mother's, Mary N. Bennett; farmer; in service nearly three years; took part in several battles; was at the surrender of Lee; discharged at Rochester, June 16, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Moore, George Edson; residence Carlton; born January 4, 1847, in Genesee county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December 27, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Stephen; mother's, Mary Hall; farmer; served eighteen months; took part in thirteen battles; was at Lee's surrender; discharged in New York city, June 30, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Moore, William Grover; residence Carlton; born April 9th, 1842, in Essex county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 28, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a private, August 22, 1862; $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Stephen; mother's, Mary Hall; farmer; served nearly two years; killed in the battle of Cold Harbor by a shell, June 3, 1864; buried on battle-field at Cold Harbor.

McComber, Charles; born September, 1844, in Orleans county, N. Y.; private Twenty-third New York Infantry, Company E; enlisted April, 1861, for two years, as a private; mustered as a private, April, 1861; unmarried; father's name Van Rensselaer; mother's, Angelia Osborn; farmer; in service nineteen months; took part in several battles; killed by a shell at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; buried on the battle-field.

Morehouse, Eben; residence Carlton; born March 3, 1819, in Connecticut; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years, at Waterport; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Adonijah; mother's, Phebe Bennett; farmer; in service nearly twenty months; died of inflammation on the brain, while in service, January 12, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.

Munn, Ethan; residence Carlton; born October 2, 1843, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company F; enlisted August 8, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; mustered as a private, August 16, 1862; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Abel; mother's, Lucinda Spencer; farmer; in service nearly eight months; died of small-pox, at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, April 4, 1863.

Morrison, William Henry; residence Carlton; born January, 1831, in Orleans county; blacksmith Third Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 15, 1861, for three years, at Murray, N. Y.; married; received $80.29 for relief to family; father's name William; mother's, Rebecca Smith; blacksmith; in five battles; wounded by accident; sent to hospital at Newbern, N. C.; discharged August 29, 1864. Post-office address registered.

McOmber, Frederick; Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted 1863, for three years; received $300 county bounty.

Moore, George; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted January, 1864, for three years; received $300 county bounty.

McNeil, T. Jefferson; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty.

Northrop, Lyman William; residence Carlton; born in Monroe county, N. Y.; private Twelfth New York Battery; enlisted August, 1862, for three years; mustered as a private same date; enlisted at Waterport; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; farmer.

Oakley, Jonathan A.; Third Cavalry; enlisted February 22, 1864; for three years; received $300 county bounty.

Phillips, George Washington; residence Carlton; born July 2, 1836, in Rensselaer county, private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mustered August 13, 1862; unmarried; father's name Joseph; mother's, Mary Boughton; farmer; promoted second lieutenant One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, July, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and several others; still in service.

Potter, John Grover; residence Carlton; born November, 1849, at Carlton; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted August 14 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered same date; unmarried; father's name, Russell; mother's, Clarinda Grover; school boy; in battles at Petersburg; taken prisoner at Fort Stedman, March, 1865; confined in Libby prison seven days; paroled; discharged June, 1865.

Poole, Ira; residence Carlton; born April, 1840; fifth sergeant Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered September 13, 1862; married; father's name Lorenzo; mother's, Candice Hinkley; farmer; served nearly two

years; took part in several battles; killed by a rebel sharpshooter before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; buried near Petersburg.

Poole, Daniel; residence Carlton; born May 8, 1846, in Orleans county, N. Y.; private Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered September 13, 1862; unmarried; father's name Lorenzo; mother's, Candice Howard; farmer; in service nearly three years; took part in nineteen battles; taken prisoner on the Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; remained a prisoner eight months; paroled from Salisbury prison, March, 1865; discharged July 10, 1865, at Rochester, N. Y. Post-office address registered.

Pierce, Reuben Whitman; residence Carlton; born July 13, 1830; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mustered October, 1862, as a corporal; received $75 county bounty; father's name Reuben; mother's, Irene Ward; carpenter; in service one year; died with typhoid fever at Harper's Ferry, Va.; buried at Harper's Ferry, August 10, 1863.

Plummer, Reuben; residence Carlton; born September, 1835, at Dondondery, N. H.; One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 12, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mustered as a corporal August 13, 1862; $75 county bounty; father's name Abel; mother's, Sophia Sargent; farmer; served nearly three years; took part in several battles; wounded at Monocacy Junction; retured to regiment; discharged near Washington, D. C., June 26, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Pendergrass, William; residence Carlton; Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August, 1863, for three years; received $75 county bounty.

Palmer, James; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted for three years, September, 1862; received $75 county bounty.

Parkinson, Alfred H.; Fourth Artillery; enlisted for three years, January, 1864; received $300 county bounty; died at Andersonville prison.

Prescott, Arthur H.; Eighth Heavy Artillery, enlisted 1863, for three years; received $300 county bounty.

Ryan, James Patrick; residence Carlton; born March 19, 1831, in Ireland; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company D; enlisted October 6, 1864, at Albion; mustered as a private the same date; married; father's name John; mother's, Catharine Burns; farmer; in several battles; discharged at Hart's Island, July 10, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Rollins, Ira Leonard; residence Carlton; born November, 1826; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 19, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; married; father's name Joseph; mother's, Mary Russell; carpenter; served nine months and five days; in battle of Petersburg; was wounded; sent to Harwood Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1864; transferred to Mower Hospital, Penn., July 20; never mustered for pay; no descriptive list or duplicate ever found. Post-office address registered.

Reed, Ambrosell; residence Carlton; born September, 1840, in Otsego county; private Seventy-sixth Infantry, Company B; enlisted August 8, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private, September, 1863; unmarried; father's name Reuben; mother's, Lucy Andrews; farmer; served twenty months; in battle of the Wilderness; was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville for nearly a year; paroled at Lake City, Fla., April 28, 1865; discharged at Annapolis, Md. Post-office address registered.

Root, George Washington; residence Carlton; born December, 1843, in Orleans county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 11, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private the same date; received $300 county bounty; married; father's name Reuben; mother's, Elizabeth Hastings; farmer; in service seventeen months; took part in the battle of Hatcher's Run; sent to hospital by reason of sickness incurred in service; returned to regiment; discharged at Finley's Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 9th, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Root, William Moses; residence Carlton; born August 30, 1832, in Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 12, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mustered August 13, 1862, as a private; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Aaron; mother's, Abigail Hallock; farmer; served nearly three years; took part

in several battles with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; at the surrender of Lee; discharged June 26, 1865, near Washington, D. C. Post-office address registered.

Richmond, Cassius M.; residence Carlton; First Mounted Rifles; enlisted August, 1862; received $75 county bounty.

Richmond, B. W.; residence Carlton; First Mounted Rifles; enlisted August, 1862; received $75 county bounty.

Roraback, Edward G.; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty.

Robbins, Milton; One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted July, 1862, for three years; received $75 county bounty.

Robison, Charles Henry; residence Carlton; born January 16, 1837, at Niagara; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted June 4, 1864, for three years, at Albion; mustered February, 1864, as a private; received $300 county bounty; married; father's name Alexander; mother's, Polly Carr; moulder; served nearly twenty-one months; took part in nearly all the battles engaged in by the regiment; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., September 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Smith, Thomas; substitute Joel H. Luttenton; residence Carlton; born in Canada; private One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry; enlisted September 6, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered September 6, 1864, as a private; received $300 town bounty; $415 county bounty; unmarried.

Shipman, Volney Job; residence Carlton; born April 17, 1839, at Carlton; captain Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered first lieutenant the same date; unmarried; father's name Israel; mother's, Lavina Fuller; nurseryman; in service two years and two months; took part in several battles; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 8, 1864; promoted to captain, December, 1862; discharged at Washington, D. C., 1864. Post-office address registered.

Shingler, Warren; residence Carlton; born December 24, 1840, in Orleans county; corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 24, 1862, for three years, at Waterport; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; received $28.68 town bounty; $75 county bounty; family relieved to the amount of $39.68; married; father's name Henry; mother's, Mary Kesler; farmer; in service nearly three years; took part in seven battles; wounded at Cold Harbor; sent to hospital; in hospital three months; returned to the regiment; at the surrender of Lee; discharged at Rochester, N. Y., June 20, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Sackett, Hiram; residence Carlton; born April, 1843, in Orleans county, N. Y.; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted May 21, 1861, for two years, at Rochester; mustered as a private same date; unmarried; father's name Luther; mother's, Sarah Strickland; farmer; served two years; took part in three battles; discharged at Elmira, May 31, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Sackett, Hiram; born April, 1843, in Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 15, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a corporal the same date; received $300 county bounty; served twenty months; took part in eight or more battles; wounded at Dinwiddie Court House; sent to hospital; discharged at Elmira, September 16, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Sargent, John; born January, 1842, in Orleans county; private Fourth Michigan Infantry, Company C; enlisted May 15, 1861, for three years, at Sturgis, N. Y.; mustered as a private, June 21, 1861; unmarried; father's name Parker; mother's, Sarah Hobbs; farmer; served three years and five months; took part in several battles; taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; nearly fourteen months a prisoner; escaped August 21, 1864; discharged October 21, 1864, at Detroit, Mich. Post-office address registered.

Smith, William Monroe; born September 19, 1843, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 4, 1862, for three years, at Carlton; mustered as a private, August 22, 1862; received $26 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Richard W.; mother's, Betsey Edwards; miller; served seven months; lost an eye from cold taken while in the service; discharged at Baltimore, Md., March 23, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Stevens, William Eugene; born June 1847, in Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Waterport; mustered same date as a private; received $75 county bounty; father's name John; mother's, Harriet Elwood; in service one year; took part in several battles; taken prisoner on the Weldon railroad, August 25, 1864; died in Salisbury prison, January 7, 1865.

Shingler, Samuel; born March, 1845, in New York; private Twelfth New York Battery; enlisted gust 31, 1862, for three years, at Carlton; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's ne Henry; mother's, Mary Kesler; farmer; in several battles; discharged at Albion, June 17, 5. Post-office address registered.

Salisbury, Alonzo F.; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Fifty-First Infantry; enlisted September, 1862, for three years; received $75 county bounty.

Senter, Elmer; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted January 29, 1864, for three years; received $300 county bounty.

Thomas, Frederick; residence Carlton; born February, 1842, at Carlton; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted Septem r 1, 1862, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; mustered September 9, 1862, as a private; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Mary Thomas; farmer; in service two years and nine months; discharged July 5, 1865, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Post-office address registered.

Terrill, Jerome B.; residence Carlton; born 27, 1842, in Erie county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted J 3, for three years, at Rochester; mustered August 26, 1863; unmarried; father's name H... ther's, Minerva Allen; farmer; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, etc.; taken pris t Hatcher's Run; sent to Libby prison; kept in prison three months and a half; discharg une, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Terrill, Arctus; residence Carlton; born July, 1838, at Carlton; corporal Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company H; enlisted August 7, 1862, at Rochester, N. Y.; mustered as a private the same date; unmarried; father's name Noah; mother's, Hannah Jenks; farmer; in all the battles the regiment was in and at the surrender of Lee; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Tomblin, Henry Fitch; residence Carlton; born March, 1835; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a private, September 9, 1862; received $75 county bounty; married; father's name Ira; mother's, Caroline Chamberlain; merchant; served two years and nine months; took part in three battles; discharged near Washington, D. C., June 29, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Thorne, Samuel Springett; residence at Carlton; born April 17, 1843, at Utica, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 12, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mustered November 14, 1862, as a private; received $75 county bounty; received $39.87 relief for family; married; father's name James; mother's, Mary Sarfeit; farmer; served two years and seven months; took part in several battles; discharged from Slow Barracks Hospital, Alexandria, Va., March 7, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Thurston, Julius; residence Carlton; Independent Sharpshooters, Company 6; enlisted August, 1862, for three years; received $75 county bounty.

Tripp, Charles A; Fourth Artillery; enlisted February 24, 1862, for three years.

Van Dresser, Henry Lorenzo; residence Carlton; born January, 1838, in Montgomery county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company H; enlisted January 27, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered the same date; unmarried; father's name Henry; mother's, Hannah B; farmer; served two years under first enlistment; taken prisoner at first Bull Run; confined in Libby Prison five months and twelve days; re-enlisted and served four months and twenty days; killed before Petersburg, June 19, 1864; buried in Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.

Van Camp, John Murray; residence Carlton; born May 11, 1843, at Hanover, N. Y.; corporal Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted October 18, 1863, for three years, at Albion; unmarried; father's name Joseph; mother's, Hascy Morrison; farmer; in service eight months at Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, where he was wounded June 17; died at Mount Pleasant Hospital, July 5, 1864.

West, Benjamin Franklin; residence Carlton; born January 12, 1832, in Madison county, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 3, 1862, for

three years, at Albion; mustered September 9, 1862, as private; $75 county bounty; married; family relieved to the amount of $133.41; father's name Lauren; mother's, Pamelia Terry; carpenter; promoted corporal, December 6, 1863; sergeant, April, 1865; discharged September, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Willett, Frank E; residence Carlton; born October, 1846, in Michigan; private Eighth Cavalry, Company A; enlisted September 21, 1861, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a private October 18, 1861; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Jane Kuykendall; farmer; re-enlisted December 1, 1863, for three years, at Culpepper; was in ten different battles; wounded and taken prisoner June 29, 1864; confined at Andersonville for ten months. Post-office address registered.

Wilson, George Henry; residence Carlton; born August 31, 1838, at Albion, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years; mustered as a private October 23, 1862; unmarried; father's name Henry; mother's, Catharine; farmer; served nearly three years; took part in three battles; wounded at Spottsylvania; discharged at Philadelphia, July 3, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Wilson, Horatio Seavey, substitute for William Garbutt; residence Carlton; born January 13, 1847, at Albion, N. Y.; private Fourteenth United States Infantry, Company C; enlisted August 24, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered same date, as a private; $1,250 paid by principal; unmarried; father's name Henry; mother's, Catharine A. Shear; farmer; still in service.

Winter, Jeremiah; residence Carlton; born November, 1837, in England; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a private September 9, 1862; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Jeremiah; mother's, Matilda Dingle; farmer; served two years and seven months; injured by accident while on a march; sent to hospital; discharged from Point Lookout, Md., April 9, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Winter, James; born November, 1841, in England; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years, at Carlton; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Jeremiah; mother's, Matilda Dingle; farmer; served nearly three years; took part in several battles; discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Winter, George; born January 6, 1835, in England; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 4, 1862, for three years, at Carlton; mustered the same date as a private; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Jeremiah; mother's, Matilda Dingle; farmer; served nearly three years; in all, or nearly all, the battles engaged in by the regiment; discharged at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., June 6, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Wilson, Valentine Alexander; born March, 1830, in Niagara county; sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mustered October 2, 1862, as a private; married; father's name Alexander; mother's, Catharine Efner; farmer; in service two years, ten and one-half months; took part in ten battles; promoted to corporal January, 1864; promoted to sergeant May 1, 1865; discharged at Rochester July 1, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Welch, Alfred A.; born March, 1840, in Pittsford, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December 7, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered as a private December 8, 1863; received $300 county bounty; married; family relieved to the amount of $22; father's name George M.; mother's, Jane Pohamus; farmer; in service eighteen months; took part in several battles; injured by a shell; sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., where he remained until discharged, June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Woodruff, Charles Elias; born February 17, 1849, in Cattaraugus county; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted September 10, 1863, for three years, at Carlton; mustered December 23, 1863, as a private; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Elias; mother's, Mehitable Chase; farmer; served two years and three months; took part in four battles; injured while building breastworks before Petersburg; discharged at Washington from the Veteran Reserve Corps, August 8, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Wilson, John Cornell; born December, 1832; commissary-sergeant Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted October 18, 1863, for three years, at Buffalo; mustered as a private January 25, 1864; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Henry; mother's, Catharine Shear;

butcher; in fifteen battles; discharged at City Point August 10, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Wells, Leonard; born September 8, 1841, in Orleans county; sergeant One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company C; enlisted August 6, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; unmarried; received $21.62 for relief for family; father's name Thomas; mother's, Cornelia Dresser; farmer; in several battles; wounded at Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; prisoner six months; discharged at Rochester July 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Wells, Martin; residence Carlton; Twelfth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years; received $75 county bounty.

Wood, John C; residence Carlton; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted July, 1862, for three years; received $26 town bounty, $75 county bounty.

Webster, George; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted for three years July, 1862; received $26 town bounty, $75 county bounty.

TOWN OF CLARENDON, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Avery, Charles; residence Clarendon; private Thirteenth Regiment, Company G; enlisted and mustered August 28, 1862, for two years, at Rochester; father's name John; previous occupation, farmer.

Allen, Hiram; residence Clarendon, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 25, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; names of parents not known; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, and died at Alexandria from the effects of his wounds, June, 1864.

Alexander, Edward; private Fiftieth Engineer Corps; enlisted and mustered March 18, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county; names of parents not known.

Allo, Asa S.; enlisted August 13, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Baldwin, Abraham B.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name George; mother's maiden name Mary E. Salisbury; died December 10, 1864. Buried at Clarendon, Orleans county.

Bateman, Merritt M.; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family by town, $1 per week; names of parents not known; mustered out July 2, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Barre, Thomas; private Fourth Artillery, Company C; enlisted December 24, 1863, for three years, at Albion; names of parents not known; still in service.

Bailey, John P.; residence Clarendon, Orleans county; private Ninety-fourth Infantry; enlisted November, 1861, for three years, at Holley; father's name Davis; previous occupation, farmer.

Burke, Joseph; residence Clarendon, Orleans county; First Artillery; enlisted 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county. Parents' names not known.

Bills, Schuyler B.; Fiftieth Engineer Corps; enlisted March 26, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Bell, George; enlisted September 24, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Brannary, James; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Brown, John; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Cornell, Philip; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted August 17, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family by town, $1.50 per week; mustered out July 2, 1865; still living. Post-office address registered.

Cook, James M.; residence Churchville; lieutenant Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 17, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, as corporal, for three years, at Clarendon; previous occupation, clergyman; promoted sergeant March, 1864; taken prisoner at the battle of Cold Harbor; exchanged in five days; promoted second lieutenant March, 1865; mustered out July 2, 1865; still living. Post-office address registered.

Church, George D.; residence Clarendon; captain Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name John; mother's maiden name Louisa Sawyer; previous occupation, farmer; wounded at battle of Reams' Station in the thigh. Discharged November, 1864.

Cook, Orson T.: residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Miles; mother's maiden name Olive Storms; previous occupation, farmer. Discharged July 2, 1864.

Cook, William; residence Clarendon, Orleans county; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Lemuel; mother's maiden name Susan Hall; previous occupation, farmer; died in hospital at Harper's Ferry, Va., with fever, August, 1863. Buried at Clarendon, Orleans county.

Curtiss, Levi D.; residence Clarendon; Eighth Artillery, Company K; corporal; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Harry; mother's maiden name Alberts, previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal, March, 1865; mustered out July 2, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cook, Charles; residence Clarendon; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company, K; enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Merritt; mother's maiden name Jane Darrow; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal 1865; mustered out June 2, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cromer, George; residence Clarendon; wagon-master One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family by town, $1 per week; mustered out June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Cornell, Charles D.; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 14, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family by town, $1 per week; mustered out July 2, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Copeland, John A.; residence Clarendon; private Twenty-Seventh Regiment, Company G; enlisted May, 1864, for two years, at Lima; father's name George; mother's maiden name Laura Sturgis; previous occupation, merchant; served his time out.

Cady, Hiram; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Company C; enlisted November 25, 1861, for three years at Holley; father's name Isaac; mother's maiden name Betsey Pierce; previous occupation, farmer; died in the service.

Childs, David; private Second Artillery; enlisted March 28, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county; names of parents not known.

Doyle, Matthew; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Dumas, Joseph; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Darrow, Lewis E.; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-First Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Michael E.; mother's maiden name Sarah Street; previous occupation, farmer; mustered out June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dutton, Eugene E.; residence Clarendon; private Fourth Artillery; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Justin H.; mother's maiden name Catherine A. Peck-

ham; previous occupation, physician; mustered out June, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dutton, Frederick; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 1, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Justin; mother's maiden name Catherine A. Peckham; previous occupation, physician; mustered out July 2, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dolan, Patrick; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; names of parents not known; transferred to the Veteran Corps April, 1864.

Denning, Mark; residence Clarendon; private Fourth Artillery, Company C; enlisted September 22, 1863, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family by town $1 per week; parents' names not known; still in the service.

Elsom, Thomas; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted 1862, for three years, at Rochester; died in the service.

Ennis, James; residence Clarendon; private Ninth Cavalry, Company H; enlisted December 3, 1863, for three years; re-enlisted as private in the Eighth Artillery, Company K, November 9, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 county bounty; relief granted to family $1 per week; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name not given; previous occupation, mason, wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; died at Washington, June 10, 1864.

Etherington, Albert; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery; enlisted December, 1863; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Ely, William; private Ninety-Fourth Regiment; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; father's name George; residence Clarendon.

Fincher, Samuel J.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 25, 1862; mustered August 22, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name William B.; mother's maiden name Electa Wadsworth; previous occupation, blacksmith; mustered out June 2, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Finch, Ira J.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Harlow W.; mother's maiden name Davis; previous occupation, farmer; died in New York city, July 26, 1864.

Foster, Martin; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Leonard S.; mother's maiden name Mahala Luther; previous occupation, farmer; deserted November, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Forbush, Miles; residence Clarendon; private Twenty-fourth Cavalry; enlisted November, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; father's name David; previous occupation, farmer; discharged on account of wounds received in the service, 1865.

Furey, Franklin; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company I; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; died in the service from the effects of wounds.

Farnsworth, William; residence Clarendon; private Eighty-ninth Regiment; enlisted 1864, for three years, at Rochester.

Ford, Spencer; residence Clarendon; Fiftieth Engineer Corps; enlisted April 26, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Farr, James; enlisted September 27, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Farthing, Thomas; enlisted October 5, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Glidden, Edward; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 25, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Smith; mother's maiden name Cordelia Wheeler; previous occupation, farmer; mustered out June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Gelisbie, Leander; residence Clarendon; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; died at Alexandria, Va., June 5, 1864; buried near there.

Gardner, George E.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Joseph; discharged June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Giles, Orlander; residence Clarendon; private Fifth Engineer Corps; enlisted 1863, for three years, at Rochester; names of parents not known.

Gurney, Aaron; enlisted October 5, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Holmes, Homer C.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 1, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name John; mother's maiden name Sally H. Pohlman; previous occupation, preacher; mustered out July 2, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Holmes, William S.; residence Clarendon; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 25, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name John; mother's maiden name Sally H. Pohlman; previous occupation, preacher; taken prisoner at the battle of Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; sent to Salisbury, S. C., where he died of starvation.

Himes, Benjamin; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 25, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; mother's maiden name Octa Woolworth; mustered out July 2, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Hollock, W. P.; residence Clarendon; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name James H.; mother's maiden name Phebe Pettengill; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June, 1865, Post-office address registered.

Hunt, Henry J.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; died at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., with camp fever, November 20, 1862.

Howard, Oscar; residence Baltimore, Md.; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted March 16, 1863, for three years, at Baltimore, Md.; father's name Simeon; mother's maiden name Mary Bassett; discharged April, 1863, on account of insanity.

Hayes, Patrick; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; died June 5, 1864.

Heits, Michael; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 25, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family by town, $1 per week; names of parents not known; mustered out July 2, 1865.

Hood, Clinton; residence Clarendon; private Thirteenth Regiment, Company F; enlisted May 27, 1861, for two years, at Rochester; father's name Harley; mother's maiden name Betsey Milliken; previous occupation, farmer; deserted August, 1861.

Hickey, Luther; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifth, Company C; enlisted November, 1861, for three years, at Holley; father's name Lyman; mother's maiden name, Betsey Lee; previous occupation, mechanic; died in the service.

Hoag, Hamilton; private Twenty-first cavalry; enlisted September 16, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; father's name George; mother's maiden name, Jane Wright; previous occupation, farmer and printer; still in the service.

Herrin, Martin; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifth, Company C; enlisted November, 1861, for three years, at Holley. Names of parents not known.

Hammer, Nathaniel; residence Clarendon; One Hundred and Fifth, Company C; enlisted November, 1861, for three years, at Holley; names of parents not known.

Hastings, William H.; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted March 9, 1863, for three years, at Albion; names of parents not known.

Hart, John; private First Artillery; enlisted March, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; names of parents not known.

Harper, J. L.; enlisted August 15, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Clap, Joe; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Joiner, William; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifth, Company C; enlisted **November, 1861, for three years, at Holley.**

Jenkins, Irving; residence Clarendon; drummer Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted September, **1863, for three years, at Rochester; father's** name Lorenzo; mother's maiden name Betsey Bixby; **previous occupation, shoemaker; died at** North Anna River, Va., May 27, 1864.

Johnson, Henry; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 **bounty, paid by county.**

Jones, James; enlisted September 20, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, **paid by county.**

Kerby, John H.; residence Clarendon; sergeant Fourth Artillery, Company C; enlisted **August 4, 1862, for three years, at Rochester;** father's name Henry; mother's maiden name **Caroline Audry; previous occupation, farmer;** taken prisoner at the battle of Reams' Station; **sent to Salisbury, N. C., where he remained** until the close of the war; discharged June, 1865.

Lawlor, Peter; residence Clarendon; private Third Cavalry, Company M; enlisted August, **1862, for three years, at Rochester; mother's** name Ellen; previous occupation, farmer.

Larkins, John; residence Clarendon; private Ninetieth, Company C; enlisted November 20, **1861, for three years, at Holley; father's** name John.

Lowering, William H.; enlisted September 22, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received **$300 bounty, paid by county.**

McFarlane, John; residence Clarendon; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July **31, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three** years, at Clarendon; died near Petersburg, October **15, 1864, from the effects of a swelling on his leg.**

McFarlane, Matthew; residence Clarendon; **sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted** July 31, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; mustered out, July 2, 1865. **Post-office address regis**tered.

Mepstead, William, Jr.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name William; previous occupation, farmer; mustered out July 2, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Matsom, Chauncey; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Asahel; mother's maiden name Meriette Cook; previous occupation, farmer; discharged August, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Merril, Edward; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company G; enlisted August 26, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Ira T.; mother's maiden name Harriet Spafford; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Minnie, Charles; residence Clarendon; Ninety-fourth, Company C; enlisted November 25, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Alexander; mother's maiden name Mary Grives; previous occupation, laborer; discharged November 25, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mulligan, William; residence Clarendon; corporal Ninety-fourth, Company C; enlisted December 10, 1861, for three years, at Holley; relief granted to family by town, $1 per week; died at Hatcher's Run, Va., February 6, 1864.

McAllister, Owen; residence Clarendon; Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted September, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Patrick; mother's maiden name Mary Trainor.

Beach, Orrin D.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1842; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for two years, at Albion; father's name Harlo; mother's maiden name Emma Babbitt; discharged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted September 23, 1864, as private in the Third New York Cavalry, Company F, for one year, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1865.

Barber, William; residence Gaines; born at Orleans county, 1840; corporal Third New York Cavalry, Company G; enlisted July, 1861; mustered August, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Oliver M.; mother's maiden name Elmira Smith; previous occupation, farmer; discharged August, 1865.

Brackett, Merritt; residence Eagle Harbor; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, June 18, 1861. Still living; post-office address registered.

Burrill, Joseph: private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted November, 1861, for two years, at Albion.

Ball, John; Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; sergeant; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, as private, for two years, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1863.

Burbanks, ——; private Eleventh United States Infantry; enlisted December, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Carlos; mother's maiden name Susan Davis; previous occupation, farmer; discharged October 25, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

Brown, Albert; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born October 31, 1841; captain One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $75 paid by county; father's name Johnson; mother's maiden name Lavina Whitmarsh; previous occupation, farmer; died at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1864; buried at Albion.

Burnett, George Andrew; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, August 2, 1842; First New York; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Andrew S.; mother's maiden name Mahala Batchelor; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner August 19, 1864; died January 4, 1865, at Salisbury prison.

Burnett, Martin Henry; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans, October 2, 1844; Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Andrew S.; mother's maiden name Mahala Batchelor; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner August 25, 1864; died December 4, 1864, at Salisbury prison.

Babbitt, Henry J.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1843; musician One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1861; mustered September 9, 1861, for three years, at Albion; received $75 bounty, paid by county; father's name Jefferson T.; mother's maiden name Betsey Murdock; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner September 2, 1864; paroled February, 1865; discharged July, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Bradley, John W.; Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Ball, Gairahan; Seventeenth New York Battery; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Barber, Austin; Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Company G; enlisted July, 1863, for three years, at Albion.

Broomfield, Edwin; private One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 county bounty.

Bentley, Levi; Fourth Artillery; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Bassinett, Charles; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Beach, Orrin H.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1842; private Third New York Cavalry, Company F; enlisted September 23, 1864, for three years, at Albion; received $300 town and county bounty; father's name Harlo; mother's maiden name, Emma Babbitt; previous occupation, farmer.

maiden name Snyder; died at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., with camp fever, August 11, 1863. Buried at Clarendon, Orleans county.

Reynolds, Charles E.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company I; enlisted August 23, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon.

Root, Daniel; residence Clarendon; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Joseph.

Riley, Peter; residence Clarendon; private Eighty-ninth Regiment; enlisted in 1863, for three years, at Clarendon; names of parents not known.

Ross, Alcolin; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Ross, William; enlisted September 27, 1864, for three years at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Ryan, Henry; enlisted September 20, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Salisbury, Hammond; residence Clarendon; captain United States Colored Troops; enlisted August 26, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name George; mother's maiden name Amanda Annis; transferred from the One Hundred and Fifty-first to Colored Regiment, in the spring of 1863, and promoted to captain; discharged September, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sherman, James M.; residence Clarendon, private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 25, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Nelson; mustered out June 25, 1865.

Shed, James B.; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family, $1 per week; father's name Harry.

Stevens, John W.; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Brockport; names of parents not known.

Singler, George J.; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family, $1 per week; mustered out June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Stiver, Erastus; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 17, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1865, in hip and back; discharged June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Swan, Benjamin; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 6, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years; father's name Levi; mother's maiden name Eunice; mustered out June 25, 1865.

Sullivan, Cornelius; residence Clarendon; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 31, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; mustered out July 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, George; residence Clarendon; private Fiftieth Engineer Corps; enlisted March 12, 1863, for three years, at Clarendon; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Johnson, George; enlisted September 20, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Johnson, Henry; enlisted September 26, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Jones, James; enlisted September 30, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Smith, James; enlisted September 19, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Sutherland, George; enlisted August 22, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Smith, Frederick; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Snyder, John; enlisted September 17, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 county bounty.

Salisbury, Alanson; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Frederick; mother's maiden name Mary A. Littlefield; previous occupation, farmer; died September 16, 1863; buried at Clarendon.

Taylor, Herbert; residence Clarendon; One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Company C; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Brockport; father's name Mortimer H.; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; died July 2, 1863.

Tuff, Gifford L.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; died at White House, Va., June, 1864.

Thompson, Joseph; residence Clarendon; private Thirteenth Regiment, Company F; enlisted April 27, 1861; mustered May 14, 1861, for two years at Rochester; father's name Jerrard; mother's maiden name Ruth Reed; discharged August, 1861, for physical disability.

True, Edward; residence Clarendon; private Ninety-fourth Regiment, Company C; enlisted November 15, 1861, for three years, at Holley.

True, George; residence Clarendon; private Ninety-fourth Regiment, Company C; enlisted for three years, at Holley.

Taylor, Adin; residence Clarendon; Eighth Cavalry; enlisted in 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Mortimer H.

Venton, Nathan; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; relief granted to family, $1.50 per week; died at Salisbury, N. C., of starvation.

Van Antwerp, A.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company I; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Byron; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; discharged June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Valan, William; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted April 14, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Westcott, Thomas; residence Clarendon; born at Hindsburg, Orleans county, December 14, 1840; lieutenant Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 10, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, as sergeant, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name John; mother's maiden name Mary Cook; previous occupation, shoemaker; promoted second lieutenant February 17, 1864; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, with gun shot through the cheek; discharged at Annapolis, Md., October 4, 1864, from effect of said wound. Post-office address registered.

Westcott, William H.; residence Clarendon; born at Carlton, Orleans county, February 2, 1829; lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Company C; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name John; mother's maiden name Mary Cook; previous occupation, shoemaker; promoted February, 1864, sergeant; promoted second lieutenant December, 1864, and first lieutenant January 29, 1865; discharged October 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wiers, Luther M.; residence Clarendon; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corp, April, 1864; discharged July, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wier, Harvey W.; residence Clarendon; Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 30, 1864; mustered August 22, 1864, for three years, at Clarendon; deserted in fall of 1862.

Wetherbee, Amor; residence Clarendon; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted July 25, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; relief granted to family, $1 per week; father's name

Samuel; mother's maiden name Hannah Pettengill; died at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., of camp fever, August 26, 1863.

Wetherbee, John M.; residence Clarendon; sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company G; enlisted August 26, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Hannah Pettengill; wounded at the battle of Mine Run, Va., in the leg, causing it to be amputated. Post-office address registered.

Weller, Albert; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company G; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered November 22, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon; father's name Shepard; mother's maiden name Rachel Nay; mustered out June, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wetherbee, W. H.; residence Clarendon; private Twelfth Regulars; enlisted 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Hannah Pettengill; discharged in fall of 1863, for disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Weed, George; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifth, Company C; enlisted December 20, 1861, for three years, at Holley; relief granted to family, $1 per week; was missed in action; no one ever knew what became of him.

Welch, James; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 county bounty.

Webster, Herbert; residence Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifth, Company E; enlisted November 2, 1861, for three years, at Holley.

Warren, Nathan; residence Clarendon; private Ninety-fourth; enlisted November 25, 1861, for three years, at Holley.

Williams, John; enlisted September 30, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Walker, James; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

TOWN OF GAINES, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Ashby, Charles; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at England; private Twenty-seventh Infantry; enlisted September, 1861, for two years, at Albion; previous occupation, laborer; discharged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted July, 1865, as private, in Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, for three years, at Albion; died while a prisoner.

Anderson, Jacob; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted January, 1863, for three years. at Albion; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Bannister, John; residence Gaines, Orleans county; corporal Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 20, 1861, for two years, at Albion; previous occupation, farmer; discharged May 31, 1863.

Bean, Albert L.; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 20, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged June, 1863.

Barker, Benjamin; private Twenty-eighth Infantry; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged June, 1863.

Bowen, James; residence Gaines, Orleans county; sergeant Twenty-seventh Infantry; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; died in the service.

Ball, Victor M.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Schoharie county; sergeant One Hundred and Fifth Infantry: enlisted December, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Horatio; mother's maiden name Delia Cornell; previous occupation, laborer; wounded at second Bull Run through the shoulder; discharged, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bowman, William; residence Albion, Orleans county; born at Germany; private Twenty-seventh Infantry; enlisted July, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1863.

Beach, Orrin D.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1842; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for two years, at Albion; father's name Harlo; mother's maiden name Emma Babbitt; discharged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted September 23, 1864, as private in the Third New York Cavalry, Company F, for one year, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1865.

Barber, William; residence Gaines; born at Orleans county, 1840; corporal Third New York Cavalry, Company G; enlisted July, 1861; mustered August, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Oliver M.; mother's maiden name Elmira Smith; previous occupation, farmer; discharged August, 1865.

Brackett, Merritt; residence Eagle Harbor; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, June 18, 1861. Still living; post-office address registered.

Burrill, Joseph: private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted November, 1861, for two years, at Albion.

Ball, John; Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; sergeant; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, as private, for two years, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1863.

Barbanks, ——; private Eleventh United States Infantry; enlisted December, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Carlos; mother's maiden name Susan Davis; previous occupation, farmer; discharged October 25, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

Brown, Albert; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born October 31, 1841; captain One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 paid by county; father's name Johnson; mother's maiden name Lavina Whitmarsh; previous occupation, farmer; died at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1864; buried at Albion.

Burnett, George Andrew; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, August 2, 1842; First New York; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Andrew S.; mother's maiden name Mahala Batchelor; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner August 19, 1864; died January 4, 1865, at Salisbury prison.

Burnett, Martin Henry; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans, October 2, 1844; Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Andrew S.; mother's maiden name Mahala Batchelor; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner August 25, 1864; died December 4, 1864, at Salisbury prison.

Babbitt, Henry J.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1843; musician One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 bounty, paid by county; father's name Jefferson T.; mother's maiden name Betsey Murdock; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner September 2, 1864; paroled February, 1865; discharged July, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Bradley, John W.; Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Ball, Gairahan; Seventeenth New York Battery; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Barber, Austin; Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Company G; enlisted July, 1863, for three years, at Albion.

Broomfield, Edwin; private One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 county bounty.

Bentley, Levi; Fourth Artillery; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Bassinett, Charles; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Beach, Orrin H.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1842; private Third New York Cavalry, Company F; enlisted September 23, 1864, for three years, at Albion; received $900 town and county bounty; father's name Harlo; mother's maiden name, Emma Babbitt; previous occupation, farmer.

Brown, Philip; private One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry; enlisted September 24, 1864 for one year; received $900 town and county bounty.

Baker, Henry; One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry; enlisted September 24, 1864, for one year; received $900 town and county bounty.

Blakely, Charles; private One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry, Company B; enlisted August 6, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty; taken prisoner August 25, 1864; died in Salisbury prison, December 30, 1864.

Bailey, Alfred; private; enlisted August 3, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Buchanan, William J.; enlisted August 13, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Buzzing, George; enlisted September 22, 1864, for three years: received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Blunt, William; enlisted September 21, 1864, for three years; received $1,000. Still living; post-office address registered.

Brown, William; enlisted September 23, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bolyen, Matthew; enlisted September 27, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barry, George; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Burbanks, Henry; residence Gaines, Orleans county; second lieutenant Pennsylvania Infantry; father's name Carlos; mother's maiden name Susan Davis; previous occupation, laborer; transferred April 3, 1864, to One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth Pennsylvania; promoted to second lieutenant, December 3, 1864; resigned June 13, 1865.

Babcock, Orrin Elbert; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Rensselaer county, 1824; sergeant One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry; enlisted August 17, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Relief F. Coleman; previous occupation, farmer; died October 8, 1864.

Ball, Frank; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifth Infantry; enlisted January, 1862; mustered March 24, 1862, for three years, at Le Roy; taken prisoner June 13, 1864; paroled soon after; discharged June 19, 1865.

Ball, Graham; residence Gaines; private Nineteenth Battery; enlisted August 27, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; discharged June 18, 1865.

Chapman, Galusah; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for two years, at Albion; previous occupation, laborer; discharged May 31, 1863.

Cliff, Amos, Jr.; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; father's name Amos; previous occupation, farmer; discharged on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

Collins, William; private Twenty-eighth Infantry; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged June 16, 1862.

Chapman, Jefferson; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; previous occupation, ; killed while on picket.

Cook, Dewight; captain Twenty-seventh Infantry; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; killed in battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; left on the field.

Crego, Warren H.; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; previous occupation, boatman; discharged on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, June 11, 1862.

Chapin, William H; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; previous occupation, cabinet-maker; killed August 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, Va.; body left on the battle-field.

Canhan, William; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged June, 1863.

Coleman, Thomas; private Twelfth United States Infantry; enlisted August 20, 1862, for three years, at Albion; previous occupation, laborer.

Churchill, Charles; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August, 1862, for three years, at Albion; previous occupation, laborer; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; died from the effect of wounds received.

Clukey, Lewis; residence Gaines, Orleans county; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 20, 1862, for three years, at Albion; previous occupation, laborer; discharged May, 1865.

Cunningham, George; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Ireland, 1844; First New York; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered September 13, 1862, for three years, at Albion; relief granted to family, $48.71; father's name Lawrence; mother's name Ellen McGuire; previous occupation, boatman; taken prisoner August 19, 1864, on Weldon Railroad; paroled February 11, 1865; discharged June 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cole, Charles; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Saratoga, 1843; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 paid by county; father's name Solomon; mother's maiden name Jane Rider; previous occupation, laborer; died September 26, 1862, in hospital at Baltimore, Md.; buried in cemetery at Baltimore.

Crane, Patrick; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Lockport, 1846; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 20, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Michael; mother's maiden name Ellen Dugan; previous occupation, laborer; discharged on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

Clark, Oliver C.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Va.; paroled in spring of 1865; soon after discharged.

Cupps, Amasa; residence Eagle Harbor; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; discharged with the regiment June, 1865.

Canhan, Robert; Third Heavy Artillery; enlisted February, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Clark, Orland; corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862; mustered August 20, 1862, for three years, at Albion; killed at the battle of Cold Habor, Va., June 3, 1864; body left on the field.

Cupps, Charles; Second New York Mounted Rifles; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $300 bounty, paid by county.

Cole, Arnold; residence Eagle Harbor; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 23, 1864, for one year, at Albion; received $900 town and county bounty; father's name Solomon; mother's maiden name Jane Rider; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 3, 1865.

Carmooly, William; private; enlisted, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cowan, David; enlisted September 22, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Connors, Thomas; enlisted September 23, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Crombie, Robert; enlisted March 11, 1865, for three years; received $600 bounty, paid by county. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dwinell, Charles; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged at expiration of term of service.

Doane, Dempster; residence Eagle Harbor; Thirty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted April, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Russel; mother's maiden name Frost; previous occupation, clerk; discharged with the regiment.

Doane, Oscar L.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; previous occupation, broom-maker; discharged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted December, 1863, as private in the Eighth Artillery, Company C, for three years, at Albion; received $300, paid by county; killed on picket in front of Petersburg, Va.; buried on the picket post.

Dey, George; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; discharged on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., February 26, 1863.

Donohue, Thomas; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Ireland; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1861, for three years, at Albion; previous occupation, laborer; deserted September 26, 1863.

Deveraux, Daniel; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; previous occupation, laborer; discharged May, 1865.

Dunn, John Henry; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Orleans county, 1864; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 paid by county; father's name John; mother's maiden name Sarah O. Horten; previous occupation, laborer; discharged September 23, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dinehart, Albert; residence Eagle Harbor; private One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; previous occupation, boatman.

Doyle, Hugh; residence East Gaines, Orleans county; sergeant One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry, Company B; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; wounded and taken prisoner June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor; supposed to have died at Andersonville prison.

Doyle, Daniel; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Herkimer county, 1842; private Eighth Cavalry, Company B; enlisted September, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Hugh; mother's maiden name Nancy Ann Rider; previous occupation, laborer; discharged 1862; re-enlisted as corporal in the Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K, December, 1863, for three years, at Albion. Discharged September, 1865.

Doyle, Thomas; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Ireland 1833; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $300, paid by county; father's name Henry; mother's maiden name Elizabeth; previous occupation, laborer; transferred to the Fourth Heavy Artillery when the regiment was discharged; still in the service.

Dickerson, William; Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 22, 1864, for one year; received $900 town and county bounty.

Decker, Frederick; One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry; enlisted September 24, 1864, for one year; received $900 town and county bounty.

Dailey, John; Twenty-second Cavalry; enlisted March, 1865, for three years; received $600, paid by county.

Doughland, Barnard; private; enlisted August 5, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty.

Dailey, William; enlisted September 21, 1864, for one year; received $900 town and county bounty.

Davies, William; enlisted September 23, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty.

Dota, Charles O.; enlisted March 1, 1865, for three years; received $600 town and county bounty.

Everett, George; residence East Gaines; born at Orleans county; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 13, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name George H.; mother's maiden name Sarah Cornell; previous occupation, farmer; discharged December, 1863, for disability, having lost an eye from exposure.

Everett, Edmond; residence East Gaines; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862; mustered August, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name George; mother's maiden name Sarah Cornell; previous occupation, farmer; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va.; suffered amputation; died at Washington, D. C.

Everett, John; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September 26, 1864, for one year, at Albion; received $396 town and county bounty; father's name George; mother's maiden name Sarah Cornell; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 19, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Furdon, Edmond; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1862, for two years, at Albion; died of sickness July 30, 1863.

Furdon, Charles G.; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged September 29, 1862, owing to severe wounds received.

Fowler, John C.; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1863.

Fields, William; One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Company M; enlisted December, 1861, at Albion.

Frisby, Daniel B.; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion received $75, paid by county; previous occupation, laborer.

Ford, Jarvis; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county.

Fuller, Cass; residence Gaines; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Stephen; previous occupation, farmer; transferred to Company K; died of sickness at Baltimore, Md.; buried at Gaines, Orleans county

Fields, Michael; residence Gaines; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 town and county bounty; father's name Solomon; previous occupation, laborer; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., and not since heard from.

Flaherty, Patrick; residence Gaines; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; previous occupation, laborer; honorably discharged

Flansburgh, Thomas; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Montgomery county, 1841; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Buffalo; received $300 bounty, paid by county; father's name Henry; mother's maiden name Jane Ball; previous occupation, laborer.

Flanada, Patrick; One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 bounty, paid by county.

Flansburg, Nicholas; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Montgomery, 1847; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 6, 1864, for three years; received $300 paid by county; father's name Henry; mother's maiden name Jane Ball; previous occupation, laborer; discharged August 10, 1865.

Fisher, William; enlisted September 22, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Foreman, Richard H.; enlisted December 20, 1864, for three years; received $512.50 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gearing, Robert; Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75 paid by county.

Gummer, Jerome; residence Gaines, Orleans county; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; discharged June 9, 1865.

Graham, John; Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted July, 1863, for three years, at Albion.

Goodrich, Peter; Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted July, 1863, for three years, at Albion; relief, $65.72, granted to family by town.

Gilmore, Thomas; enlisted August 4, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty.

Gibson, Job; enlisted December, 1861, for three years; received $512.50 town and county bounty.

Harding, Horace J.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Ohio, 1840; corporal Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 26, 1861, for two years, at Albion; father's name Horace; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Morgan; previous occupation, farmer; discharged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted as corporal in the Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C, December, 1863, for three years, at Albion; wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; lost the use of right arm; discharged July 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hayden, Frank; residence Gaines, Orleans county; corporal Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861; father's name Lyman; mother's maiden name Polly Pratt; previous occupation, farmer; discharged May 31, 1863.

Henrietta, John; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 27, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged June 18, 1863.

Harrington, William; One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Company F.; enlisted December, 1861, for three years, at Albion.

Hurburger, John; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1861; mustered August 22, 1861, for three years, at Albion; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; body left on the field.

Hutchinson, George S.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; captain One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; received his commission September, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Hoyt, George A.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; captain Eighth Heavy Artillery; commissioned August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, as first lieutenant, for three years, at Albion; father's name David; mother's maiden name Eunice Fry; previous occupation, harness-maker; promoted July 8, 1863; wounded June 25, 1864, before Petersburg; died July 5, 1864, at home; buried at Mount Albion.

Harding, Chester; residence Gaines; born in 1844; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Horace; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Morgan; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 5, 1865.

Hayden, Horace B.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1861; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name William; mother's maiden name Davis; previous occupation, farmer; discharged on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

House, Horace; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private First New York; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; discharged at the close of the war.

Hammon, James; first lieutenant Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered November 16, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Bennett; mother's maiden name Sarah Bennett; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to sergeant; after to first lieutenant; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; died February 18, 1865, at Dansville prison.

Hills, Charles, residence East Gaines; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1865.

Hewitt, George W.; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted January, 1864 for three years, at Albion; received $300, paid by county.

Hubbard, William; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Monroe county, 1840; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Orrin F.; mother's maiden name Margaret Heffins; previous occupation, farmer; killed May 31, 1864, at Mechanicsville, Va.

Harding, Harvey; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1847; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted September 26, 1864, for one year; received $930 town and county bounty; father's name Horace; mother's maiden name Emema Morgan; previous occupation, carpenter; discharged June 16, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Hayman, William; residence Eagle Harbor; born at England, 1847; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 15, 1864, for three years: received $300, paid by county; discharged August, 1865.

Henry, Martin; enlisted August 6, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Halphuite, George; enlisted August 17, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Healy, James; enlisted September 24, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hyne, Thomas; enlisted September 24, 1864; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Iden, George S.; residence Gaines; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company, C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Jacob; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Edwin; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Jackson, Henry George; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Orleans county 1839; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Jacob M.; mother's maiden name Mary Donalds, previous occupation, farmer; discharged December 31, 1864; consolidation of regiment. Post-office address registered.

Jones, Edwin D. C.; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted July, 1861, for two years, at Albion; father's name Sheldon; mother's name not given; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June, 1863; re-enlisted as private in the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company D, July, 1863, for three years, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1865.

June, John; enlisted July 30, 1864, as private, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnston, Levi S.; enlisted August 13, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kennells, James; residence Gaines, Orleans county; sergeant Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted July, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1863.

Kemp, William; Twenty-first Infantry; enlisted April, 1861, for two years, at Buffalo.

Kruse, Frederick; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; killed August 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, Va.

Kneeland, Norman; residence East Harbor, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Sylvester W.; mother's maiden name Sarah Hannah; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 17, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability.

Kingman, Albert; Orleans county; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged May 1, 1863.

Kimball, Daniel; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1839; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Jarvis; mother's maiden name Abigail Nichols; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June, 1865.

Kimball, Alanson; residence Gaines; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Alanson; discharged June, 1865.

Kelly, William; enlisted September 22, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kehoe, Joseph, enlisted December 16, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kesler, John; private; enlisted at Buffalo.

Lawrence, George; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1863.

Ludwig, Milton; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; killed at Fisher's Hill, Va., 1864.

Laphan, Thorne; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county.

Lynden, Elnathan; residence Gaines, Orleans county; Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Albion; discharged in summer of 1865.

Lattin, Nathaniel; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name William; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June, 1865.

Loomis, Orrin P.; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Lemont, Major; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1846; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $300, paid by county; father's name Major T.; mother's maiden name Tamar King; previous occupation, farmer; killed June 17, 1864, on picket; buried at Mount Albion, Orleans county.

Levins, Henry; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; discharged 1865.

Mitchell, Ora B.; Twenty-eighth Infantry; enlisted April, 1861, for two years, at Albion.

Moore, Orra Harrison; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Monroe county, 1843; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted September, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Stephen S.; mother's maiden name Orena Case; occupation, farmer; discharged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted as private in the Eighth Cavalry, March, 1865, for three years, at Albion; received $600, paid by county; discharged July, 1865.

Mudge, Jay; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; taken prisoner in the first battle of Bull Run; discharged May 31, 1863.

Mudge, Volney; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged May 31, 1863.

Marsh, Benjamin; residence Gaines, Orleans county; Eleventh United States Infantry, Company E; enlisted December, 1861, for three years, at Albion; discharged at expiration of term of service.

Murphy, Clinton; residence Gaines, Orleans county; corporal Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; died of sickness, 1862.

Maxwell, Henry; Forty-ninth Infantry; enlisted at Albion.

Mansfield, Ernest; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion; discharged June, 1863.

Myers, Jacob; One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Company F; enlisted December, 1861, for three years, at Albion; discharged January, 1865.

Merritt, Samuel; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Albion.

Malone, Shepard R.; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered April 22, 1862, for two years, at Albion; killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862.

Maxwell, Darius, Jr.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Albion; died at Baltimore, Md., November 20, 1863.

McClandish, Alexander; residence Eagle Harbor; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; died soon after from the effects of his wounds.

Martin, Jared W.; residence Eagle Harbor; Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Mansfield, Ichabod; Twenty-sixth Battery; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

McSweeny, Patrick; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Ireland; Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; deserted October 13, 1862.

Maxwell, James T.; Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company D: enlisted July, 1863, for three years, at Albion.

McComber, Dick F.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1847; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $300, paid by county; father's name Richard; mother's maiden name Eliza Cook; previous occupation, laborer; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., 1864; discharged September 7, 1865.

Moore, George; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Monroe county, 1844; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted November, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $300, paid by county; father's name Jerry; mother's maiden name Caroline Kingsley; previous occupation farmer; discharged 1865.

McOmber, Frederick; residence Gaines, Orleans county; musician Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $300, paid by county; father's name Asa; previous occupation, laborer; discharged May, 1865.

Murray, Edward; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Albion; received $300, paid by county.

Martin, Galveis; enlisted March 25, 1865, for three years; received $600, paid by county.

Morrisey, Thomas; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1847; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December, 1863, for three years; received $300, paid by county; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Mary Deveraux; previous occupation, farmer; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Mahoney, James; private; enlisted August 4, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Miller, Charles A.; private; enlisted August 13, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Post-office address registered.

McGuire, Alexander; enlisted August 10, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mongoovins, John; enlisted September 24, 1864, for three years; received $1,000 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Maloney, James; enlisted December 28, 1864, for three years. Post-office address registered.

McDonough, Thomas; enlisted December 28, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Nash, Charles; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run; discharged May 31, 1863.

Normile, John; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1831; corporal Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; received $75, paid by county; father's name Henry; mother's maiden name Mary McNamara; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 15, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Neyn, John R.; enlisted March, 1865, for three years; received $600, paid by county. Still living; post-office address registered.

Onderdonk, David W.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; major Eighteenth Maryland; enlisted July, 1862, at Baltimore, Md.

Omal, Michael; private; enlisted July 30, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Patterson, William; Twenty-eighth Infantry; enlisted April, 1861, for two years, at Albion.

Preasant, Arthur; Twenty-eighth Infantry; enlisted April, 1861, for two years, at Albion.

Pratt, Daniel E.; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Orleans county, 1835; sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Asa; mother's maiden name Sarah Phipps; previous occupation, farmer; discharged January, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of physical disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Pangburn, Harrison; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Madison county, 1840; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862, for two years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Heman; mother's maiden name Vorst; occupation, boatman; discharged June 26, 1865.

Pangburn, Charles; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Heman; mother's maiden name Vorst; occupation, boatman.

Pangburn, George M.; residence Gaines; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Heman; mother's maiden name Vorst; previous occupation, boatman; discharged at the close of war, 1865.

Pangburn, Edward; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Heman; mother's maiden name Vorst; occupation, boatman.

Pierce, Nelson; captain United States Colored Troops; enlisted September, 1861; mustered September 9, 1861, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; promoted captain of United States Colored Troops, from One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Volunteers. Now in the service.

Pride, Orlando; Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Packard, Frank; Eighth Cavalry, Company F; enlisted at Albion.

Philipps, William; residence Gaines, Orleans county; artificer Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion; mortally wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; lay on the field three days; died on the way to Washington, D. C.; buried at Washington.

Pratt, Smith; residence Gaines, Orleans county; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75; father's name Paul; mother's maiden name Jane Parker; previous occupation, farmer; discharged December 21, 1864, on consolidation of regiment. Still living; post-office address registered.

Payne, Joshua; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Orleans county, 1842; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; discharged December 21, 1864, on consolidation of regiment. Post-office address registered.

Paul, James; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company C; enlisted July, 1861, for two years, at Albion; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Laura Lewis; previous occupation, farmer; discharged May 31, 1863, with regiment.

Patnode, Andrew A.; private; enlisted August 17, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Post-office address registered.

Rykeman, Albert; residence Eagle Harbor; private Twenty-fourth Cavalry, Company H; enlisted December, 1863; mustered January 7, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name James; mother's maiden name Coulton Ashland; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor Va. Still living; post-office address registered.

Radner, Jacob; First New York Cavalry; enlisted 1862.

Reed, Reuben; residence Gaines, Orleans county; Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Ruggles, Frank; captain Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Laura Lewis; previous occupation, farmer; discharged May, 1865; promoted to corporal January, 1864; wounded on the march from North Anna river to Cold Harbor, Va. Still living; post-office address registered,

Rookey, Edward; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September 22, 1864, for one year; received $900 town and county bounty.

Robinson, Henry; private; enlisted July 30, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sterling, Wallace M.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Alphonso; mother's maiden name Mary Horton previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va.; paroled; discharged June, 1861; re-enlisted as lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth United States Colored Troops, Company B; promoted September, 1863 to second lieutenant; resigned August, 1864, on account of ill health. Still living; post-office address registered.

Squires, Selam; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted July, 1861, for two years, at Albion; relief granted to family by town, $32; died while in service.

Sargent, Alfred; Seventy-ninth Infantry; enlisted 1862.

Shingler, Hiram; Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861, for two years.

Shelley, Aaron W.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1837; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 1, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Amasa; mother's maiden name Ann Wilson; previous occupation, farmer; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, in a bayonet charge; discharged December 21, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Shelley, Andrew S.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1839; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name Ambrose; mother's maiden name Sarah Nash; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at the close of the war, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Stephens, Jacob; residence Orleans county; Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted for three years, at Albion.

Samuel Sampson; residence Eagle Harbor; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Albion.

Starkweather, Appleton; residence Eagle Harbor; sergeant First New York Sharpshooters; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $17.94; father's name Asa; mother's maiden name Ruby White; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June, 1865.

Scotney, William; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 23, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

St. Clair, Terrill; residence Barre; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Squires, Selam G.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; wounded; died while in service.

Smith, Samuel W.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted July, 1862, for three years.

Smith, Judah M.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years; received $75, paid by county; wounded; discharged 1865.

Smith, William H.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted November, 1861, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county; father's name William; previous occupation, laborer.

Starkweather, Hiram; private Twelfth Battery; enlisted October, 1861; mustered January 7, 1861, for three years, at Albion; father's name Asa; mother's maiden name Ruby White; previous occupation, cooper; discharged summer of 1865.

Soper, John Henry; residence Waterport; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company B; enlisted September 22, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $900 town and county bounty; father's name Lewis; mother's maiden name Eliza Cook; previous occupation, cooper; discharged June, 1865.

Starkweather, George; residence Gaines; born at Orleans county, 1831; private Fortieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 23, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $900 town and county bounty; father's name John; mother's maiden name Absyna Taylor; occupation, farmer; discharged June 3, 1865.

Stilson, Charles; enlisted September 23, 1864, for three years; received $517 town and county bounty. Post-office address registered.

Shelley, George W.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, Company H; enlisted September 3, 1864, for three years, at Rochester. Still living; post-office address registered.

Tibbits, Charles W.; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for two years, at Albion; taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, July, 1861; shot while in prison at Richmond, Va., in the fall of 1861.

Terry, William H.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; missing at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Taylor, Orville H.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Terril, Aretius; Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted July, 1862.

Thorne, Laphan; Seventh Battery; enlisted September, 1862.

Ticknor, Daniel W.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted for three years; received $75, paid by county.

Ticknor, Benjamin P.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted March, 1863, for three years.

Taylor, William; Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862, mustered August 22, 1862, for three years.

Taft, Henry D; Twelfth United States; enlisted 1861, for three years.

Tousley, Kathburn; corporal Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted October, 1861.

Tunney, Patrick; private; enlisted August, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715. Still living; post-office address registered.

Velie, John; One Hundred and Fourth Regiment.

Velie, Henry; Twenty-seventh Infantry; enlisted April, 1861, for two years.

Van Arman, Abram; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Schoharie county, 1833; private One Hundred and Fifty-First Regiment, Company A; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; discharged July 2, 1862.

Vandresser, Henry L.; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for two years, at Albion; taken prisoner at first battle of Bull Run; taken to Richmond, Va.; kept five months; exchanged May 31, 1863; re-enlisted in the Eighth Heavy Artillery, January, 1864, for three years, at Albion; killed before Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

Woolston, Mark; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May, 1861, for two years, at Albion.

Welch, John; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; discharged June 1, 1865.

Washburn, Charles; One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Company F; enlisted December, 1861; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Williams, Asa; One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Company F; enlisted December, 1861.

Waters, William A.; residence Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862, for three years; wounded at Monocacy, Md., in the arm; discharged June 25, 1865. Post-office address registered.

White, George W.; Fourth Heavy Artillery; enlisted July, 1862, for three years.

Whipple, John G. D.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted September, 1862, for three years; discharged August 2, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wickham, Nelson; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted for three years, at Albion.

Wheeler, John A; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Connecticut, 1849; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 13, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Austin; mother's maiden name Lucy Coates; previous occupation, farmer; killed June 9, 1864, at battle of Monocacy, Md.; buried on the field.

Williams, Peter R.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Rensselaer county, 1841; private One Hundred and Eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 6, 1862, at Rochester; father's name Peter; mother's maiden name Deborah Rhodes; previous occupation, farmer discharged August 10, 1863; re-enlisted as corporal in the Second Mounted Rifles, Company L, at Albion; received $300, paid by county; discharged August 10, 1865.

Wright, Datus; residence Gaines, born at Orleans, 1844; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862, for three years at Albion; received $75, paid by county; discharged with the regiment. Post-office address registered.

Wage, Edward L.; residence Gaines, Orleans county; sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county.

Weaver, George; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862; mustered September 9, 1862, for three years, at Albion; received $75, paid by county.

Wells, Leonard; residence Gaines, Orleans county; sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va.; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Va.; paroled; discharged 1865.

Wood, John C.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Weaver, Anthony J.; residence Gaines, Orleans county, Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Waters, Albert; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company D; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Warner, Gillman; residence Gaines, Orleans county; born at Yates county, 1829; private Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company H; enlisted August 11, 1862, at Albion; father's name Rensselaer; mother's maiden name Anna Greely; previous occupation, farmer; wounded in the left leg before Petersburg, Va., April 25, 1865; discharged. Post-office address registered.

Williams, Luther D.; private One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry, Company E; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Peter; mother's maiden name Deborah A. Rhodes; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner; exchanged on the field; still in the service.

Wood, Edmond N.; Forty-ninth Infantry, Company H; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Albion.

Welton, Chandler; Fifteenth New York Engineer Corps; enlisted September 24, 1864, for one year, at Albion; received $900 town and county bounty.

Weller, Edmond George; private Seventeenth New York Battery; enlisted September 22, 1864; received $900 town and county bounty; father's name Simons; mother's maiden name Margaret Kepp; previous occupation, farmer: discharged June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Willis, William; enlisted March, 1865, for three years; received $600, paid by county.

Wiltsey, Wellington; residence Eagle Harbor; born at Gaines, 1835; private Seventy-sixth Infantry; drafted 1863, for three years; father's name Andrew S.; previous occupation, carpenter; taken prisoner May 1, 1864; paroled December 5, 1864; died January 12, 1865, of starvation, while a prisoner.

Wilson, William; private; enlisted July 30, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Whalen, Thomas; enlisted August 13, 1864; for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Willicks, William; enlisted August 4, 1864, for three years; received $715 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Washington, George; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years; received $965 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

White, John; enlisted September 21, 1864, for three years; received $970 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Whipple, Charles Spencer; residence Gaines, Orleans county; private Eleventh United States Regiment; enlisted July 9, 1865, for three years, at Buffalo; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Mary J. James; previous occupation, farmer. Still in the service.

TOWN OF KENDALL, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Amsden, Lewis; residence Kendall, Orleans county. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ashley, Lewis; Kendall, Orleans county.

Ashley, George; residence Kendall, Orleans county.

Bookey, Richard; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K enlisted December 9, 1863; previous occupation, farmer.

Bridgeman, George C.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Twenty-first Cavalry; previous occupation, mechanic. Still living; post-office address registered.

Boyce, William A.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Fourth Cavalry; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Batch, Theodore; residence Kendall, Orleans county.

Bokey, James; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery.

Brown, Thomas; residence Kendall, Orleans county; previous occupation, blacksmith. Still living; post-office address registered.

Burnett, William; residence Kendall, Orleans county; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barlow, Theodore; residence Kendall, Orleans county.

Beach, Orrin; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twenty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Barber, Longinus; residence Kendall, Orleans county; previous occupation, farmer. Still living.

Bedell, George; Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery; previous occupation, farmer.

Berry, James M.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth New York Battery; previous occupation, laborer; died in prison at Richmond.

Bahma, Frank; residence Kendall, Orleans county; born at Germany; Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, laborer; died at Brockport after he was discharged.

Brakens, Robert; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Heavy Artillery; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Elizabeth; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bailey, Melvern; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, laborer.

Bacon, Charles; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company C; killed in battle.

Bates, Willard W.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Company C; private; father's name Henry W.; discharged as captain; re-enlisted in the Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; promoted lieutenant-colonel; killed on the field of battle at Cold Harbor; buried July 4, 1864, at Kendall.

Bruce, Frank; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company C.

Bacon, Myron H.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, blacksmith; died of disease; buried in Pennsylvania.

Barnum, Samuel W.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, farmer; died of disease, in hospital, at Baltimore; buried at Kendall, Orleans county.

Bates, Royal; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, farmer. Still living.

Bitts, Albert; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K.

Blythe, George W.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company C; previous occupation, watch tinker. Still living; post-office address registered.

Brakens, Thomas; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first regiment, Company K. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barber, Ryan; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, farmer.

Bacon, Hollister; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battalion; relief granted to family by town, $30.80; previous occupation, merchant; has never been heard from.

Bennett, Vernon; residence Kendall, Orleans county. Still living; post-office address registered.

Chappell, Marcus H.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted November 28, 1863; previous occupation, farmer; lost one arm. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cowell, Charles, Jr.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted November 28, 1863; previous occupation, farmer; died in prison at Andersonville.

Cooley, John W.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 15, 1863.

Collins, James P.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fourth Cavalry, Company B; father's name Moses; previous occupation, laborer; re-enlisted. Still living; post-office address registered.

Churchill, Cornelius; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K.

Carl, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Caley, James; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company C.

Covill, Alfred S.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth New York Battery; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Clark, Ira J.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K.

Douglas, Edward; residence Kendall, Orleans county; previous occupation, laborer; was killed at first Bull Run.

Darwin, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private; killed by the cars on the way from Baltimore.

Dixon, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; father's name Samuel; previous occupation, cooper. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dixon, Alexander; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Matilda; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Eggleston, Benjamin F.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted November 28, 1863; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Eggleston, Seneca; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted January 4, 1864; previous occupation, farmer.

Feathers, Allen; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Third Cavalry; enlisted January 5, 1864; relief granted to family, $8; previous occupation, laborer; re-enlisted. Still living; post-office address registered.

Feathers, Jeremiah; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery; enlisted January 5, 1864; previous occupation, farmer. Still living.

Finney, Bryan; residence Kendall, Orleans county, Seventeenth Battery; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Guelf, Peter; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted May 6, 1861, for two years, at Albion, New York; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal and discharged; re-enlisted as private; promoted sergeant; discharged.

Halverson, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted January 5, 1864; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Higgins, William H.; residence Kendall, Orleans county, Twelfth Battery; father's name Henry; mother's maiden name Mary; previous occupation, farmer; was prisoner at Salisbury. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hard, John; residence Albion, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery; father's name Levi; previous occupation, farmer; died in the hospital.

Ireland, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county, Eighth Artillery, Company K. Still living; post-office address registered.

King, Ezra; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 17, 1863.

Kinney, Charles; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company E.

King, George W.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company H.

Kendrick, George; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company H.

Kelley, Vincent P.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company C; previous occupation, laborer; lost one arm. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kidder, Merril W.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; lost one arm. Still living; post-office address registered,

Lee, Joseph; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Third Cavalry; previous occupation, laborer; deserted and went to Canada. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lewis, Robert G.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Third Cavalry.

Lee, William; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Company C; previous occupation, laborer; killed at battle of Antietam.

Lovell, William; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K.

Morrisey, James; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 17, 1863.

McDonald, Lyman; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Fourth Cavalry; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

McDonald, A. M.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Fourth Cavalry.

Mulford, Samuel A.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Fourth Cavalry; father's name Samuel; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

McPherson, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers; previous occupation, farmer. Still living.

Maxon, Ira; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K.

Maxon, George; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery.

Moffat, Thomas; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Third Cavalry.

McDonald, Milo; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; killed on the field of battle at Cold Harbor, 1864.

Miller, David; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G.

Owens, Ransom; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G.

Osland, Harrybrand; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; was a prisoner at Sallsbury. Still living; post-office address registered.

Plumley, George; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; died at home.

Patnode, Franklin; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 12, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Radler, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Raymond, Merrit H.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery; enlisted January 5, 1864; father's name James; mother's maiden name Mary; previous occupation, laborer. Still living.

Russel, John M.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Twelth Battery; father's name John; previous occupation, farmer; re-enlisted. Still living; post-office address registered.

Rice, Edgar; residence Kendall, Orleans county; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Rowley, Oliver; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Raymond, Willis; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers: father's name James; previous occupation, blacksmith. Still living; post-office address registered.

Spicer, Marlow S.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; born at Kendall; private Twelfth Battery; enlisted January 5, 1864; father's name Seymour; previous occupation, laborer; re-enlisted. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sullivan, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Second New York Rifles; previous occupation, blacksmith. Still living; post-office address registered.

Simmons, Leonard; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Fourth Cavalry; previous occupation, laborer; died since discharged.

Seitser, James; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Fourth Cavalry; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, W. A.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Fourth Cavalry.

Smith, Elisha; Kendall, Orleans county.

Sitser, Reuben; residence Kendall, Orleans county; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Simkins, Charles; residence Kendall, Orleans county; private Twelfth Battery; previous occupation, joiner. Still living; post-office address registered.

Simkins, John W.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, Martin; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K.

Sulested, Claus; residence Kendall, Orleans county; born at Norway; Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, Daniel; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K.

Smith, Peter L.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; drummer One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment. Still living; post-office address registered.

Stragogan, James; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery.

Telan, Alexander; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery enlisted January 5, 1864; previous occupation, laborer.

Tooley, Isaac; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery.

Vansant, Abram; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment.

White, George W.; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Second New York Rifles.

White, Elijah; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Second New York Rifles; previous occupation, laborer. Still living.

Webster, Jerome; residence Kendall, Orleans county; previous occupation, laborer.

White, Joseph; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation; farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

White, Henry; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery, Company K; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Weeks, James; residence Kendall, Orleans county; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; previous occupation, laborer. Still living.

Wallace, John; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Nineteenth Battery.

Whited, Milburn; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery. Still living; post-office address registered.

Warring, Albert; residence Kendall, Orleans county, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; died of disease since discharged.

Walker, Manford; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Eighth Artillery.

White, Andrew; residence Kendall, Orleans county; Twelfth Battery. Still living; post-office address registered.

Webster, Simeon; residence Kendall, Orleans county; lieutenant Eighth Artillery, Company K; father's name E. K. Webster; previous occupation, miller; promoted captain; discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wilcox, Albert; residence Kendall, Orleans county; born at Fulton county; private One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Company F; enlisted January 15, 1862; mustered March 25, 1862, at Le Roy, Genesee county; father's name Rodman; died in hospital at Annapolis, and buried there.

TOWN OF MURRAY, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Agus, Robert; residence Hulberton, Orleans county, N. Y.; born December 14, 1818, in England; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 16, 1862, at Hulburton, N. Y., for three years; mustered August 22, 1862; received $25 town bounty; married; $20 relief granted to family; father's name William; mother's, Moriah Miller; farmer; enlisted One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; transferred to Eighth Heavy Artillery, N. Y.; promoted corporal August 13, first sergeant October 2, 1864; in battle of Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864; in various other battles; was honorably discharged, June 22, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Anderson, Michael; residence Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; born April 4, 1830, in Ireland; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted January 1, 1863, for three years, at Holley, Orleans county; mustered as a private the same date; received $350 town bounty; married; father's name George; mother's, Mary Flynn; laborer; enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment; transferred to Eighth Heavy Artillery; discharged for physical disability, July 15, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Anderson, John; substitute for D. H. Partrage, Holley, Orleans county; enlisted August 12, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Alongton, Robert; substitute for Elijah Sprague; Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted for three years, September 24, 1864; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county.

Anderson, Samuel; substitute for Thomas W. Hooker; Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 27, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county.

Austin, James M.; residence Murray; born June 11, 1830, in Oswego county, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted June 16, 1863, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered as a private the same date; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Jeremiah; mother's, Catherine Kinnear; boatman; took part in battles at Pine Grove, also Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; discharged October 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Burger, Christian; residence Hindsburgh, Orleans county; born July 15, 1820, in Ulster county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 16, 1864, for three years at Rochester; mustered as a private December 16, 1864; received $250 town bounty, $300 county, and $24 relief for family; married; father's name Samuel; mother's, Mary D.; boatman; in a number of battles; honorably discharged. Post-office address registered.

Briggs, Henry; substitute for Albert Mason; Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted August 20, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county.

Blanchard, Lewis Nehemiah; residence Murray, N. Y.; born November 5, 1832, at Murray, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 23, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; mustered as private the same date; received $300 county bounty;

married; $26.18 relief granted to family; father's name Willard; mother's, Louise Smith; farmer; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; died June 14, 1864; remains buried at or near Washington.

Blanchard, Orrin Lorenzo; residence Albion, Orleans county; born July 10, 1836, at Barre, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 23, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered same date; received $300 county bounty; married; father's name Willard; mother's, Louise Smith; farmer; wounded at battle of Cold Harbor; returned home on a furlough, and died at Albion, N. Y., September 13, 1864; remains buried at Mount Albion Cemetery.

Bradly, George; residence Murray; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 12, 1861, for three years, at Holley, Orleans county; mustered as a private the same date.

Brace, Cary; residence Murray, N. Y.; born September 30, 1836, at Clarendon, Orleans county; second sergeant One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted December 12, 1861, for three years, at Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y.; mustered December 12, 1861, as second sergeant; married; father's name Almanzor; mother's, Lucena Cary; farmer; was taken with rheumatism and sent to Washington hospital, May 27, 1862; discharged June 23, 1862. Post-office address registered.

Bushnell, James Henry; residence Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; born February 13, 1841, at Holley, Orleans county; sergeant One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 11, 1861, for three years, at Holley, Orleans county; mustered November 25, 1861, as a private; unmarried; father's name Harley; mother's, Susannah Webb; mechanic; in battle of second Bull Run; taken prisoner August 30, 1862; paroled in the field three days after; promoted lieutenant October 13, 1862; discharged April, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Burnett, Daniel M.; residence Murray, Orleans county; born July 10, 1840, at Webster, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; mustered October 22, 1862; received $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name James; mother's, Catherine McClure; farmer; was engaged in a number of battles — the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, etc.; discharged June 29, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Balcom, Francis; residence Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 31, 1862, for three years; mustered the same date, as a private; received $26.50 town bounty, $75 county bounty; married; father's name Abner; mother's, Philatheta Blake; miller; took part in battle of Locust Grove; was killed at this battle, November 27, 1862; remains buried on battle-field.

Bidwell, Henry; residence Murray, Orleans county; born March, 1834, at Murray; private Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, Company D; enlisted August, 1863, for three years, at Murray; mustered September 10, 1863, as a private; unmarried; father's name Elijihas; mother's, Elizabeth Dubois; farmer; took part in a number of battles; discharged August 15, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Bacon, Henry B.; residence Murray; born at Brighton, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 31, 1863, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; mustered the same date; received $300 county bounty; married; father's name Harlan; mother's, Nelly B. Belding; took part in battles at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; wounded at Cold Harbor; taken to hospital; discharged by surgeon's certificate, April 3, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Bronson, Elisah Darwin; born July 1, 1843, at Murray, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered October 22, 1862; received $26 town bounty, $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Hosea; mother's, Caroline Blodgett; mechanic; was in battle of Locust Grove; discharged July 1, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Blym, George; residence Murray; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 31, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private the same date; received $26 as town bounty, $75 county; unmarried; taken sick while in camp, and returned to Holley; bled at the lungs; went to Pennsylvania.

Blyth, George; residence Murray; born March 27, 1836, at St. Johns; private First New York Mounted Rifles, Company K; enlisted July 15, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; mustered August 5, 1862; married; father's name George; mother's, Mary Ann Botson; a crutch repairer; discharged on account of physical disability incurred in the service of the United States; discharged June 14, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Calligan, Michael; substitute for Edward H. Glidden, Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 19, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Corbett, John; substitute for Franklin C. Thomas; Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 24, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Coleman, Edward; substitute for James F. Romer; Hulberton, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 14, 1864, for one year; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Carter, Henry; substitute for Abram Bidwell; Albion, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date.

Clark, Joye H.; substitute for Adam Young; Hulburton, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 27, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Cornell, Charles Darling; residence South Barre, Orleans county, N. Y.; born June 16, 1835, at Parma, Orleans county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon, N. Y.; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; credited to the town of Clarendon; father's name Isaac; mother's, Julia Purchase; boatman; in a number of battles; wounded at Petersburgh; taken to hospital; returned to the regiment December 1, 1864; at the surrender of Gen. Lee; promoted corporal April 21, 1863; discharged June 22, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Clark, George Franklin; residence Murray, Orleans county; born April 19, 1849, at Murray, N. Y.; private Fourteenth United States Regiment, Company G; enlisted February 29, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; mustered March 1, 1864, as a private; unmarried; father's name George; mother's, Marion Wadham; farmer; took part in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc.; discharged November 17, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Caton, Daniel; residence Murray; born April 10, 1840; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 15, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; mustered the same date, as a private; received $700 county bounty; took part in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg; killed before Petersburg; buried on battle-field.

Chapman, William Henry; residence Murray, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York, Company G; enlisted for three years; married.

Covill, Orrin Brown; residence Murray, Orleans county; born December 17, 1839, in Essex county; private Fourth Heavy Artillery, Company C; enlisted January 2, 1864, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private the fourth of January; received $300 county bounty; married; father's name James; mother's, Mariah Burnett; boatman; wounded in the Shenandoah Valley; taken to Columbian hospital; returned to regiment January, 1865; discharged September 26, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Copland, George Franklin; residence Murray; born August 7, 1843, at Murray; first sergeant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 6, 1862, for three years, at Hulberton; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; received $25 town bounty; unmarried; father's name Samuel; mother's, Emiline Budd; farmer; took part in a number of battles; wounded at Cold Harbor in the left knee; taken to hospital; discharged by surgeon's certificate of disability, April 3, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Collins, Michael; residence Murray; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 1, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private November 26, 1861; unmarried; took part in several battles; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, probably, as he has been missing since — nothing heard of him.

Cady, Hiram Alonzo; residence Murray; born March 21, 1831, at Clarendon; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 1, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered November 26, 1861, as a private; married; father's name Isaac; mother's, Betsy Pierce; farmer; took part in battles at Port Royal, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Antietam; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg; remains buried on the battle-field.

Conner, Nathaniel; residence Murray; born June 15, 1838, in Vermont; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 1, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private November 26, 1861; unmarried; father's name Nathaniel; mother's, Olive Bigsby; farmer; taken to hospital in April, and discharged January, 1862, on account of physical disability. Post-office address registered.

Davis, William; substitute for Thomas H. Fowler; Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 20, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered September 20, 1864; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Deleman, Charles; substitute for Nathan R. Robinson; Albion, Orleans county; enlisted September 17, 1864, for two years; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $315 county bounty.

Dailey, William; substitute for Castle Baker; enlisted September 27, 1864, at Chicago, Ill. credited to Murray; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Dwyer, James; substitute for Daniel P. Young; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty

Dreary, William; substitute for William W. Yager; enlisted September 26, 1864; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Doyen, Joseph; substitute for Lott Farnsworth; enlisted September 26, 1864, at Chicago, Ill.: mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Dalton, James; residence Murray; born March 11 1838, at Clarendon, Orleans county; seageant One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 31, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered as sergeant October 22, 1862; received $25 town bounty, $50 county bounty; unmarried; father's name James; mother's, Margaret McNamara; took part in sixteen battles; lost his leg at the knee at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; discharged June 23, 1865; post-office address registered.

Davis, Ira Graham; residence Murray, Orleans county; born September 5, 1836, at Kendall, Orleans county; sergeant Independent Sharpshooters, Company six; enlisted August 7, 1862, for three years, at Rochester, New York; mustered September 13, 1862; married; father's name John; mother's, Delight Merrill; farmer; was at the seige of Suffolk twenty-three days; took part in battles of Mine Run, of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc.; taken prisoner August 19, 1864; sent to Richmond; thence to Belle Isle; thence to Salisbury, N. C.; paroled at Goldsborough, N. C., November 2, 1865; discharged June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Dewolf, William; residence Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; born September 21, 1839, at Clarendon, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G, enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered September 10, 1862, as a private; received $15 town bounty; $75 county bounty.

Dows, Joseph; residence Murray, Orleans county, N Y.; born March 4, 1842, in Massachusetts; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 13, 1861, for three years, at Holley, Orleans county; mustered the same date, as a private; unmarried; father's name Darwin; mother's, Pamelia Hubbard; a teamster during the time he was in the service. Post-office address registered.

Downs, Judson; residence Murray, Orleans county; a captain; married.

Delow, Charles; residence Murray; born December 25, 1844, in Germany; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 9, 1862, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; received $25 town bounty; unmarried; father's name John; was in battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; wounded at Cold Harbor by a gunshot through the knee; taken to hospital; returned to the regiment October 15, 1864; in a number of battles; at the surrender of Lee. Post-office address registered.

Enright, Jeremiah; substitute for Ezra Mead, Murray, Orleans county; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; credited to Murray; mustered September 28, 1864; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Enright, Thomas; residence Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; born November 25, 1839, in Ireland; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company G; enlisted September 1, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private the same date; received $25 town bounty; $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Thomas; mother's, Hannah Hart; farmer; took part in the battle of the Wilderness; lost the middle finger of his left hand November 27, 1863; discharged July 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Ely, William; residence Murray, Orleans county; born October, 1837, at Clarendon, N. Y.; private Ninety-fourth, New York Infantry, Company I; enlisted November 25, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered December 3, 1861, as a private; unmarried; father's name George; mother's, Maria Cummings; took part in Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredricksburg, etc.; discharged December 3, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Falkner, Alexander; residence Murray; born October 20, 1846, in Scotland; private Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Company C; enlisted December 18, 1863, for three years, at Brockport, Monroe county; mustered January 5, 1864, as a private; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Charles; mother's, Marion McKay; farmer; took part in battles at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, etc.; discharged July 30, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Flanders, O'Neil; residence Murray; born March 18, 1845, at St. Johnsville, N. Y.; private Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Company F; enlisted November, 1863, at Albion; mustered as a private the same date; unmarried; father's name Philip; mother's, Elizabeth Faling; farmer; was in battle of the Wilderness; taken prisoner; sent to Andersonville, and thence to Florence; died of starvation at Florence; remains buried there.

Francis, Samuel C.; residence Murray; born in Wyoming county, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 23, 1862, for three years, at Hindsburg, Orleans county; mustered as a private October 22, 1862; received $36 town bounty; $75 county bounty; married; father's name Samuel; wagon-maker and hospital carpenter during the time he was in the service. Post-office address registered.

Fortunance, Bruce; residence Murray, N. Y.; born December 7, 1838, at Murray, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 28, 1862, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered as a private October 22, 1862; married; father's name Almanzor; mother's, Hannah Bishop; farmer; died at Harper's Ferry hospital, July 25, 1863, of typhoid fever; remains buried there.

Glazyer, Lyman John; residence Murray; born September 10, 1819, in Vermont; fifth sergeant One Hundred and Fifth Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 12, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private December 3, 1861; married; father's name Lyman; mother's, Abigail Sprague; farmer; left the regiment at Piedmont Station, Va.; the last heard of him he was in Canada.

Grimne, John; residence Hindsburg, Orleans county; born December 1, 1832, in England; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 31, 1862, for three years, at Hindsburg, N. Y.; mustered as a private November 22, 1862; received $25 town bounty, $50 county bounty; married; father's name Richard; mother's, Ann Thomas; farmer; was in battle of Locust Grove November 27, 1863; was wounded in the right shoulder; was discharged by surgeon's certificate, June 8, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Glancy, Patrick; substitute for D. D. Sprague, at Hulberton, Orleans county; enlisted and mustered for three years, September 10, 1864; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Gibson, John; substitute for Warren Webster, Holley, Orleans county; enlisted for three years, September 24, 1864; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Hooker, Myron Smith; residence Murray, N. Y.; born May 15, 1820, at Wethersfield, Wyoming county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 10, 1862, for three years, at Hulburton, Orleans county; mustered as a private August 22, 1862; received $25 town, $50 county bounty; married; father's name Myron; mother's, Sarah Brooks; enlisted in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; transferred to Eighth Heavy Artillery; taken with the camp fever; discharged March 25, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Harden, William; substitute for Alphor Millard, Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted August 1, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Hutchinson, J. B.; substitute for George B. Smith; enlisted in the navy, September 13, 1865, for one year; mustered the same date; received $385 town, and $315 county bounty.

Holmes, William; substitute for Lathrop H. Coy; enlisted September 29, at Chicago, Ill., for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town, and $415 county bounty.

House, George; substitute for Francis H. Darrow, Murray, Orleans county; enlisted November 14, 1864, for three years; mustered November 14, 1864; received $385 town, and $415 county bounty.

Henry, Leonard; residence Murray, N. Y.; born October 11, 1835, at Hulberton; private Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, Company H; enlisted February 22, 1863, for three years, at Barre, Orleans county; mustered as a private, February 29, 1863; father's name Mellora; mother's name Mary Clark; mechanic; acted as clerk in various capacities; discharged April 30, 1865.

Harrington, Reuben; residence Murray, N. Y.; born August 11, 1838, at Holley, Orleans county; corporal One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 15, 1861, for three years; mustered November 26, 1861, as a private; unmarried; farmer; took part in battles of Slaughter Mountain, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, and remains buried on the battle-field.

Hard, Wallace Bruce; residence Murray; born May 10, 1839, at Murray, Orleans county; lieutenant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 9, 1862, for three years, at Hulberton; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; received $100 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Joseph; mother's, Lucy Ann Maxon; farmer; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1863; promoted to lieutenant at the time he was killed; remains buried on the battle-field.

Hulburt, John Washington; residence Murray; born November 9, 1846, at Hulberton; private Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Company M; enlisted for three years, at Rochester, February 22, 1864; mustered the same date, as a private; unmarried; father's name Isaac; mother's, Almira Plum; gentleman; he was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, where he died of dropsy, September 15, 1864; buried in prison.

Hosbury, Alexander; residence Murray; born April 27, 1846, in England; private Twenty-eighth New York Infantry; enlisted August 9, 1862, for three years; mustered as a private the same date; unmarried; father's name James; mother's, Jane Clign; killed at Cedar Mountain; remains buried on the battle-field.

Housington, Edwin S.; residence Murray; born April 27, 1846, in England; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted February, 1862, for three years; mustered as a private the same date; married.

Harwood, George E.; residence Murray; born September, 1836, at Murray, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered October 22, 1862; received $75 county bounty; married; father's name Samuel; mother's, Laura Moses; farmer; was taken to general hospital in Washington from fight; had a furlough; returned home; transferred to hospital as night watch, and then transferred as clerk in the adjutant-general's office, Washington; re-enlisted; now a clerk in Washington.

Haggard, George; residence Murray; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 23, 1862, for three years; mustered October 22, 1862, as a private; received $26 town, $75 county bounty; unmarried; no account can be obtained of his whereabouts.

Howe, Lyman; residence Murray; born May 3, 1842, at Holley; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted June 16, 1863, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private the same date; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Halby Green; laborer; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; taken to Richmond; thence to Salisbury; remained there six months; paroled and sent to Annapolis; discharged June, 1865.

Jerol, Joseph; residence Murray; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 1, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered November 1, 1862, as a private; unmarried; unable to obtain any account of him.

Jerry, Reuben; substitute for Abner H. Dasett, Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 27, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Jackson, Andrew, substitute for Charles H. Smith, Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Knight, Martin; residence Murray; born June 13, 1845, at Murray; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 23, 1863, for three years, at Hulberton, Orleans county; mustered the same date, as a private; received $25 town, $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name William; mother's, Polly Barnes; farmer; was in battle of Spottsylvania Court-House; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; taken prisoner the same time and sent to Richmond; in hospital; paroled August 22, 1864; returned to regiment December 10, 1864; March 10, transferred to the Tenth Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged July 22, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Kelley, John; residence Hindsburgh, Orleans county; born November 15, 1829, in Ireland; private One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 4, 1863, for three years, at Dunkirk; mustered as a private, September 11, 1863; unmarried; father's name James; mother's, Catherine Welch; laborer; was in battle of Suffolk; at Fort Wagner; wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor; lost the use of his arm; discharged February 18, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Kelly, Patrick; substitute for Isaac H. Call, Holley, Orleans county; enlisted September 24, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Kinney, Patrick; substitute for Francis M. Peck, Holley, Orleans county; enlisted for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; credited to the town of Murray; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Keyo, Ezra; residence Murray; born April 23, 1841, at Holley, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 15, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private November 26, 1861; unmarried; father's name Horatio; mother's, Alethro Beebe; was in battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, South Mountain, Antietam; killed at the battle of Fredricksburg; remains buried on the battle-field.

Kelly, John; residence Holley, Orleans county; born February 8, 1838, in Ireland; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company B; enlisted for three years, September 6, 1862, at Holley; mustered as a corporal October 22, 1862; received $15 town, $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name James; mother's, Ellen Burns; laborer; was in battle of Locust Grove; wounded November 27, 1863; sent to hospital; returned to regiment, February 10, 1864; in several battles; July 9, 1864, taken prisoner; paroled February 22, 1865; returned to regiment April 8, 1865; discharged June 2, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Knight, Cyrus Maxwell; residence Murray, Orleans county; born 1838, at Murray, Orleans county; private Seventeenth New York Battery; enlisted February, 1864, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; mustered as a private the same date; received $450 county bounty; married; father's name William; mother's, Polly Burns; cut his foot June 23, 1864; had a furlough to go home; returned to regiment; transferred to Rochester, and then left for Canada, and is there still.

Littlefield, Darwin Salsbury; residence Hulberton, Orleans county, N. Y.; born March 21, 1842, at Murray; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years; mustered October 22, 1862, as a private; enlisted at Medina and credited to Carlton, N. Y.; received $50 town bounty; unmarried; father's name Milton; mother's, Sarah Salsbury; farmer; took part in battles of Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Charlestown, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Sailor's Run; discharged July 1, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Lee, Nelson; substitute for William L. Smith, Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Lanfield, Albert; substitute; Seventh New York Infantry; enlisted September 24, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty.

Loughney, John; residence Hindsburgh, Orleans county; born March 27, 1841, at Canajoharie, N. Y.; first sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Hindsburgh; mustered October 22, 1862, as a private; received $25 town, $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Michael; mother's, Bridget Kelley; farmer; was in twenty-three battles; promoted corporal February, 1863, third sergeant August, 1864, first sergeant February 14, 1864; wounded at the front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, in the right arm; discharged July 1, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Lawrence, Levi M.; residence Murray; born October 26, 1842, at Carlton; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered September 10, 1862; received $25 town, $75 county bounty; father's name Levi; mother's, Clarissa Stearns; farmer; was in battles of Cedar Mountain and South Mountain; came home on furlough; died at Holley, 1864; buried at Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y.

Lawrence, Hosea; residence Murray; born October 16, 1840, at Carlton, Orleans county; private One Hundred Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered September 10, 1862; received $25 town, $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Levi; mother's, Clarissa Stearns; farmer; was in battles of Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Antietam; discharged. Post-office address registered.

Mansfield, Orrin; residence Murray, Orleans county; born July 17, 1830, at Murray, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 9, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered first sergeant August 22, 1862; received $25 town, $50 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Alanson; mother's, Polly Hart; farmer; enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; transferred to Eighth Heavy Artillery; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, two battles at Deep Bottom, three battles before Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee; honorably discharged June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

McNinny, James; residence Hulberton; Orleans county, N. Y.; born November 1, 1823, in Ireland, Third New York Light Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 18, 1863, for three years, at Utica, N. Y.; mustered August 29, 1863, as a private; received $25 town bounty; married; father's name James; mother's, Susannah McNinny; mason mechanic; took part in battles February 1 and 2, 1864; June, 1864, at the surrender of Jacksonville; March 7 to 10, at Southwest Creek; at the capture of Fort Fisher, December 25, 1865.

Murphy, Francis; substitute for Justus Day, Holley, Orleans county; enlisted August 3, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; mustered the same date; received $385 town bounty, $415 county bounty.

Morrison, James; substitute for George E. Tuttle; enlisted September 24, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Myer, Peter; substitute for Henry E. Smith, Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Mahon, John; substitute for Edwin J. Spicer, Murray, Orleans county; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Murphy, John; substitute for Jonathan B. Bradford, Holley, Orleans county; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received bounties—$385 town, $415 county.

McGuire, William E.; residence Murray, Orleans county; private First New York Light Artillery, Company L; enlisted February 15, 1864, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; mustered the same date, as a private; received $25 town, $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Thomas; mother's, Sally Ann Coats; farmer; was in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, and others. Post-office address registered,

Miller, William; residence Murray; born February 10, 1842, at Barre, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted December 9, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered January 21, 1862, as a private; married; father's name Henry; mother's, Rhoda Stillwell; was in battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, etc.; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; paroled and sent to Westchester; returned to regiment September 20, 1863; in battle of Gravel Run; discharged June 20, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Mason, William Henry; residence Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; born December 23, 1841, in Wayne county, N. Y.; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 30, 1862, for three years, at Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y.; mustered October 22, 1862, as a corporal; received $25 town, $50 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Daniel; mother's, Elizabeth Story; farmer; died at general hospital, Frederick City, Md., July 23, 1863; remains buried there.

Miller, Benjamin Franklin; residence Murray; born February 21, 1840, at Holley; brigadier-general; One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry; enlisted August 31, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a lieutenant October 22, 1862; received $26 town, $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name James; mother's, Adeline Cramer; student; was in sixteen battles; uninjured; now at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

Niston, John; substitute for George W. Pierce, Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 21, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Nolan, Thomas; substitute for Lewis G. Burns, Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 24, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Nichols, Benjamin Franklin; residence Murray, N. Y.; born May 2, 1832, at Rush, Monroe county; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 30, 1863, for three years, at Holley; mustered December 30, 1863; received $25 town, $75 county bounty; married; father's name Benjamin; mother's, Mary Thompson; farmer; was in battles at Pine Run, Cold Harbor, Jerusalem Plank-Road, before Petersburg; deserted and went to Canada. Post-office address registered.

O'Brien, Michael; substitute for Carr W. Orr, Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 28, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Ostrander, George Egbert; residence Murray; born March 29, 1844, at Gaines, Orleans county; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, Company B; enlisted August 8, 1863, for three years, at Albion; mustered September 30, 1863, as a private; married; father's name Romain; mother's, Margaret Humphrey; farmer; was in battles at Spottsylvania Court-House, before Petersburg, at the capture of Fort Steadman; taken prisoner and sent to Richmond; paroled March 30, 1865; discharged June 27, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Pratt, James Bradley; residence Holley, Orleans county; born March 15, 1819, at Rochester, N. Y.; captain Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 10, 1862, at Lockport, N. Y.; mustered as a captain August 22, 1862; unmarried; father's name Bradley; mother's, Hannah Blake; contractor; enlisted One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Volunteer Regiment; transferred to Eighth Heavy Artillery, August 22, 1862; at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; discharged by surgeon's certificate, October 20, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Pierce, Reed Abijah; residence Murray; born February 28, 1844, at Livingston, N. Y.; second lieutenant Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 6, 1862, for three years, at Holley; mustered September, 1862, as a private; received $25 town bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Mary Reed; clerk; was in battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; wounded at the battle of Petersburgh, June 16, 1864; sent to Portsmouth Grove, R. I.; returned to regiment November, 1864, at Hatcher's Run; at the surrender of Lee; promoted second lieutenant March 17, 1865; discharged June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Roake, Charles E.; substitute for James D. Burns, Hulberton, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Rain, Daniel; substitute for William Hart, Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; credited to the town of Murray; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Rodney, James: substitute for Adin M. Ferry; enlisted September 28, 1864, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Reed, Samuel; residence Murray; born March 7, 1827, at Murray, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 23, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private the same date; married; father's name Daniel; mother's, Marilla Knapp; farmer; in a number of battles and skirmishes; discharged October 12, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Reed, Lyman Alonzo; residence Murray; born January 2, 1840, at Murray, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 13, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private the same date; unmarried; father's name Napoleon; mother's, Cyarina Hull Glazer; farmer; was in a number of battles; taken prisoner at the Weldon Railroad; taken to Petersburgh; thence to Richmond; thence to Belle Isle; thence to Salisbury, N. C.; paroled March 1, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.; discharged June 22, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Rice, Lewis; residence Murray; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted December 12, 1861, for three years, at Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y.; mustered as a private the same date; unmarried; killed in battle of Antietam, and buried on the battle-field.

Relgar, John Henry; residence Murray, N. Y.; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 12, 1862, for three years, at Gaines, Orleans county; mustered as a corporal October 22, 1862; received $25 town, $50 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Alfred; mother's, Sarah Hoffman; farmer; was in battles of Locust Grove, Petersburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cedar Creek, Sailor's Run; discharged June 27, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Ryan, William; residence Murray; born October 12, 1843, at Dexter, Michigan; private Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Company M; enlisted February 22, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private the same date; received $677 county bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Margaret; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Nelson Hill, and a number of others; discharged August 6, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Ryan, Michael; residence Murray; born October 12, 1843, at Dexter, Mich.; private Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Company M; enlisted February 22, 1864, for three years, at Rochester, N. Y.; mustered as a private the same date; received $677 county bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Margaret; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Chickahominy Swamp, White Oak Swamp, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Malvern Hill; discharged August 6, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Reed, Edward; residence Murray; born in England; private Eighth Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 15, 1862, for three years; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; received $25 town bounty; married; father's name Abraham; mother's, Mary Park; painter; was in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor; wounded at Petersburg, June 23, 1864; taken to General Campbell Hospital, Washington; remains buried on Arlington Heights, on the rebel General Lee's place.

Ross, John Ames; residence Murray; born June 16, 1838, at Clarendon, N. Y.; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first Heavy Artillery, Company G; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Murray; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; father's name Daniel; mother's, Harriet Brinck; farmer; nothing can be obtained of his history while a member of the regiment.

Rhodes, Walter B.; drafted; residence Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; born December 21, 1833, at Sandlake, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 28, 1862, for three years, at Hindsburgh, N. Y.; mustered as a private October 22, 1862; received $26 town bounty; married; father's name Nathaniel P.; mother's, Sally Baker; farmer; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Locust Grove, etc.; wounded at the battle of Nonoxy Junction; taken to hospital at Baltimore; returned to regiment, September 1, 1864; in a number of battles; wounded at Cedar Creek; returned home on a furlough; returned to regi-

ment December 1, 1864; in battle before Petersburg; at the surrender of General Lee; discharged July 1, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Smith, William; substitute for Edwin Morton, Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered September 26, 1864; received $385 town, and $415 county bounty.

Smith, Samuel; substitute for Alfred J. Squire, Hulberton, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 16, 1864, for two years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $485 town, and $315 county bounty.

Stearns, Sebastian; residence Murray; born March 4, 1842, at Kendall, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 17, 1861, for three years, at Murray; mustered March 15, 1862, as a private; unmarried; father's name Cyrus; mother's, Lucy Reed; farmer; was in battles of Slaughter Mountain, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam; was taken sick on battle-field and taken to hospital and died October 30, 1862, of typhoid fever; remains buried at Smoketown, Md.

Spamsburgh, Robert; residence Murray, N. Y.; born October 17, 1843, in city of Hudson, N. Y.; private Eighth Cavalry, Company D; enlisted July 28, 1862, for three years, at Brockport, N. Y.; mustered as a private August 7, 1862; unmarried; father's name Robert; mother's, Sarah Pindle; farmer; was at surrender of Harper's Ferry, at battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and a number of others; discharged June 7, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Strogan, Thomas; residence Murray, N. Y.; born April, 1845, in Ireland; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December 12, 1863, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered as a private the same date; unmarried; was in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Wilderness; killed before Petersburg; remains buried on the battle-field.

Snyder, Lowell; residence Holley, N. Y.; born November 18, 1846, at Clarendon, N. Y.; private Second New York Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted December 25, 1863, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered January 25, 1864; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name William; mother's, Sally Standish; was in battles of Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor; before Petersburg, 17 and 18 June, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run; at the surrender of Lee; discharged August 10, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Smith, Elijah; residence Murray, N. Y.; born April 11, 1836, at Brockport, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry; enlisted December 6, 1861, for three years, at Le Roy; mustered December 6, 1861, as a private; father's name Josephus; mother's Jane Ann Robertson; farmer; died in Salisbury prison of exposure and starvation; remains buried there.

Snyder, Henry Edward; residence Murray; born June 11, 1841, in Rensselaer county; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted February 4, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private February 25, 1864; received $25 town bounty, $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Lyman; mother's, Sarah Dubois; farmer; was in battles of Shady Grove and Cold Harbor; sent to hospital June 12, 1865; wounded at Stony Run, March 31, 1865; sent to General Hospital; mustered out while there. Post-office address registered.

Snyder, Arrill H.; residence Murray, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted January 1, 1864, for three years; mustered as a private the same date; unmarried; died in hospital.

Smith, Henry; residence Murray, N. Y.; born April 12, 1834, at Brockport, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry; enlisted December 6, 1861, for three years, at Le Roy, N. Y.; mustered as a private December 6, 1861; unmarried; father's name Josephus; mother's name Jane Ann Robertson; farmer; died in Salisbury prison of chronic diarrhea; remains buried there.

Shipp, Peter; residence Murray, Orleans county; born September 28, 1846, in England; private Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 1, 1863, for three years, at Clarkson, Monroe county; credited to Clarkson; mustered August 1, 1863, as a private; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Lucy Leonard; farmer; was in battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and second Hatcher's Run, and others; discharged August 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Shipp, Henry; residence Murray; born April 14, 1848, in England; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company D; enlisted December 31, 1863, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; mustered as a private January 5, 1864; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name John; mother's, Lucy Leonard; farmer; killed in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864; remains buried on battlefield.

Snow, George Henry; residence Murray, N. Y.; born March 27, 1844, in Cayuga county; private First New York Battery, Company L; enlisted February 15, 1864, for three years, at Albion, N. Y.; mustered as a private February 25, 1864; received $675 town bounty; unmarried; father's name George; mother's, Mary Ann Smith; farmer; was in battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Gaines' Farm, etc.; discharged June 14, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Smith, Henry E.; residence Murray, N. Y.; born January 5, 1823, in Monroe county, N. Y.; captain One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 1, 1861, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered as a private November 26, 1861; married; father's name Perry; mother's, Margaret Perrin; farmer; was in battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Antietam; resigned October 16, 1862. Post-office address registered.

Stone, Franklin Myers; residence Murray; born July 3, 1840, in Monroe county, N. Y.; corporal Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 2, 1863, for three years, at Lockport, N. Y.; mustered as a private August 23, 1863; received $25 town bounty; unmarried; father's name Serens; mother's, Laura Phillips; farmer; was in battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; promoted corporal February 15, 1864; taken prisoner; sent to Libby Prison; thence to Belle Isle; thence to Salisbury; died at Salisbury prison of exposure and starvation, December 28, 1864; remains buried there.

Stedman, Alonzo; residence Murray, N. Y.; born January 15, 1831, at Holley; captain One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 1, 1861, for three years, at Holley; mustered as a private November 26, 1861; married; father's name Thomas; mother's, Sarah Hallenbeck; mechanic; was in battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, second Bull Run, South Mountain; promoted captain November 15, 1862. Post-office address registered.

Trumble, Frederick James; residence Murray, N. Y.; born June 2, 1848, at Murray, Orleans county; private Twenty-second New York Cavalry, Company C; enlisted September 30, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; credited to Barre; received $300 town, $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Abner; mother's, Elizabeth Kirby; farmer; in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., November 12, 1864; also battle of Waynesburgh, Va.; discharged August 1, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Trumble, Daniel Kirby; residence Murray, Orleans county, N. Y.; born June 16, 1845, at Murray, N. Y.; private twenty-second New York Cavalry, Company C; enlisted January 4, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; mustered as a private the same date; received $300 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Abner; mother's, Elizabeth Kirby; farmer; was in battles of Winchester, Waynesboro', Mount Jackson; discharged August 9, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Thompson, William; substitute for James W. Rabb, Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted for three years, September 28, 1864, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Tibbits, Wellington; born April 25, 1845, at Albion, Orleans county, N. Y.; residence Murray, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted August 27, 1862, for three years, at Murray; mustered October 22, 1862; received $26 town, $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name Amos; mother's, Betsy Ann Matthews; farmer; was in battles of Manassas Gap, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, and a number of others; at the surrender of Lee; discharged July 1, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Vallance, Edward Thomas; residence Murray, N. Y.; born April 15, 1838, at Holley, N. Y.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first New York Infantry, Company G; enlisted September 5, 1862, for three years, at Holley, Orleans county; mustered as a private October 22, 1862; received $25 town, $75 county bounty; unmarried; father's name John, mother's, Lucy Langride; painter; on guard duty at Baltimore six months, two months in Western Virginia, two months in Camp Convalescent; discharged August 29, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Wood, Charles Souvillian; born August 4, 1843, at Hulberton, N. Y.; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 6, 1862, for three years, at Clarendon, N. Y.; mustered August 22, 1862, as a private; received $25 town bounty; unmarried; father's name Stephen; mother's name Esther Jane Squire; farmer; enlisted in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; transferred to Eighth Heavy Artillery; in battles of Spottsylvania, Prospect Hill, Cold Harbor, and a number of others; sent to hospital June 25, 1864; returned to regiment May 11, 1865; honorably discharged June 22, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Welch, John; substitute for Harden Beebe, Holley, Orleans county; enlisted September 16, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 coutny bounty.

Wood, Joshua W.; substitute for Charles Balcom, Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for two years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered September 26, 1864; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Welch, Michael; substitute for Hiland H. Harwood, Hindsburgh, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 27, 1864, for three years; mustered September 27, 1864; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Warren, William; substitute for Daniel D. Standish, Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 29, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; credited to the town of Murray, N. Y.; enlisted September 29, 1864, for three years; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Willson, Andrew; substitute for Jacob C. Weller, Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Wilkison, George; substitute; Seventh New York Infantry; enlisted September 26, 1864, for three years, at Chicago, Ill.; mustered the same date; received $385 town, $415 county bounty.

Walt, Edgar Jonathan; residence Murray, Orleans county; born July 18, 1827, at Murray; private One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, Company C; enlisted November 12, 1861, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered as a private March 13, 1862; married; father's name Eli; mother's, Abigail Sprague; farmer; discharged on account of physical disability, July 1, 1862. Post-office address registered.

Ward, Mark; residence Murray, N. Y.; born August 6, 1848, in England; private Fourteenth United States Infantry, Company H; enlisted March 1, 1864, for three years, at Lockport, N. Y.; mustered as a private March 1, 1864; unmarried; father's name Richard; mother's, Mary Watson; farmer; disappeared from regiment in the vicinity of the Chickahominy river, since which time there has been no account of him.

Wood, William; residence Holley, Orleans county, N. Y.; born January 26, 1845, at Holley; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered December 15, 1863; unmarried; father's name Lewis; mother's, Polly Wright; laborer; was in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station; taken sick at Reams' Station; sent to hospital; thence to Washington; discharged June, 1865. Post-office address registered.

White, Joseph; residence Murray; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 9, 1862, for three years, at Holley, N. Y.; mustered August 22, 1862; received $25 town bounty; was in battle of Spottsylvania; wounded at Cold Harbor; sent to hospital; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

TOWN OF RIDGEWAY, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Angevine, Albert; residence Medina; born at Ridgeway, 1846; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Stephen E.; mother's maiden name Almedia E. Brown; previous occupation, clerk; appointed hospital steward August 16, 1862.

Anthony, George T.; residence Medina; born at Montgomery county, June 9, 1825; captain Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 26, 1862; mustered December 27, 1862, for three years, at

Medina; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Anna; previous occupation, speculator; entered Camp Barry, S. C., October 27, 1862; joined Twenty-second Army Corps January 17, 1863; under various commanders until July 4, 1864, then joined the Eighteenth Army Corps in front of Petersburg; crossed James river; joined the Army of the Potomac at Hatcher's Run, at Appomattox; returned to Richmond; was mustered out; battery was in the service under my command, from August 26, 1862, to June 12, 1865, when they were discharged.

Andrews, Ellon L.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Rockland county, 1845; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years at Medina; previous occupation, cooper; prisoner eight months. Still living; post-office address registered.

Allen, Oliver M.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Achilles, Alfred; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1842; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Alfred; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to corporal January 10, 1864; was in the battles of Wilderness, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, first Petersburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Charlestown, second Petersburg; in pursuit and surrender of Lee; discharged June 30, 1865.

Axtell, Sylvester T.; residence Ridgeway; born at Niagara county, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles; previous occupation, farmer; was sick in hospital some time; was home on furlough fifty days; returned to hospital; was ordered to report to regiment; was taken prisoner on the way; prisoner over eight months; was in all the prisons except Salisbury. Still living; post-office address registered.

Axtell, Arnold; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Windsor, Mass., November 22, 1823; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $20; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Lavina Slocum; previous occupation, farmer; was in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, where he was wounded; died on the way to the hospital, and buried where he died.

Axtell, Frank R.; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans county 1826; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Thomas; previous occupation, machinist; reduced to ranks from sergeant, June 8, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865.

Andrews, Reuben; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orange county, 1839; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Aldridge, Wallace; residence Ridgeway; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted February 27, 1863; mustered March 22, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; deserted from Fort Federal Hill, May 17, 1863; was never in battle.

Achilles, George R.; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1834; sergeant Eighth Cavalry, Company A; enlisted August 25, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer; served through the whole term with his company, with only four slight wounds, not severe enough to keep him from duty; re-enlisted, and in all the battles with his company; honorably discharged.

Andrews, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Peekskill 1841; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; discharged June 12, 1865.

Allen, Peter; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1843; private Third Cavalry; enlisted May 24, 1861, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, cooper; in all the battles in which the regiment participated; discharged; re-enlisted.

Allen, Robert N.; Fourteenth Artillery.

Arnold, James; Fourteenth Artillery.

Albro, Nicholas; Fourteenth Artillery.

Arnold, Peter; Fourteenth Artillery.

Amoley, James; Second Mounted Rifles.

Aiken, Edward S.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 26, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Allen, George E.; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September 12, 1865, for one year, at Medina; relief granted to family, $585; previous occupation, leather merchant; discharged June 12, 1865.

Alford, Lineus T.; residence Medina; born at Medina, Orleans county, 1839; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $585; previous occupation, joiner; honorably discharged.

Andrews, John T.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1843; private Second New York Independent Battery; enlisted September 18, 1861, for two years, at Troy; father's name Dominick; previous occupation, cooper; was at the battle of Yorktown and all other battles with his regiment, up to Fair Oaks, where he was taken prisoner; was exchanged six weeks after imprisonment; joined his regiment at Harrison's Landing; was at Second Bull Run; where he was killed instantly, three balls passing through his body; buried on the field.

Andrews, Charles; Navy; enlisted March, 1865.

Andrews, John F.; Navy; enlisted March 27, 1865.

Ackley, Anson; Navy; enlisted March 27, 1865.

Amis, Samuel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1820; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Ameden, Miles B.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1836; private One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment; enlisted August 12, for three years; promoted to sergeant 1863; killed in battle; buried on the field.

Bowen, Hulbert; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 15, 1863, for three years, at Medina; discharged on account of wounds received.

Bookner, Martin; enlisted October 14, 1861.

Breighton, Ira; Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted 1863.

Breighton, Almon; Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1863.

Braddock, ——; Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August, 1863.

Baker, John; residence Ridgeway; born at England, 1837; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted August 25, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer.

Bowen, Edwin A.; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1827; captain Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Andrew; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, October 27, 1862.

Bowden, Dennis; residence Ridgeway; born 1844; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted August 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; served till honorably discharged.

Boyne, Frederick; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1845; private Fourteenth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 26, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Boyne, Robert; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1839; private Fourteenth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 21, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Burns, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1844; private Fourteenth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 21, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Burns, Michael; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Fourteenth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 7, 1863, for three years, at Medina.

Briggs, Nathaniel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Kendall, Orleans county, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, clerk; discharged June 12, 1865.

Boyne, George H.; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1842; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; was taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Va., August 25, 1864; there has nothing been heard of him since; was not known to be wounded; was in the engagement of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and before Petersburg June 16 and 18.

Brown, Charles V.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, March 14, 1838; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 22, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $108; father's name Elisha; previous occupation, teamster; discharged June 5, 1865.

Bland, Charles; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at England, 1824; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $49; previous occupation, stone cutter; discharged January 12, 1865.

Bennett, Frank; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Shelby, Orleans county, 1838; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Franklin; previous occupation, farmer; discharged January 12, 1865.

Beck, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1829; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Ridgeway; relief granted to family, $157; previous occupation, blacksmith; served as blacksmith during his term of service; discharged July 11, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Bent, Warren; private Thirty-first Regiment; enlisted August, 1862.

Baker, James; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; enlisted August, 1862.

Bucknell, John; private One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment; enlisted August, 1862.

Barton, William; private One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment; enlisted August, 1862.

Burch, Philo; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1835; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted September 19, 1861; mustered October 9, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; father's name William; previous occupation, farmer; re-enlisted December 1, 1863; was taken prisoner in battle at Blackwater, July 8, 1864; was in prison until discharged July 11, 1865.

Bowen, Hezekiah; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Cayuga county, 1818; captain One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Hezekiah; previous occupation, farmer; was discharged before the expiration of term.

Boyne, H. C.; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1842; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; was at the engagement of Pine Forest, Cold Harbor; before Petersburg; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 17, 1864.

Brown, Edwin T.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Connecticut, May 6, 1846; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; in the engagement at Pine Forest, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg; taken prisoner at Reams' Station August 25, 1864; died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., June 3, 1865.

Berry, Lucas W.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; sergeant One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; promoted to corporal August 22, 1862; to sergeant January 26, 1864; wounded in action at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. Still living.

Beales, Charles; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway; sergeant Third Cavalry, Company A; enlisted August 19, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Samuel; previous occupation, farmer; killed while engaged with a skirmishing party, March 4, 1863; carried off the battle ground and buried.

Bolster, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Germany 1831; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $110; previous occupation, laborer; discharged January 12, 1865.

Bogardus, Charles; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; lieutenant One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's names James H.; mother's maiden name Louisa; previous occupation, merchant; promoted captain of Company I, February 28, 1863; to lieutenant-colonel December 10, 1864; at the battles of Wapping Heights, McLane's Ford, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, where he was wounded in the thigh and hip, July 1, 1864, and taken prisoner; retaken in about thirty-six hours; served with the Third Army Corps to March, 1864; then in the Sixth Army Corps, in command of the regiment, until discharged, June 26, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Benjamin, Albert; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1838; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; wounded in foot in battle of Winchester, 1864.

Benjamin, Tabor; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1830; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Barnes, Roman; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Niagara county, 1838; sergeant One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name George M.; previous occupation, farmer.

Barnes, Eugene L.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Niagara county, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name George H.; previous occupation, farmer.

Baliyman, James; born at England, 1841; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; came home on a furlough November 20, 1861; cut off two toes; absent without leave to December 15, 1861; deserted; taken to Washington; deserted at Harper's Ferry September 19, 1862.

Brown, John; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted September 19, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway.

Barril, James; Eighth Heavy Artillery.

Boothraid, John; Twenty-fifth Cavalry.

Burch, Lewis; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1832; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted September, 19, 1861; mustered October 9, 1861, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, tanner and currier; served until expiration of term; re-enlisted December 1, 1864; discharged July 11, 1865.

Brown, Edwin F.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, April 23, 1823; lieutenant-colonel Twenty-eighth Infantry; enlisted May 18, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Jeremiah; mother's maiden name Abigail M. Davis; previous occupation, farmer; under Gen. Patterson in his brigade campaign; after with Banks in the battle of Winchester; next with Pope; lost left arm in Gen. Pope's first battle at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; was prisoner two months at Libby; promoted to colonel August 9, 1862; returned to duty January, 1862; discharged June 3, 1863.

Bolt, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1842; private Third Cavalry, Company A; enlisted July 19, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles J.; previous occupation, clerk; served in all the battles of his country; taken prisoner there; at the risk of his own life saved Gen. Butler and staff. Post-office address registered.

Bradt, Peter, after being delivered to the provost-marshal, he made his escape, and was on his way to Canada when he was caught and brought back; $325 bounty paid by town.

Beman, Seth; residence Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1829; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Reuben; mother's maiden name Orpha; previous occupation, cooper; was in the battles of Wapping Heights, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove; detailed as clerk in army general's office, second division, head-quarters; discharged June 30, 1863.

Bigfire, James; residence Tonawanda; enlisted August, 1864, for one year; received $300, paid by town; previous occupation, clothing merchant.

Bliss, Henry R.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; enlisted August, 1864, for one year; received $585 paid by town; previous occupation, merchant.

Bridgeman, Arba; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Chemung county, 1831; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585 paid by town; previous occupation, farmer.

Bayne, Travatt; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1842; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Bowen, Franklin; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Sennett, Cayuga county, 1817; captain Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585 paid by town; father's name Hezekiah; previous occupation, farmer; served in command of his company until discharged.

Bullard, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1814; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585 paid by town; previous occupation, painter; served until expiration of term.

Brown, Josiah; residence Ridgeway; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; got his bounty, but did not report.

Burton, Seymour; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1835; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585 paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; served until expiration of term.

Bayn, James S.; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1835; private One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment; enlisted June 18, 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name James; previous occupation, painter; was killed in battle before Petersburg; buried on the field.

Barritt, William O.; residence, Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1836; private Sixty-fifth Regiment; drafted April 5, 1865, for one year, at Medina; father's name Sidney; previous occupation, farmer.

Bent, Abbot; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1839; private Third Cavalry, Company A; enlisted May 13, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name William; mother's maiden name, Betsey Jackson; previous occupation, clerk; discharged in June, 1862, for disability.

Bacon, George; residence Ridgeway; born at England, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged at expiration of term.

Brown, James C.; residence Ridgeway; born at Rochester, 1838; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, painter.

Blake, Edwin T.; residence Lockport; born at Monroe county, 1831; adjutant One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; enlisted July 30, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; father's name Hiram; previous occupation, bank clerk; promoted to major, February 1864; in all the battles of his regiment, up to the battle before Petersburg, where he was wounded in the head by a rifle ball; lived two days; died in front of Petersburg; his body buried in Shelby under masonic and military honors.

Bacon, Leander; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1847; private Forty-ninth Regiment, Company R; enlisted August 13, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Edward; previous occupation, laborer; died on board transport ship of chronic diarrhea, October 4, 1863; thrown overboard.

Bennett, Henry; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1843; private Twenty-sixth Regiment; enlisted May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; promoted to corporal; killed in battle at Antietam, 1862; buried there.

Bothgale, William L.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at New York, 1838; private Thirty-fifth Regiment; enlisted June, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name George; previous occupation, machinist; served the first term of enlistment; re-enlisted August, 1863, in light artillery.

Barker, Linn; residence Medina; born at Orleans, 1842; private Third Cavalry, Company A; enlisted May 24, 1861, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, railroad brakeman; promoted to corporal, October 6, 1861; to sergeant, December 10, 1861; second lieutenant, December 7, 1862; first lieutenant, December 1, 1863; captain, September 9, 1864; was in every engagement of the regiment; wounded four different times; taken prisoner; escaped from the captors before they arrived at prison; was prisoner only two hours; discharged for disability, December 1, 1864.

Bowen, Edwin A.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Cayuga county, 1845; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal March 1, 1862; reduced to ranks January 24, 1863.

Bark, Richard; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Virginia, 1833; private Eighth Pennsylvania Colored Regiment; drafted August 1, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer; was wounded, February 29, 1864, in the thigh; three months in hospital; returned to regiment, May 30, 1864; was in the engagement at Deep Bottom, Strawberry plains; thirty days in the ditches in front of Petersburg; cut right hand in a charge on Fort Harrison. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barry, Ovid; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1838; private; enlisted August, 1862, for three years.

Boyce, Charles W.; residence Medina; born at Auburn, August 13, 1842; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Matthew; was with regiment until second day of May, 1863, when he was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; paroled; discharged at Lockport with the regiment, June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Braddock, Alle H.; residence Ridgeway; born 1834; private Eighth Cavalry, Company E; enlisted September 14, 1861; mustered October 9, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer; was captured at Harpers' Ferry; paroled and sent to Chicago; discharged from service, June, 1863; died at Ridgeway, 1865.

Brackett, Peter; seaman; enlisted March 21, 1865, for two years.

Bass, Ezedor; seaman; enlisted March 20, 1865, for three years.

Brown, William H.; seaman; enlisted March 23, 1865, for two years.

Bartlett, Byron G.; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1865, for two years.

Brickford, Thomas H.; seaman; enlisted February 25, 1865, for two years.

Brice, Peter; seaman; enlisted March 23, 1865, for three years.

Breen, William; seaman; enlisted March 24, 1865, for three years.

Bates, John; seaman; enlisted March 25, 1865, for three years.

Butler, Richard; seaman; enlisted March 15, 1865, for three years.

Barclay, Robert; seaman; enlisted March 15, 1865, for three years.

Brown, Aseph; seaman; enlisted March 16, 1865, for three years, at Jamestown; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans county, 1839.

Coon, Lyman A.; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1838; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Milo; previous occupation, farmer; was in nearly all the battles of his regiment; discharged June 6, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Conklin, Milo M.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Cayuga, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 28, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Philip; previous occupation, farmer. Post-office address registered.

Croos, Job; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August, 1862, for three years.

Collins, Cornelius; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; deserted at Camp Church, Lockport, September 12, 1862.

Chase, Lewis J.; residence Medina; born at Medina, 1834; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Horace; mother's maiden name Madre Turner; previous occupation, painter; discharged June 12, 1865.

Collins, Thomas; residence Medina; born at Ireland, 1840; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted January 6, 1864, for three years, at Medina; wounded before Petersburg; taken prisoner; died at Rebel prison.

Clark, Charles E.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Harrisburg, Penn., 1837; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Samuel H.; previous occupation, painter; discharged for disability.

Clark, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occepation, farmer; died December 18, 1864.

Cook, George C; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1826; first lieutenant Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 26, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; sent in his resignation for disability; honorably discharged by order of General Heintzleman, January 30, 1863.

Coleman, Samuel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1824; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; died at Miner Hill, April 8, 1863.

Canham, John; Ninth Artillery.

Cooper, Elijah; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county.

Cole, John F.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company D; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $684.

Connor, Patrick; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1833; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted August 7, 1863, for three years, at Medina; died October 21, 1864.

Cook, Erwin J.; Fourteenth Heavy Artillery.

Connell, John; Fourteenth Heavy Artillery.

Clark, Charles; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Manchester, Mass.; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 10, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Pine Forest, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; where he was wounded June 16, 1864; died June 27, 1864.

Collins, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1841; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August 17, 1863, for three years, at Medina; killed before Petersburg, January 17, 1865, by the bursting of a shell; buried at Petersburg.

Chamberlain, Henry G.; residence Medina, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 26, 1863, for three years, at Medina; discharged for disability, March, 1865.

Cleaveland, Henry B.; residence Ridgeway; born at Medina, 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, shoemaker.

Cook, Truman J.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Albany, N. Y., 1836; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Carey, Patrick; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1838; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August 17, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; died at Millit's Point Hospital, October 21, 1864; buried at Medina.

Coleman, James B.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1822; private Third Cavalry; enlisted August 4, 1861, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, tanner and currier; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, June 29, 1864; exchanged February, 1865; most of the time at Andersonville. Still living.

Cops, Amasa; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1834; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company B; enlisted September 9, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation laborer.

clark, Edson; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1842; drafted for one year.

Chichester, Albert; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, 1842; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted November 18, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name William; mother's maiden name Runna Swan; previous occupation, laborer; discharged for disability, July 2, 1863.

Cox, John; enlisted September, 1864.

Coleman, John.

Cox, Henry; enlisted September, 1864.

Carrol, Thomas; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1827; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, blacksmith; honorably discharged.

Care, Cornelius R.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Livingston county, 1845; private Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by county; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Carwell, Marcus; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1844; private Sixty-fifth Regiment; drafted March, 1865, for one year, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer.

Cooper, William J.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1839; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585 paid by town; previous occupation, farmer.

Canham, Robert; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1841; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585 paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Crane, George W.; residence Barre, Orleans county; born at Barre, 1845; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585 paid by town; father's name Jerry; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Culver, Henry; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1845; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; served till expiration of term.

Cronk, John; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1835; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585 paid by town; previous occupation, laborer; discharged at expiration of term.

Caten, Felix; seaman; enlisted March 24, 1865, for three years.

Church, Charles; seaman; enlisted April 4, 1865, for three years.

Cleary, John; seaman; enlisted March 22, 1865, for two years.

Copeland, John; seaman; enlisted March 23, 1865, for two years.

Carr, William; seaman; enlisted March 27, 1865, for three years.

Craft, John; private; enlisted September, 1864, for one year; received $585, paid by town.

Cobb, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1844; enlisted March 11, 1865, for one year, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer.

Clemmons, Henry G.; residence Medina, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted June 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, carriage-maker; transferred to Company M.

Delamater, Rev. George; chaplain One Hundred and Twenty-ninth; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, clergyman; was the principal actor in recruiting Company D; was with the regiment until after the battle of Petersburg; was active and vigorous in sending assistance to the wounded and dying; was detailed to aid the wounded on the battlefield of Antietam.

Demeray, Edgar; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1844; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted October 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name John; previous occupation, clerk; transferred to medical department.

Dewey, Edwin B.; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August 29, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Draper, Edwin O.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Niagara county, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, brewer; discharged 1863.

Davey, Byron A.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Schenectady, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, wagon-maker; discharged June 12, 1865.

Davis, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1835; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; was in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where he was wounded. Still living; post-office address registered.

Davis, Taber; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1844; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; was at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; Petersburg, June 16, 18, 22; at the surrender of Gen. Lee. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dykeman, George; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1844; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 12, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to corporal January 3, 1864; in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna, first Petersburg, Monocacy, Winchester, Strasburg, Cedar Creek, second Petersburg; at the surrender of Lee; discharged June 30, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Davis, William H.; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1843; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Paul; previous occupation, student; transferred and promoted to captain of Company B.

Donaldson, William E.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1842; private One Hundred and Fifty-first; enlisted September 24, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; died January 29, 1864, in hospital, at Washington, D. C.

Davis, Proctor; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1844; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 12, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Deline, William F.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Niagara, 1845; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 17, 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name Nelson; previous occupation, farmer; promoted from sergeant to captain March 12, 1865; was in most of the battles of the regiment; was wounded in the ankle July 30, 1864; was in hospital and on furlough till able to return to his regiment; served under Sheridan until discharged.

Davis, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1834; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted December 11, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Downing, Mark; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted December 28, 1863, for three years, at Medina.

Demming, Samuel; residence Medina; born at Medina; private; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered September 11, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Samuel; mother's name Caroline; previous occupation, clerk; promoted to corporal June, 1865; in all the engagements of the company; discharged August 4, 1865.

Dorrey, Abram J.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; enlisted September, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer.

Deitz, John W.; residence Rosendale; born at Rosendale, 1839; private Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted September 16, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, tailor; served till discharged.

Douglas, George; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1844; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Davis, George; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Massachusetts, 1829; first lieutenant Twenty-eighth Regiment; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; was appointed adjutant, August 9, 1862.

Davis, Morris; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Washington county, 1834; private One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment; enlisted August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; transferred two different times.

Demeroy, Albert; private; enlisted March 11, 1865, for one year, at Medina.

Davis, George W.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted February 11, 1865, for one year, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Dooley, Denison; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted November 1, 1863, for three years, at Medina; killed June 18, 1864.

Duffy, James; seaman; enlisted April 1, 1865, for three years.

Douglas, George S.; seaman; enlisted February 27, 1865, for two years.

Dockery, Michael; residence Ridgeway; seaman; enlisted February 24, 1865, for two years.

Doyle, John; seaman; enlisted March 31, 1865, for three years.

Donohue, Patrick; seaman; enlisted April 16, 1865, for three years.

Emperor, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1842; private One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Elliott, Thomas; private Ninety-fourth Heavy Artillery.

Englesby, Thomas; private Twenty-ninth Regiment.

Elwood, James W.; private Twenty-ninth Regiment.

Elmer, Elon M.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1842; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 3, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; was wounded at the battle of Monocacy; went home on a furlough; returned to regiment; took part in the second Petersburg battle; discharged with company.

Eaton, Charles; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1845; private Twenty-third New York Cavalry; enlisted September 3, 1864, for one year, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Enhorn, Joseph; seaman; March 22, 1865, for three years.

Fuller, Henry C.; residence Medina; born at Orleans, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Edmund; previous occupation, clerk; died February 16, 1863, at Mines Hill, of typhoid fever.

Ferguson, Thomas; residence Medina; born at Orleans, 1841; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 1, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, saddle and harness-maker; discharged June 12, 1865.

residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1831; private, y; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, rt Monroe, Va., July 21, 1864.

omas; residence Ridgeway; born at Ireland, 1840; private One Hundred and t,Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous ; killed at Cold Harbor; buried there.

; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1838; private One nty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at rious occupation, laborer; was at the battles of Pine Forest, North Anna, Cold e he was wounded; discharged June 5, 1865.

residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1831; private One enty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, s, at Medina; father's name Edmund; previous occupation, butcher; was emained there till discharged, June 5, 1865.

Ferrule, John.

Fox, H. J.; Twenty-fifth Battery.

Fitzgerald, James; residence Rid Ireland, 1833; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; e 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, shoemaker; discharged

Flattery, Johnson; Ninety-fourth Regi

Frazier, David M.; private Second Mounte les, Company L; enlisted January 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina.

Fret, Judson P.; residence Ridgeway nty; born at Ridgeway, 1835; Twenty-first Cavalry; enlisted September 27, 1863, s, at Ridgeway; father's name Benjamin; previous occupation, farmer.

Furnace, John; residence Rid e Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted December years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; killed May 19, 1864, at Sp on the field.

Furnace, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Twelfth Regiment, Company A; enlisted December 12, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer; captured at Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; enlisted in the rebel service.

Fish, Welcome; Seventh Cavalry, Company G.

Fuller, Winifield; residence Ridgeway; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 2, 1863, for three years, at Medina.

Faller, William.

Finney, Brian; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1837; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Felsted, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August 26, 1863, for three years, at Medina; died July 29, 1864.

French, Eugene; residence Ridgeway; private Twenty-first; enlisted March, 1861, for two years, at Buffalo; re-enlisted in the Third New York Cavalry, October, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; discharged with the regiment.

Flanders, John O.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born 1835; private Twenty-fifth, Company A; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered September 11, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; promoted to second sergeant September 11, 1862; to second lieutenant April 11, 1863; to first lieutenant December 7, 1864; in all the engagements of his company; discharged August 4, 1865.

Fox, George H.; enlisted at Ridgeway; received $585, paid by town; father's name Job.

Fanning, James; residonce Ridgeway, Orleans county; enlisted at Ridgeway; received $585, paid by town.

Fish, George W.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Niagara county, 1831; private; enlisted September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; discharged with the regiment.

Ford, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Onondaga, 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, painter; discharged June 12, 1865.

Flattery, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Queens county, 1832; private Ninety-fourth Artillery; enlisted November 16, 1861, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Foot, John W.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company H; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Forbes, George; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1836; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; detailed to Pioneer Corps until discharged, June 30, 1865.

Fifer, John; residence Ridgeway; born at Germany, 1816; private Ninetieth; enlisted September, 1864, for three years, at Medina.

Fitzpatrick, James; seaman; enlisted March 24, 1865; mustered March 31, 1865, for two years.

Fallen, Patrick; enlisted April 23, 1865, for three years, as seaman.

Ferarkie, John; seaman; enlisted March 20, 1865, for three years.

Grammon, Monroe R.; residence Medina; born at Saratoga, 1834; private Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Stephen T.; previous occupation, shoemaker; transferred and promoted to second lieutenant in the Nineteenth New York, Third Battery, January 27, 1863; discharged October 15, 1863; re-enlisted as quartermaster-sergeant, January 5, 1864, in the Second Mounted Rifles, for three years, at Medina; discharged with regiment.

Gage, Elmore; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1840; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted October 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Gillott, Nathaniel; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1842; private Twenty-second Cavalry, Company C; enlisted December 20, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; father's name Nelson; previous occupation, farmer; was in all the engagements, twenty battles, with his regiment; taken prisoner at Snicker's Gap; paroled; reported to regiment; discharged August 1, 1865.

Goodwin, Egbert B.; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company D; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Ridgeway; father's name Elias; previous occupation, farmer; was in all the engagements of the regiment, from the Wilderness to Petersburg, where he was wounded in the foot, June 16, 1864; was in the hospital at Portsmouth; transferred to Invalid Corps September, 1864. Still living.

Gray, Walter; residence Ridgeway; born at England, 1843; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer.

Gillon, Edwin G.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1839; private Third Cavalry; enlisted August 18, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer; was in all the engagements; mustered out with the regiment June 5, 1865. Still living.

Gillott, Edward M.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1839; corporal Third Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 9, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; father's name Nelson; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to sergeant December 29, 1863; in all the engagements with his regiment; discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gott, Samuel; residence Medina; born at England, 1843; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Grow, John W.; captain Twenty-fifth Battery; enlisted 1863, at Medina; previous occupation, lawyer; discharged; now at New Orleans.

Grimes, Benjamin; relief granted to family, $13.

Goold, Oliver M.; residence Ridgeway; born at Orleans, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; discharged June 12, 1865.

Graham, William H.

Goos, Daniel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1844; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted June 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to corporal; taken prisoner; died while a prisoner, at Annapolis; body taken home for burial.

Graham, Simon L.; enlisted at Ridgeway; received $585, paid by town.

Gallus, Jacob; enlisted at Ridgeway; received $585, paid by town.

Graves, Deloss A.; residence Ridgeway; born at Ohio, 1836; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, dentist; discharged August 22, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Goold, George; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1837; private One Hundred and Fifty-first; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; killed in battle before Petersburg; buried on the field.

Hartford, Edward; seaman; enlisted April 1, 1865, for three years.

Gulham, Eugene H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Montgomery county, 1831; private Thirteenth; enlisted September, 1861, for two years, at Rochester.

Gillott, Dyer; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1840; private One Hundred and Third Ohio Regiment; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years; previous occupation, farmer.

Gorra, Jerome; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1865, for two years.

Gage, George; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August 1, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; died July 17, 1864.

Gulbra, Patrick; seaman; enlisted March 21, 1865, for two years.

Grampner, Lewis C.; seaman; enlisted March 21, 1865, for three years.

Graham, James; seaman; enlisted March 29, 1865, for two years.

Hamilton, Patrick; seaman; enlisted March 22, 1865, for two years.

Hanson, Mortimer; seaman; enlisted March 21, 1865, for two years.

Harkneth, Charles; seaman; enlisted March 24, 1865, for two years.

Harrington, Horace; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Niagara; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; in the engagements at Pine Forest, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where he was wounded; died June 4, 1864; buried on the field.

Hunt, Franklin H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at New Salem, Conn.; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name David; previous occupation, shoemaker; in the engagements at Pine Forest, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run, and the surrender of Lee; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hawley, Ruel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 16, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; wounded at Cold Harbor; discharged owing to wounds received.

Haywood, Robert; residence Ridgeway; born at England; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements at Pine Forest, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg, where he was wounded; joined his regiment October 23, 1864;

was at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Boynton Plank-Road, and at the surrender of Lee; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hart, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland; private One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment; relief granted to family, $134; previous occupation, laborer.

Hill, Henry C.; residence Medina; Surgeon One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; previous occupation, physician; resigned in 1863.

Hurst, Harlon P.; residence Medina; born at Ridgeway, 1838; corporal Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $134; father's name Russel F.; previous occupation, joiner; in all the engagements with the battery; discharged June 12, 1865.

Hurst, Levi; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1837; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Russel F.; previous occupation, joiner; was in all the engagements with the Battery; discharged June 12, 1865.

Horan, Edward; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1837; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; deserted from Camp Church, Lockport, October 12, 1862.

Hanlon, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1841; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October 17, 1864.

Hood, Samuel; residence Ridgeway; born at Ridgeway, 1836; corporal Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted August 21, 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name David.

Hood, Silas M.; residence Ridgeway, born at Orleans county, 1836; private Third Cavalry; enlisted July 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name David; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to sergeant; in all the battles of the regiment; wounded in the mouth; discharged at expiration of term. Post-office address registered.

House, George M.; residence Ridgeway; corporal Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 10, 1863, for three years, at Medina; missing September 30, 1864.

Hulbert, Charles H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; corporal Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 10, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer; killed June 18, 1864.

Hun, Sabina; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Massachusetts, 1844; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted December 15, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; father's name David; previous occupation, shoemaker; severely wounded; discharged.

Herman, Willis; residence Ridgeway; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted October, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; promoted to corporal; died April, 1865.

Hinds, George W.; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted August 29, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway.

Hart, Thomas; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland; private Twenty-first Cavalry; enlisted July 17, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; relief granted to family, $18; previous occupation, laborer.

Heath, William.

Howell, Ezra; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1833; private First New York Battery, Company K; transferred to Battery H; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; father's name William; previous occupation, joiner; in battles at Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run and Five Forks; discharged with battery. Post-office address registered; received $585, paid by town.

Hill, Silas S.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Saratoga, 1836; private Eighth New York Cavalry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; father's name Ephraim; previous occupation, farmer; discharged with regiment.

Heath, Thomas; residence Ridgeway; born at England, 1830; private Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, tailor; discharged with regiment.

Hewes, Edwin A.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1840; private Third Cavalry, Company A; enlisted October 1, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $[illegible], paid by town; father's name Nelson; enlisted in the Twenty-first Infantry in 1861; served the full term, and re-enlisted as stated above; discharged with regiment. Post-office address registered.

Holden, Charles C.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Schenectady, 1822; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, carman; discharged at expiration of term.

Hastings, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at New York, 1840; private Ninetieth; enlisted September, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $560, paid by town; previous occupation, joiner; deserted.

Hawkins, Charles R.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1849; private Third Cavalry; enlisted November, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name Richard; mother's name Caroline; previous occupation, waiter.

Hawkins, Isaac S.; residence Medina; born at Ridgeway, 1843; private Fifty-fourth; enlisted 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name Richard; mother's, Caroline; previous occupation, laborer.

Hudson, Thomas; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1844; private Ninth New York Artillery; enlisted August, 1864, for three years; previous occupation, blacksmith.

Heth, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1840; private Ninth New York Artillery; enlisted August, 1864, for three years; previous occupation, laborer.

Hill, Minot; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1846; private One Hundred and Ninety-second Infantry; enlisted April 6, 1865, for one year, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, laborer.

Harper, Andrew; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Wayne county, 1824; private; enlisted April 18, 1865, for one year, at Ridgeway; served three years in a Michigan regiment, this being the second enlistment.

Haddin, Frank S.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1838; private Twenty-ninth New York Infantry; enlisted April 29, 1861, for two years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, laborer; promoted to corporal, then to sergeant.

Hunt, William G.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway; private; drafted, 1865, for one year, at Ridgeway; father's name Daniel; previous occupation, farmer.

Ireland, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Monroe county, 1842; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer.

Johnson, H. M.; Battery M.

Johnson, Peter; seaman: enlisted February 16, 1865. for two years.

Johnson, William; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1865, for two years.

Jackson, Thomas; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1865, for two years.

James, John C.; residence Medina; born at England, February 29, 1818; private One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, Company B; enlisted August 26, 1862; mustered November 19, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; relief granted to family, $51.50; father's name John; previous occupation, boatman; discharged for physical disability, April 16, 1864.

Jackson, George; residence Ridgeway; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted December 4, 1863, for three years.

Johnson, Edwin W.; residence Ridgeway; born 1832; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; wounded at the battle of Monocacy; taken prisoner; exchanged; died July 20, 1864, at Frederick City, from the effects of wounds received.

Johnson, Daniel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1837; private Third Cavalry, Company A; enlisted July 15, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; father's name William; previous occupation, laborer; in all the engagements with his regiment. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Peter; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 4, 1863, for three years, at Medina; promoted to corporal July, 1864.

Johnson, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 4, 1863, for three years, at Medina; died September 6, 1864.

Janes, Thomas P., Jr.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Lewis county, 1842; private Second Regiment; enlisted April 21, 1861, for three years; father's name Thomas; enlisted in Second Michigan; in fourteen battles; wounded at Cold Harbor, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jeffers, William J.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1844; private Third Cavalry; enlisted January, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; still in the service.

Kelly, John; seaman; enlisted March 22, 1865, for three years.

Kelly, Peter; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1839; private Eighth Cavalry, Company E; enlisted September 19, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, laborer; served with his company in all battles up to the battle of Barber's Cross, where he was killed; buried on the field.

Kate, Charles; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at England, 1824; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $162; previous occupation, farmer; in hospital part of the time; in battles of Petersburg, Deep Bottom; discharged June 12, 1865.

Keykendall, Charles; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; promoted sergeant August 22, 1862; reduced to ranks June 30, 1865, for being absent from regiment. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kenyon, Morris B.; residence Medina; born at Orleans county, 1845; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted January 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; was in battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor; then detailed to ambulance train; discharged June 7, 1865.

Knapp, Henry J.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1839; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name James; previous occupation, farmer.

Kerwin, Martin; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; born at Ireland, 1844; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Keeler, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1835; private Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company D; enlisted November 12, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged October 15, 1862.

Keeler, Dewitt C.; residence Medina; born at Medina, Orleans county, 1841; private Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company D; enlisted November 10, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Eben; previous occupation, tinman; discharged with regiment.

Kirby, Robert; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private; enlisted November, 1861, for three years, at Albion; in all the engagements of his company; discharged with the regiment; re-enlisted; discharged at expiration of term. Still living.

Kirby, Patrick; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland; private Fourteenth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August, 1863, for three years; previous occupation, laborer; transferred to the Sixth Heavy Artillery; was in six battles; five months in Libby prison. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kirney, William.

Kinna, Edward.

Lettes, John; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1822; private One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, Company B; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $110; previous occupation, laborer; served until expiration of term.

Lavin, Patrick; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland; private Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company B; discharged at expiration of term; re-enlisted as private in Second Mounted Rifles, June 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina.

Lewis, William, Jr.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Rochester, 1838; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, harness-maker; discharged June 12, 1865.

Lazier, William; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, 1826; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862, mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family $105; father's name Ezekiel; previous occupation carpenter; discharged June 12, 1865.

Lazier, Harmon H.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Niagara, 1837; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $165; father's name Ezekiel; previous occupation carpenter; discharged June 12, 1865.

Lake, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 16, 1862, for three years, at Medina.

Leahy, Michael; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Laphlen, George; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Germany; private One Hundred and Second Regiment; enlisted August 5, 1864, for one year; previous occupation, shoemaker.

Lewis, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1836; private Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; served until expiration of term.

Lewis, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Vermont, 1830; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Lyon, Daniel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted August 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; born at Canada, 1845; discharged at expiration of term.

Lyon, Hugh; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1844; private Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted August 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Laneton, Patrick; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county, born at Ireland, 1831; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted December 29, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Lockhart, Napoleon; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1846; private Ninetieth Regiment, enlisted August 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, carpenter; discharged at expiration of term.

Lott, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county, born at New York, 1845; private Ninetieth Regiment, enlisted August 8, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Layweek, Frank; Fifth Regiment; enlisted September 1, 1863, for three years, at Medina.

Lyon, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1840; private Sixth Regiment; enlisted February 2, 1864, for three years; died July 27, 1864.

McGrath, Philip; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1844; private One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment; enlisted August 8, 1863, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $145; previous occupation, laborer; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad; taken prisoner at Petersburg; in Libby prison four days; paroled March 30; discharged September 5, 1865.

Maloney, James; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1844; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

McDonald, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Scotland, 1834; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Merwin, Henry J.; residence Medina; born 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $163; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Montgomery, Robert; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1843; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; received $30 paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Murphy, Patrick; residence Ridgeway; private Second Mounted Rifles.

McGowen, Horatio H.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Frankfort, 1824; private Seventeenth; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, tanner; discharged June 12, 1865.

Morton, Edwin; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Pulaski, 1841; private Seventeenth Battery, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, blacksmith; discharged June 12, 1865.

Marshall, Angervine; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Lewis; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to sergeant; in the battles of Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy; sent to hospital at Washington; remained there until discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Murphy, John; residence Ridgeway; born at Ireland; private Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; enlisted August 29, 1863, for three years, at Medina.

Merril, Milton H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1839; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 28, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; died at Brandy Station, December 31, 1863.

McCarty, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1827; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $125; previous occupation, farmer; discharged with regiment.

McQueny, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted August 29, 1863, for three years, at Medina.

Maloney, Martin; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Portage, 1841; private Twenty-eighth, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $50; previous occupation, laborer; discharged with regiment June, 1863; re-enlisted in Fourteenth Artillery, August 29, 1863, for three years, at Medina; discharged at expiration of term.

McCann, Patrick; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland; enlisted December 28, 1863.

McCollum, Owen; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Sullivan county, 1836; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

McBride, Michael; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private, Artillery; enlisted October, 1863, for three years, at Medina.

McIntyre, Wesley; residence Medina, Orleans county; previous occupation, laborer.

McIntyre, William; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Orleans county; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, laborer.

McBride, James; residence Ridgeway; born at Pennsylvania, 1844; private Third Cavalry; enlisted February 6, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; still in the service.

Martin, Henry H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at New York, 1841; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; discharged with regiment.

Meads, Chauncey, Jr.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1839; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; died at Winchester, Va.; buried on the field.

McCarger, David; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, blacksmith; discharged June 12, 1865.

Moore, Alphonso; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Clarkson, 1841; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; discharged June 12, 1865.

Male, Samuel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1842; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; died of typhoid fever, November 7, 1861.

Mead, John H.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Yates, 1838; private First Battery, Company M; enlisted September, 1861, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; served out the first term of his enlistment; re-enlisted in the First Artillery; in all the battles of his company; discharged at expiration of term. Still living; post-office address registered.

Morris, Samuel; seaman; enlisted April 12, 1864, for one year.

Martin, Joseph A.; seaman; enlisted May 25, 1865, for three years.

Malleck, James; seaman; enlisted March 6, 1865, for three years.

Martin, James; seaman; enlisted March 29, 1865, for three years.

McGrappany, Orrin; seaman; enlisted March 29, 1865, for three years.

Martin, Thomas; seaman; enlisted March 27, 1865, for three years.

McGinnis, James; seaman; enlisted March 25, 1865, for three years.

Newman, Edwin; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted March 14, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; was in battles of Pine Forest, North Anna, Cold Harbor, where he was wounded; discharged June 24, 1864.

Newman, Henry; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Germany, 1841; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $130; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Nixon, William H.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Joseph; previous occupation, painter; discharged June 12, 1865.

Neary, Daniel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1843; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged at expiration of term.

O'Sullivan, Daniel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1824; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Olds, Edwin A.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Lockport, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, clerk; discharged June 12, 1865.

Onderdonk, William.

Occobock, Charles; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina; private Third Cavalry, Company A; enlisted March 16, 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name Seymour; previous occupation, laborer; was in all the battles of his company during his term of service; was the principal actor in capturing a train of cars at Rocky Mount, N. C., containing a number of persons, two generals, and many valuable papers, while the cars were in motion; he rode up to

the engine, shot the engineer, leaped from his horse, stopped the train, and the victory was won; discharged at expiration of term. Still living; post-office address registered.

Oderkirk, Thomas; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway; private Third Cavalry.

Omaley, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 14, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; wounded July 1, 1864.

O'Brien, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1847; private Sixteenth Cavalry; enlisted March 18, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

O'Maley, Patrick; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1842; private Sixty-sixth New York Infantry; enlisted September 18, 1864, for one year; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer.

Oaks, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1842; private Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year.

Peckham, Henry; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles enlisted June 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Pitts, Charles.

Pitts, Silas W.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Yates, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name John; previous occupation, clerk; discharged June 12, 1865.

Prue, Charles; residence Medina, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 1, 1863, for three years, at Medina.

Paddock, Winslow W.; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, clerk; was in the engagements at Pine Forest, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg, where he was detailed hospital steward. Still living; post-office address registered.

Parker, Orrin; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; corporal One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; in battles of Pine Forest, North Anna, before Petersburg and Reams' Station, where he was killed, August 26, 1864; body left on the field.

Pepper, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1818; private Seventeenth; enlisted August 19, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $144; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Purcell, Thomas; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1831; private Twenty-eighth, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; served until expiration of term.

Paul, John; residence Medina, Orleans county; born 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Parks, David; residence Medina, Orleans county; born February 24, 1832; private Twenty-fifth Artillery; enlisted August 28, 1862; mustered September 11, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, clerk; promoted to sergeant September 11, 1862, first sergeant July 1, 1864, second lieutenant December 7, 1864; in all the battles in which the regiment participated. Still living; post-office address registered.

Paul, Archibald D.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1830; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, at Washington, August 30, 1864.

Pettengill, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1841; private Third Cavalry; enlisted August 22, 1861, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged for disability July 17, 1864.

Patterson, Lyman R.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county, born at Barre, 1836; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Paupen, Matthew H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; received $585, paid by town.

Pendergast, Patrick; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1842; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; discharged with regiment.

Perkins, Eugene; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1846; private Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; father's name Horace; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Pratt, Elisha W.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1843; private Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; served until expiration of term.

Palmer, Henry; received $585, paid by town.

Perry, Henry; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment; enlisted August 1, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; deserted at Fort Federal Hill, November, 1862.

Parnell, Alexander; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Scotland, 1846; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September 12, 1862, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; discharged at expiration of term.

Parkhurst, Burns; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1841; corporal Fourteenth Regiment, Company A; enlisted September 8, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; transferred to Twelfth Regiment.

Peas, Charles; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Lockport, 1838; private First Battery, Company M; enlisted May, 1861, for three years; previous occupation, carriage-maker; served first term of enlistment, then re-enlisted and served until discharged; was in all the engagements of his company during the war.

Pentany, Charles; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1865, for two years.

Rose, John; seaman; enlisted March 4, 1862, for three years.

Rubedaux, William J.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Lockport, 1838; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 2, 1862, for three years; deserted at Washington, June 17, 1863.

Raymond, Maron; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Niagara county; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years at Medina.

Roach, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment.

Reed, Jerry; private Thirty-first Regiment.

Root, Samuel; private Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Reily, William H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1862, for three years, at Medina; taken prisoner; exchanged; died at Fortress Monroe.

Rose, David; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted September 12, 1862, for three years, at Medina; deserted at Baltimore and enlisted in the Navy.

Rix, Guy C.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered July 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; was in the engagements at Cold Harbor and before Petersburg; where he was severely wounded; discharged March 27, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Reno, Daniel W.; residence Ridgeway, born at Vermont, 1827; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 26, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Russell, Peter; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county, 1833; wagoner Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted June, 1862, for three years, at Medina; discharged at expiration of term.

Reghnaldt, Charles; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Germany; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 7, 1862, for three years, at Medina; discharged June 5, 1865.

Reghnaldt, Godfrey; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Germany; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 9, 1862, for three years, at Medina; never in battle; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Still living; post-office address registered.

Rowley, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Monroe, 1826; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted September 5, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $50; previous occupation, farmer.

Reckman, Albert; private Twenty-fourth Cavalry; enlisted December 1, 1863, for three years.

Ryan, Michael; private Fourteenth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 29, 1863, for three years.

Rogers, Joseph J.; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted December 9, 1863, for three years.

Roght, Josiah A.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Vermont, 1840; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted February 6, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; transferred to the Tenth Infantry.

Reed, George.

Robinson, James P.; received $585, paid by town.

Ryan, Preston; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1842; private One Hundred Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 8, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles; previous occupation, farmer.

Riley, Charles W.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Erie, 1846; private One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted March 10, 1865, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Shanley, Martin; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1836; private Thirty-sixth Regiment, Company B; enlisted May 14, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, shoemaker; was in battle April, 1862; re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, August 16, 1862; was in all the battles of 1864, up to the battle of Spottsylvania, when he lost his left leg.

Starks, Charles; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Germany; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; in battles of Pine Forest, North Anna and Cold Harbor, where he was killed; buried on the field.

Shelley, John W.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Gaines, 1844; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Shepard, William A.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Broome county, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation farmer; served till expiration of term.

Sullivan, Morris; private One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment; relief granted to family, $55; previous occupation, farmer.

Smith, Henry D.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Yates, 1834; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Philip; previous occupation, tinman; discharged June 12, 1865.

Steele, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina.

Simons, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1826; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Stillwell, Matthew; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at New York, 1838; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Spaulding, Christopher; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $10; previous occupation, farmer; wounded at battle of Locust Grove, November 27, 1863; died November 30, 1863, from wounds received; buried at Brandy Station.

Storey, Solomon S.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1833; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term

Small, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1838; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; deserted at Lockport.

Smith, George A.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1839; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina; detailed to medical department.

Stevens, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1839; corporal One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Andrew; mother's maiden name Sophia Harding; was promoted to sergeant; wounded at Mine Run; home on a furlough while suffering from wounds; then transferred to Invalid Corps, and detailed as clerk in provost-marshal's office at Washington; discharged April 26, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Starr, Henry M.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Lyndonville; first lieutenant One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Daniel; previous occupation, clerk; promoted to captain February 29, 1864; to major June 10, 1865; was in battle of Spottsylvania, where he was severely wounded, May 19, 1864; rejoined his regiment September 23, 1864; was in the engagement at Boynton Roads, and capture of Lee's army. Still living; post-office address registered.

Slack, Michael; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1841; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; discharged at expiration of term.

Sutter, Linus G.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Niagara, 1842; bugler Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, carriage-maker; discharged June 12, 1865.

Shanbey, David; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, 1844; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 24, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, clerk; discharged at expiration of term.

Stratton, Charles; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Abram; mother's name Caroline; previous occupation, tanner; discharged June 12, 1865.

Sickels, Hiram E.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Albion, 1827; first lieutenant Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 26, 1862; mustered December 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Hiram; mother's name Helen; previous occupation, lawyer; served in Twenty-second Army Corps, department of Washington, until July 4, 1864; joined Eighteenth Corps; in the trenches in front of Petersburg until August 24, 1864; transferred to Sixteenth New York Battery, for the Fort Fisher expedition; returned to regiment February 4, 1865; in action at Reams' Station, April 6; mustered out at Richmond, June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Sterry, William; seaman; enlisted February 22, 1865, for two years.

Stocking, Charles H.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Niagara, 1831; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, wheelwright; discharged June 12, 1865.

Smith, Hiram D.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, July 4, 1837; second lieutenant Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 26, 1862; mustered December 9, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Eugene; mother's maiden name Laura Warner; previous occupation, baker; served in Twenty-second Army Corps, at Washington, until July 4, 1864; joined Eighteenth Corps of the James; in the trenches before Petersburg until August 24, 1864; crossed the James river; was with Longstreet when he made the attack on our line, December 10, 1864; transferred to the Twenty-fourth Army Corps; in engagement at Reams' Station and at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865; mustered out at Richmond, June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, Henry; residence Medina, Orleans county; born 1836; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; deserted at Baltimore.

Smith, Orrin; private Eighth Cavalry.

Spaulding, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1839; private Eighth Heavy Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 8, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Seywick, Frank; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Fourteenth, Company A; enlisted September 1, 1863, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $21; previous occupation, farmer.

Shorton, Thomas; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1838; private Twenty-eighth, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Medina; served full term; re-enlisted as private in the Fourteenth, Company A, August 29, 1863, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $11.50; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Stockwell, Daniel; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1838; private Twenty-eighth, Company D; enlisted December 21, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Sheppard, Eugene; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1840; private Twenty-eighth, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; served full term.

Southworth, Whiton; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1839; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted September 24, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Smith, Zachariah; private Eighth Cavalry.

Swenson, Alexander; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1841; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company M; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Smith, Charles.

Stone, Charles.

Scraggs, Charles.

Smith, George W.; enlisted September, 1864, for one year; received $585, paid by town.

Stuart, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Milford, 1816; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, mason; discharged at expiration of term.

Swan, George L.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1837; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; served full term.

Stratton, George; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, 1846; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; father's name

Abram; mother's name Caroline; previous occupation, tanner; discharged at expiration of term.

Simons, Thomas; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1846; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, harness maker; served full term.

Spaulding, Mortimer; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer.

Smith, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted November 4, 1862; deserted.

Swartout, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted August 4, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; relief granted to family by town, $56.25.

Swan, John O.: residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, Orleans; drummer Twenty-eighth, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Isaac; mother's, Hannah; previous occupation, clerk; at the battle of Chancellorsville; displayed great valor and energy; he was acting as color-bearer when a soldier was shot dead at his side; he took the flag from the staff and placed it in his pocket, and dressing himself with the accoutrements of the dead soldier, fought gallantly, until, with sixty-five men and three officers, he was taken prisoner; concealing the flag in the lining of his coat, managed to keep it until exchanged.

Swan, John O.; re-enlisted as private in Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted September 18, 1863; mustered December 16, 1863, for three years; was in all the battles of his regiment up to the battle of Petersburg, when he was taken sick; served on picket duty for three months; mustered out at Buffalo, August 15, 1865.

Spoor, Joseph; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Hartland, 1843; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; served full term.

Smith, Lorenzo; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1829; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, baker; served full term.

Strickland, Moses; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1831; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; served full term.

Shaver, William H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1836; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; served full term.

Salisbury, Jonathan; Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted August 19, 1863, for three years.

Spaulding, David; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1846; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at expiration of term.

Smith, Michael; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1843; private Ninety-fourth; enlisted January, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer.

Salmond, Bartley; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at England, 1836; corporal Twenty-eighth, Company D; enlisted May 15, 1861, for two years, at Medina; previous occupation, carpenter; discharged with the company.

Smith, George A.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born 1844: private Third Cavalry; enlisted March, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, clerk; discharged at expiration of term.

Slade, John; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1839; private Seventy-ninth New York Infantry; drafted September, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; relief granted to family by town, $129; previous occupation, mason; served full term.

Slack, Hiram; Fourteenth Regiment; enlisted August 19, 1863, for three years.

Starr, Erwin; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1839; private Third Cavalry; enlisted July 13, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Daniel; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements of his company; served his full term; re-enlisted; promoted to captain; still in the service.

Storks, Jonathan; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at England, 1826; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted April, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, stone-cutter.

Soper, John A.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1836; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 21, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; father's name Lewis; previous occupation, cooper; died.

Saber, Albert; enlisted September, 1864, for one year.

Shelton, Henry E.; enlisted September, 1864, for one year.

Smith, Joseph; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; relief granted to family by town, $79.

Strin, John B.; seaman; enlisted March 21, 1865.

Tanner, Benjamin B.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1836; lieutenant One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Josiah; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to first lieutenant April 14, 1863; died at Washington September 30, 1863.

Taylor, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Hartland; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; took part in the engagements of North Anna, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, where he was killed; buried on the field.

Temple, John B.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1818; private One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $88; previous occupation, blacksmith; took part in the engagements of North Anna, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg, where he lost left leg. Discharged; post-office address registered.

Ticknor, Frank; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1843; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Ticknor, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1845; private Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted August, 1864, for one year at Medina; received $585, paid by town; served full term.

Thorn, Samuel S.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment.

Todd, Andrew H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; enlisted August, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town.

Temple, Charles H.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, 1844; private Fifteenth New York Cavalry; enlisted January 29th, 1863, at Rochester; father's name Richard; mother's, Caroline; previous occupation, laborer; was in all the engagements of his company up to the battle of Charlestown, where he had his leg broken by the kick of a horse; sent to hospital; discharged August 9, 1865.

Turner, Henry; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1835; private Ninety-third Infantry; drafted August 10, 1865, for 1 year, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, laborer; discharged at expiration of term.

Trow, William, private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment.

Tompkins, James E.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Dutchess county, 1835; private; drafted August 10, 1865, for one year, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer; served full term.

Thorn, James P.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1843; private Eighth Cavalry, Company E; enlisted September 14, 1861; mustered October 9, 1861, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer; served with his company until December 1, 1863, when he re-enlisted; served in all the battles of his company, up to the battle of Cedar Creek, Septem-

ber 19, 1864, when he was wounded and taken prisoner; exchanged; joined his company March 28th, 1865; discharged July 11, 1865.

Tilliah, Jacob; seaman; enlisted March 20, 1865, for two years.

Thomas, Abraham; seaman; enlisted March 20, 1865, for three years.

Taylor, Richard; seaman; enlisted March 27, 1865, for three years.

Vosburgh, John S.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Alabama; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 20, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation gunsmith; discharged before time expired.

Vedder, Richard; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Niagara, 1842; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; died July 16, 1864.

Vandyke, Peter; residence, Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1844; private Eighth Heavy Artillery; enlisted July 25, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., September 10, 1864; buried at Washington.

Vedder, Edwin; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1841; private Third Cavalry; enlisted June 15, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Alexander; previous occupation, painter; was in all the engagements of his company, up to the battle in which he was killed, near Newbern, N. C.; shot through the body; died three hours after; buried at Medina.

Valentine, James; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Wayne county, 1845; private Seventy-fifth Infantry; enlisted September 1, 1864, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Vorhees, Robert; Fourteenth Regiment.

Vaugn, James; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, Company E.

Woodhall, Gilbert; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born 1842; private One Hundred and Fifty-first, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; killed July 9, 1864, at Monocacy, Maryland; buried on the field.

Whipple, Henry; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Monroe county, 1834; private Seventeenth, Company B; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Ward, George; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1840; private One Hundreth Regiment, Company C; enlisted March, 1863, for three years, at Ridgeway; previous occupation, farmer.

Weld, Asahel P.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1840; private; enlisted September, 1864, for one year, at Ridgeway; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer.

Wilson, Mortimer; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private Third Cavalry; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; father's name William; previous occupation, farmer.

Welch, Joseph; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1842; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town.

Westbrook, James.

Wilkinson, George N.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Cortland county, 1819; private Ninetieth; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; previous occupation, speculator; discharged at expiration of term.

Wood, Ralph; Ninetieth; enlisted September, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; served full term.

Williams, Henry A.; Ninetieth; enlisted October 6, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; served full term.

Ward, William; Ninetieth; enlisted September, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; discharged at expiration of term.

Williams, Charles S.; Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted September, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; served full term.

Willis, Charles J.; Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; served full term.

Ward, Charles; Ninetieth Regiment; enlisted September, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; discharged at expiration of term.

Waldron, Willard; residence Medina, Orleans county; private Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted January 5, 1865; for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $25; previous occupation, carpenter; discharged at expiration of term.

Warren, Alden H.; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; died at Frederick City, October 9, 1864.

Webber, Napoleon; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted September 15, 1863, for three years.

Wells, John; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted September 15, 1863, for three years.

Walworth, James; Fourteenth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 29, 1863, for three years.

Wilson, V.; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G; discharged June 30, 1865.

Warner, George; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, 1841; private Seventeenth Regiment, Company B; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $127; father's name Charles; previous occupation, baker; discharged June 12, 1865.

Walters, Henry, Jr.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at England, 1834; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $74; previous occupation, farmer; detailed to Ambulance Corps; served till expiration of term.

Wilson, William E.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Orleans, 1836; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina, previous occupation, farmer; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; buried on the field.

Wait, Jeremiah; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Caledonia, 1838; private Seventeenth Regiment, Company B; enlisted August 17, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $28; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 12, 1865.

Weldon, George A.; residence Ridgeway; private Thirty-first Regiment; enlisted 1862, for three years, at Ridgeway; relief granted to family, $158; previous occupation, farmer.

West, Charles H.; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, 1836; lieutenant One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 4, 1864; mustered August 22, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles H.; previous occupation, student; promoted to first lieutenant; in battles of Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, Petersburg, June 16, 18, 22, 1864, Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864, Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; where he was killed; burial place not known.

Wilson, John; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Canada; corporal One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, laborer; promoted corporal June 3, 1864; in the battles of Pine Forest, Cold Harbor, first Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864, second Deep Bottom, August 15, 1864, and Reams' Station; where he was taken prisoner; exchanged July 22, 1865. Still living.

Waterbury, Christopher; private One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, January 5, 1863, on account of re-enlistment in Regular Army.

Wireman, Christopher; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company D.

Wiggins, James; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment.

Whiting, H. H.; Twenty-fifth Battery.

Woodsoe, Joseph; One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company G.

Welch, John; Twenty-eighth Regiment; enlisted August 25, 1862.

Warland, Henry; Ninth Regiment, Company A.

Walworth, Francis M.; Seventeenth Regiment, Company B.

Weldon, George; One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment; enlisted September 5, 1862, for three years, at Medina.

Watkins, Robert; Eighth Cavalry; enlisted December 22, 1863, for three years.

Warland, George; Ninth Cavalry; enlisted December 22, 1863, for three years.

Weld, Wallace.

Wanorke, William; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A; enlisted August 13, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; deserted at Baltimore.

Wareing, David L.; seaman; enlisted September 16, 1864, for one year; received $585, paid by town.

Walsh, William; seaman; enlisted February 27, 1865, for two years.

Wilson, Alonzo P.; seaman; enlisted February 25, 1865, for two years.

TOWN OF SHELBY, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Allen, Henry; residence Wellsville, Orleans county; born at Wellsville, August 9, 1843; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted and mustered in November 25, 1861, for eighteen months, at Medina; father's name William P.; mother's maiden name Lucinda Dyer; previous occupation, farmer; enlisted as a recruit in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols.; was at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 29, 1862; was mortally wounded and died on battle-field; his remains are buried at Cedar Mountain.

Amos, Samuel; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Norfolk, England, August 20, 1818; private Sevententh Battery; enlisted and mustered in July 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $9; father's name Robert; mother's maiden name Mary A. Wiseman; previous occupation, laborer. Post-office address registered.

Addleburg, Frederick; residence Shelby, Orleans county; Thirty-first Battery; relief granted to family, $157.31.

Arnold, Daniel; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby; second lieutenant One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August, 1862; mustered October 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $15; father's name Alanson; mother's maiden name Tryphosa Cropsley; previous occupation, farmer; promoted to corporal; while marching through the sands of Virginia was overpowered with heat and conveyed to field hospital; transferred from thence to Newport hospital, R. I., and remained several months; returned to the field; soon after promoted to second lieutenant in same company, under Sheridan. Still living; post-office address registered.

Allen, Harrison; residence Shelby; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted —— 16, 1861, for three years, at Lockport; father's name Russel; mother's maiden name Rebecca Gillett; previous occupation, farmer; wounded before Petersburg; died from its effects in Philadelphia hospital, July 28, 1864; his remains are buried at Philadelphia.

Antis, Thaddeus L.; residence Medina; born at Sharon, Otsego county, February 13, 1842; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 16, 1864; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; father's name Jacob; mother's maiden name Margaret Wager; lost right foot in battle July 3, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Antis, Alexander; residence Medina; born at Sharon, Otsego county, May 17, 1846; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 16, 1864; mustered January 25, for three years, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; father's name Jacob; mother's maiden name Margaret Wager. Post-office address registered.

Albro, John; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered in October 10, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 bounty, paid by town. Still living; post-office address registered.

Aldrich, ——; Twenty-fifth Battery; enlisted at Medina.

Brown, Edwin F.; residence Medina, Orleans county; private Eighteenth Artillery; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; died at Salisbury prison, July 3, 1864.

Bennett, George A.; residence Shelby Center; born at Shelby, August 31, 1838; private Fourteenth Artillery, Battery C; enlisted December, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name William; mother's maiden name Sally Chapin; died July 16, 1864, in field hospital, near Petersburg; remains buried there.

Bird, Silas A.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, Orleans county, June 11, 1834; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted August 17, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Alden S.; mother's maiden name Cordelia C. Mans; previous occupation, toll-gate keeper; died October 27, 1862, in Baltimore; remains sent to his friends for burial.

Brace, Lehman; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, January 23, 1840; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company K; enlisted and mustered in October 21, 1861, for nineteen months, at Medina; father's name Norman; mother's maiden name Catherine Jamieson; previous occupation, farmer; was disabled at the battle of Cedar Mountain. Still living; post-office address registered.

Benson, Jesse; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Royalton, Niagara county, June 8, 1831; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted for three years, at Medina; father's name Judson; mother's maiden name Roxanna Lothridge; previous occupation, farmer; enlisted in Captain Bowers' Company, Independent Sharp Shooters; afterward attached to One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment; lost his right arm in battle; was honorably discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Benson, Luther Lee; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Royalton, Niagara county, December 22, 1843; private Eighth Artillery, Company M; enlisted February 28, 1864; mustered February 29, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585; father's name Judson; mother's maiden name Roxanna Lothridge; previous occupation, farmer; served from time of enlistment to end of the rebellion; lost one finger in battle. Post-office address registered.

Bleekman, John W.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Madison, June 28, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name John; mother's maiden name Sarah Woolsey; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bleekman, George R.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born in New York city, July 7, 1831; private Ninety-seventh Infantry; drafted August, 1863, at Rochester; relief granted to family by town, $81.06; father's name John; mother's maiden name Sarah Woolsey; previous occupation, farmer. Post-office address registered.

Butterfield, Alexander; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Albany, N. Y., June 9, 1837; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 6, 1864; mustered September 27, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $885 bounty, town and county; father's name Jonas; mother's maiden name Mary Eckerson; previous occupation, architect. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bartram, William Henry; residence Shelby; born at Millville, April 16, 1840; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted and mustered in May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Pitts C.; mother's maiden name Lydia Mason. Post-office address registered.

Barker, William; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, December 3, 1840; private Eighth Artillery; enlisted January 6, 1864; father's name William; mother's maiden name Ellen Saunderson; previous occupation, farmer; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; his remains are buried on battle-field.

Bothrick, John; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; died in the service.

Barnes, Philo N.; residence Medina; born at Manchester, Ontario county, September 20, 1848; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years,

at Medina; relief granted to family, $80; father's name Marvin G.; mother's maiden name Sarah Holmes. Still living; post-office address registered.

Beecher, Carlos; residence Shelby; Eighth Artillery; enlisted for two years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $65.50.

Barney, Ovid W.; residence, Shelby, N. Y.; born at Lyndonville, December 13, 1841; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; relief granted to mother by town, $12; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Maria Finch; previous occupation, shoemaker. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bennett, Franklin; residence Medina; born at Shelby, N. Y., December 4, 1837; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted and mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Franklin; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Martin; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bidleman, George; residence Shelby; born at Ridgeway, July 20, 1837; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1861; mustered August 22, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles; mother's maiden name Margaret Thumb; previous occupation, farmer; died of fever in Baltimore, August 10, 1863; body sent home for burial; his remains are interred in West Shelby cemetery.

Buck, William; residence Shelby; born at Milwaukee November 10, 1843; private Third New York Cavalry, Company C; enlisted August, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Philip; mother's maiden name Marietta Delano; previous occupation, miller; he was among the first to enlist in this regiment; served honorably till near the expiration of his term, when he re-enlisted for three years more, and served till death released him from strife on the battle-field.

Bigford, George; residence Shelby; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted and mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; discharged for disability; re-enlisted.

Bidleman, James K.; residence Shelby, N. Y.; private Eighth Artillery, Company D; enlisted for three years, at Lockport.

Bentley, Henry; residence Shelby, N. Y.; private Ninety-seventh Infantry, Company D; drafted at Rochester, August 9, 1863, for three years.

Barringer, J. Alfred; residence Shelby, N. Y.; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted and mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina.

Boyland, Owen; residence Medina, N. Y.; private Fourth Artillery, Company K; enlisted January 23, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $985 town and county bounty.

Bentley, Charles E.; residence Medina, N. Y.; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 16, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585, paid by town.

Bentley, Frank; residence Shelby; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 16, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585, paid by town.

Brown, Alvin; One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.

Bentley, Edwin; residence Shelby, N. Y.; enlisted 1863.

Bentley, George; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery.

Breed, Henry; residence Shelby, N. Y.; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 21, 1864, for one year, at Medina.

Collins, Michael; residence Medina; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted December 16, 1863, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; was taken prisoner and paroled; died July 19, 1864, in hospital.

Coleman, Robert; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Norfolk, England, March 16, 1841; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted December 10, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Susanah Amos; previous occupation, farmer; discharged and sent home for disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Clark, John; residence Shelby; Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; discharged May, 1862, for disability. Post-office address registered.

Caldwell, Joseph; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, January 6, 1843; second lieutenant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted March, 1864; father's name James; mother's maiden name Agnes Henry; previous occupation, farmer; appointed second lieutenant by Governor of New York; killed at Cold Harbor; there buried.

Caldwell, James; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, August 12, 1845; private Eighth Artillery; enlisted January 26, 1864; mustered February, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name James; mother's maiden name Agnes Henry; previous occupation, farmer; killed at Cold Harbor; his remains are buried there.

Coon, Andrew; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted July, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; discharged for disability.

Coleman, Samuel; residence Shelby; corporal First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted and mustered in March 16, 1864, for three years, at Medina.

Culver, John; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, May 3, 1838; private First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted September 28, 1861; mustered October 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Silas; mother's maiden name Elmira Swart; previous occupation, farmer; discharged December 9, 1862, for disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Collins, Theodore; residence Shelby Center, Orleans county; born at Maryland; drafted August 9, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; slave in Maryland; ran away and came to Shelby; while here, a laborer; still in the service.

Compton, Samuel; residence Royalton, Niagara county; born at Ovid, Seneca county, January 24, 1837; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September 15, 1864; mustered soon after, for one year, at Rochester; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name James; mother's maiden name Caroline Bailey; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cromer, Joseph H.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, April 25, 1844; private Ninetieth New York, Company C; enlisted September 9, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Casson; mother's maiden name Cornelia Mattice; previous occupation, laborer; post-office address registered.

Cox, Henry; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina.

Corey, Royal; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Fourteenth Artillery.

Corey, John; residence Shelby, Orleans county; sergeant Third Cavalry, Company F; mustered August 19, 1862, at Shelby.

Combs, George; Thirteenth Artillery.

Cook, Benjamin; Twenty-first Cavalry.

Carr, Thomas; enlisted August 29, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Cinte, Wyndle P.; enlisted August 21, 1862, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Cheeseman, Eugene; enlisted August 17, 1864, for one year; received $985 town and county bounty.

Deyo, Jacob; residence West Shelby; born at Wallkill, Orange county; artificer Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Shelby; relief granted to family, $57; father's name Charles; mother's maiden name Priscilla Kincade; previous occupation, farmer. Post-office address registered.

Drake, Robert W.; residence Shelby Center; born at Norwich, England, April 29, 1833; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 17, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $142; father's name Robert; mother's maiden name Letitia Stibbard. Still living; post-office address registered.

Deyo, William; residence Shelby; private First Artillery, Company M; enlisted for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $21; father's name Charles; mother's maiden

name Priscilla Kincaid; previous occupation, farmer; deserted from his company; returned and was assigned to another command; no further knowledge of him.

Delong, Jacob Wm.; residence Medina; born at Ithaca, Cayuga county, October 11, 1833; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted and mustered in December 8, 1863, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; relief granted to family by town, $13; father's name Jonas; mother's maiden name Eliza E. Tracy; previous occupation, carpenter. Still living; post-office address registered.

Demara, Carlton C.; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, February 17, 1846; private Eighth Artillery; enlisted and mustered February 27, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name David; mother's maiden name Maria Upham; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dietrick, Alexander; residence Shelby; private First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted and mustered October 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina.

Davis, Leander; residence Shelby Center; born at Batavia, March 18, 1826; corporal First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted October 11, 1861; mustered October 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Abner; mother's maiden name Christina Lester; re-enlisted March 16, 1864, in same company and regiment; died of typhoid fever at hospital at Washington, in April or May, 1865.

Dun, David; residence Shelby; private First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted October 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina.

Dingy, Peter; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 16, 1862, for three years, at Medina; deserted; nothing more known of him.

Dorrance, Joseph L.; residence Shelby; born at Barre, Orleans county, November 23, 1831; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; father's name George; mother's maiden name Ann Warner; previous occupation, jeweler. Still living; post-office address registered.

Draper, Henry; First Artillery.

Edick, Joseph; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, June 29, 1844; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted January 22, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty paid by town; father's name William; mother's maiden name Susan Cook; previous occupation, farmer; was taken prisoner, conveyed to Salisbury, and there starved; his remains are buried at Salisbury.

Ellicott, David; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, May 30, 1824; sergeant First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted and mustered September —, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles; mother's maiden name Harriet Farnham; previous occupation, farmer; killed in battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1864; his remains are buried on the battle-field.

Ellicott, Frank; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, March 13, 1841; quartermaster-sergeant First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted September 16, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles; mother's maiden name Harriet Farnham; previous occupation, farmer; re-enlisted March 16, 1864, in same company and regiment; served from the time of mustering, in 1861, to the close of the war. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ellicott, Chandler; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, July 24, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles; mother's maiden name Harriet Kincaid; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ellicott, George G.; residence Medina; born at Shelby, July 26, 1833; private Seventeenth Battery; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Andrew; mother's maiden name Mary Farnham; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Edmonds, Morton M.; residence Shelby; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted and mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, physician. Still living; post-office address registered.

Easton, Richard F.; residence Shelby; born at Mendon, Monroe county, April 2, 1835; sergeant Ninetieth Infantry; enlisted and mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina;

received $885 town and county bounty; father's name George; mother's maiden name Christiana Greyson; previous occupation, farmer; was discharged honorably; returned to Shelby in feeble health on the 22d of July, and there died; buried at Shelby.

Enterta, Thomas F.; residence Medina; private Twenty-fifth Battery; enlisted August, 1862, for three years, at Medina.

Evans, Edward; residence Shelby; born at England, July 27, 1834; private Third Cavalry, Company F; mustered August 19, 1861, at Medina; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Ellen Maurice; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Fisk, Frederick; residence Shelby; born at Dillon, England, May 25, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Shelby; father's name Luke; mother's maiden name Emily Beuseler; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Filer, William T.; residence Shelby Center, N. Y.; born at Morris, Otsego county, November 8, 1831; artificer Seventeenth Battery; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina relief granted to family by town, $69.50; father's name Thomas A.; mother's maiden name Ann E. Farnham; previous occupation, teacher.

Fifer, John; residence Medina; born at Germany, February 6, 1856; private Fourteenth Battery, Company B; enlisted and mustered November —, 1863, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $131.07. Still living; post-office address registered.

Fifer, John, Jr.; residence Medina, N. Y.; born at Germany, June 6, 1848; Eleventh Infantry, Company A; enlisted and mustered for three years, at Buffalo; father's name John; mother's maiden name Margaret Moxmany; previous occupation, laborer; enlisted in the regular service, U. S. Infantry. Still in service.

Finch, Francis H.; residence Medina, N. Y.; private First Artillery, Battery M; mustered October 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina; discharged for disability, December 14, 1861.

Fearly, William T.; residence Shelby, N. Y.; bugler Eighth Cavalry; enlisted October 11, 1861, for three years, at Medina; died in Florence prison, December 6, 1864; his remains are there buried.

Finch, Lynus T.; Eighth Artillery, Company A.

Fritcher Henry; sergeant Eighth Artillery; enlisted January 21, 1864, for three years; received $935 town and county bounty.

Farley, George W.; Thirty-first Battery; deserted and went to Canada.

Foye, John; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted February 6, 1864, for three years; received $935 town and county bounty.

Foley, Thomas; Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 12, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town.

Freeley, Thomas; enlisted September 21, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Grinnell, John, Jr.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans, September 20, 1843; sergeant Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered September 21, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name John; mother's maiden name Lucy Babcock; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Green, Isaac N., Jr.; residence Shelby, N. Y.; born at Barre, Orleans county, August 12, 1847; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted August 1, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name Isaac N.; mother's maiden name Laura Sturdevant; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Green, Thomas W.; residence Millville, N. Y.; born at Barre, Orleans county, December 25, 1837; private Fourteenth Artillery; enlisted August 1, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name Isaac N.; mother's maiden name Laura Sturdevant; previous occupation, farmer; died in the service.

Graves, William H.; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Medina, April 13, 1832; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted

to family by town, $134; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Sarah A. Dewitt; previous occupation, cooper. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gifford, Clark; residence Shelby, N. Y.; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted for three years, at Medina; deserted at Baltimore, October 12, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gagan, ——; relief granted to family by town, $68.

Geary, John; residence Medina, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted January 14, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; relief granted to family by town, $3.67; father's name Patrick; mother's maiden name Mary Welch; previous occupation, mason.

Geary, Patrick.

Geary, Robert; residence Medina; born at Canada, November 26, 1844; first lieutenant Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered in September 29, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Patrick; mother's maiden name Mary Welch; previous occupation, mason; enlisted in 1861, in Third New York Cavalry; served his time; was promoted to sergeant in the same; returned home and afterward enlisted in Captain Bowen's company, as lieutenant, which was afterward attached to the Ninetieth Regiment as Company C. Still living; post-office address registered.

Genan, George; residence Medina; born at Ridgeway, November 13, 1845; private Eighth Artillery, Company C; enlisted January 5, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name Stephen; mother's maiden name Emily Goutan; previous occupation, laborer. Still in the service.

Genan, Jesse; residence Medina, Orleans county; born at Detroit, Mich., March 25, 1844; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted December 24, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name Stephen; mother's maiden name Emily Goutan; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Glancy, David; enlisted September 19, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Griffin, William; enlisted September 10, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Gates, Grazier; enlisted September 22, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Hoaglan, Edgar; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, January 1, 1846; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company A; enlisted November 9, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name Pardon; mother's maiden name Sarah Chambers; died in the service at Mt. Pleasant, July 4, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, June, 1864; leg amputated; buried at Mt. Pleasant.

Hatch, Melville; residence Shelby; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted for three years, at Medina; died in service.

Healey, William T.; residence Medina; born at Dryden, Tompkins county, August 28, 1843; clerk in Adjutant-General's office; Twenty-first Cavalry, Company C; enlisted July 28, 1861, for three years, at Buffalo; father's name E. P.; mother's maiden name Maria Thomas; previous occupation, druggist; enlisted in Twenty-first Infantry, which was changed to Twenty-first Cavalry; near the expiration of term of service he re-enlisted for three years; among the first volunteers from this town; remained in service until the close of the war. Still living.

Hatch, Charles; residence Shelby; private First Artillery, Battery M; mustered October 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina; killed in action at Kailp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864.

Hill, Edward E.; residence Shelby; born at Little York, Cortland county, February 3, 1841; musician Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted November 28, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Lavina Thomas; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Heavenor, Allen D.; residence Medina; born at Red Hook, Dutchess county, February 29, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted July, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at

Medina; father's name Peter F.; mother's maiden name Augusta Davis; previous occupation, tobacconist. Still living; post-office address registered.

Huxley, Nelson L.; residence Shelby Center; born March 9, 1836; quartermaster-sergeant Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Shelby; relief granted to family by town, $10; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Sarah Roe. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hill, Asa; residence Shelby; born August 19, 1837, at Shelby; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted November 14, 1861; mustered December 22, 1861, for seventeen months, at Medina; father's name William; mother's maiden name Clarissa Miller; previous occupation, farmer; discharged January 13, 1863, for disability; lost right leg at Cedar Mountain, August 29, 1862, while fighting for his county. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hankey, August; residence Shelby; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; killed in battle at Cedar Mountain.

Ham, Alonzo; residence Shelby Center; born at Columbia county, June 16, 1838; corporal Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years; relief granted to family by town, $87; father's name Andrew; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Schermerhorn; previous occupation, working in a paper mill. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hawkins, James; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Medina, February 17, 1846; private Eighth Artillery, Company D; enlisted and mustered January 4, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name Elijah; mother's maiden name Margaret McWhorter; previous occupation, cooper; transferred May, 1865, to Tenth New York (formerly Billy Wilson's Zouaves). Still living; post-office address registered.

Hall, David; residence Shelby; born at Hartford, Washington county, February 25, 1820; private First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted October 9, 1861; mustered October 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $61; father's name William; mother's maiden name Hannah Cheeney; previous occupation, farmer; re-enlisted February 6, 1864; at the front for three years. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hart, Thomas; residence Medina; born at Kilkenny, Ireland, September 16, 1831; private Twenty-first Cavalry; enlisted July 9, 1863; mustered July 27, 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Mary McDonald; previous occupation, laborer. Post-office address registered.

Hill, Henry; residence Shelby; born at Yorkshire, England, April 27, 1846; private Fourth Artillery; enlisted and mustered January 6, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Rachel Downing. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hines, Daniel C.; residence Medina; born at Clarkston, Monroe county, July 7, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 20, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Paul; mother's maiden name Keziah M. Crandall; previous occupation, marble cutter. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ham, William M.; residence Shelby Center; born at Chatham, Columbia county, February 5, 1845; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted and mustered January 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name Alonzo; mother's maiden name Emma Clark. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hoaglan, Elliot E.; residence Shelby, N. Y.; born at Shelby, August 12, 1843; private Twenty-Eighth Infantry, Company G; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Pardon; mother's maiden name Sarah Chambers; previous occupation, laborer; served his time; was discharged with his regiment; re-enlisted and served as teamster in the army. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hardy, William H.; Eighth Artillery, Company A.

Huff, Sward; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August, 1862, for three years.

Holland, Francis; Third Cavalry.

Headley, Edward E.; residence Medina, N. Y.; Twenty-fifth Battery.

Headley, George; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty.

Howard, Cornelius; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Harland, William; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Hawley, Henry; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Hawkins, Dewey; Third Cavalry, Company F.

Harrington, Gilbert; private; enlisted September 27, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Ide, Henry; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, December 5, 1837; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 2, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Eliza Luman; previous occupation, mechanic. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Henry; residence Medina; born at Medina, September 8, 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted July 20, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $97; father's name Edward; mother's maiden name Hannah Bell; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jones, Cephas; residence Shelby Center; born at Deerfield, Franklin county, February 16, 1826; private; mustered March 6, 1865, for three years, at Lockport; father's name Cephas; mother's maiden name Maria Wolcott; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, William; relief granted to family by town, $4.

Jackson, George B.; residence Shelby, N. Y.; born at Shelby, December 6, 1843; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted and mustered September 13, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Burr P.; mother's maiden name Ann D. Beckwith; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jenkins, John; residence Shelby, N. Y.; born at Shelby, December 24, 1837; first surgeon Forty-ninth Infantry; appointed second surgeon; father's name Daniel; mother's maiden name Mary Ainsworth; previous occupation farmer. Post-office address registered.

Johnson, James A.; residence Medina; born at Shelby, December 23, 1844; musician Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 9, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Arthur; mother's name Louisa Bidleman; previous occupation, mechanic. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jackson, Reuben; Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted at Medina.

Johnson, William; Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 6, 1864, for three years; received town and county bounty.

Kennedy, John; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August, 1862.

Ketchum, Henry; enlisted September 10, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Lewis, Aaron; residence Shelby; born 1835; private 28th Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; died of fever, June, 1863.

Lasher, James; residence Shelby; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted August 10, 1862, for three years, at Medina.

Leafler, Abner; residence Shelby Center; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years; relief granted to family, $67.50; deserted; sent to the Dry Tortugas as a punishment. Post-office address registered.

Lycitt, James; residence Shelby; born at Tipperary, Ireland, June 24, 1847; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted February 25, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name James; mother's maiden name Hannah Welch; previous occupation, farmer. Post-office address registered.

Leighbody, John; residence Shelby; Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted January 4, 1864, for three years; received $885, town and county bounty.

Little, Joseph; Second Mounted Rifles; enlisted February 27, 1864, for three years; received $885 town and county bounty.

Lamson, William H.; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Lott, Wilbur; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

McGurn, John; residence Shelby; born at Providence, R. I., September 10, 1843; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 23, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $50; father's name Patrick; mother's maiden name Margery; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

McCarger, David; residence Shelby; born at Oxford, C. W., January 29, 1830; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $40; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Phebe Beach; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Montgomery, Robert; residence Shelby; born at Ireland, October 16, 1843; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted and mustered August 26, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Hugh; mother's maiden name Mary Wilson; previous occupation, weaver. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mundion, James; residence Shelby, N. Y.; born at Middlebury, Schoharie county; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered September 17, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Peter; mother's maiden name Mary Spale Hults; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Miller, John; residence Shelby, N. Y.; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Peter; mother's maiden name Kate Dygart; previous occupation, sawyer; re-enlisted in Second Mounted Rifles for three years, Company A, as private.

Marshall, George A.; residence Shelby, N. Y.; born at Shelby, February 26, 1842; private Eighth Artillery, Company D; enlisted for three years, at Medina; father's name Jedediah; mother's maiden name Jane Wilson; previous occupation, farmer; was taken prisoner and died at Salisbury prison, January 26, 1865; his remains are there buried.

Mann, James; residence Millville; born at Norfolk, England, March 29, 1838; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Hubbard; previous occupation, farmer; killed at battle of Cold Harbor, and buried there.

Mann, George; residence Millville; born at Norfolk, England, May 10, 1841; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted August 7, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Hubbard; previous occupation farmer; wounded in right shoulder before Petersburg, June 22. Still living; post-office address registered.

Martin, Francis; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $20; deserted.

McDonald, John; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Rosshire, Scotland, April 22, 1830; sergeant Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $62; father's name Duncan; mother's maiden name Sarah McLand. Still living; post-office address registered.

McGurn, John; residence Medina; born at Triantinoga, C. W.; private Eighth Artillery, Company C; enlisted January 4, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name Patrick; mother's maiden name Mary Gallagher; previous occupation, blacksmith; was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 28. Still living; post-office address registered.

McGurn, James; residence Medina; born at Triantango, C. W.; orderly Fourteenth Artillery, Company E; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Patrick;

mother's maiden name Mary Gallagher; previous occupation, blacksmith. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mace, Charles; residence Shelby Center; born at Newstead, Erie county, May 4, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 8, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name James; mother's maiden name Ellen Ainsworth; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mace, James; residence Shelby Center; born at Newstead, Erie county, April 22, 1846; private Seventeenth Battery, enlisted January 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name James; mother's maiden name Ellen Ainsworth; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Miles, Edwin E.; residence Medina; born at Medina, November 11, 1847; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted November 25, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Lavina Thomas; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Maloney, James; residence Medina; born at Ireland; father's name James; mother's maiden name Johannah Fitzgibbon; previous occupation, laborer.

Morgan, Josiah F.; residence Shelby Center; born at Peru, Clinton county, May 6, 1829; private First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted October 9, 1861; mustered October 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Nathaniel; mother's maiden name Hannah Bull; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Moore, George; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, March 19, 1843; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted and mustered August 26, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Asa; mother's maiden name Laura A. Potter; previous occupation, farmer; died in hospital at Washington, June, 1863; body sent to his friends for burial.

McDonald, Wallace; residence Shelby; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years.

Miller, Edward J.; Eighteenth Battery, Company C; enlisted September 22, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Kelly, James; residence Medina; born at Rockwell, Leeds county, Canada West, April 28, 1844; orderly Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $105.57; father's name John; mother's maiden name Rachel Parsons; previous occupation, mechanic. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kelly, Peter; residence Medina; private Eighth Cavalry; enlisted October, 1861, for three years, at Medina; killed in battle in 1862.

Ketchum, Frank; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Schoharie county; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Alanson; mother's maiden name Catharine Vrooman; previous occupation, tailor. Still living; post-office address registered.

Keegan, Lawrence P.; residence Shelby; first sergeant First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted and mustered March 23, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $985 town and county bounty; killed in battle.

Kent, Frank B.; residence Shelby; born at Ohio, December 12, 1838; major Second Colored Cavalry, Company F; enlisted July 19, 1861; mustered August 19, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name John P.; mother's maiden name Maria Dean; previous occupation, clergyman; enlisted in Third Cavalry; promoted to lieutenant; assigned to Second Colored Cavalry; promoted to captain — to major; wounded before Petersburg in right leg; still in service.

Keeler, J. B.; residence Medina; born in 1845; private Twenty-fifth Battery; enlisted September, 1862, for three years, at Medina; died of sickness acquired in the service, January 8, 1863.

Norman, George F.; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, November 11, 1842; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Ann Shirley; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Neal, William; residence Shelby; born at Norfolk, England, July 14, 1835; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 16, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $84; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Hannah Gibbons; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Olds, Edward; captain's servant, Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August, 1863.

Onderdonk, Andrew; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

O'Brien, James; enlisted September 27, 1861, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Peaslee, Monroe Shelby; born at Medina; orderly One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name William; mother's maiden name Rosella Vincent; previous occupation, painter; while scouting, September, 1864, he was shot by a guerrilla, the ball entering his brain, killing him instantly.

Pratt, Jesse; residence East Shelby; born at Knowlesville, June 14, 1840; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered October 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Stillman; mother's maiden name Nancy Gates; previous occupation, wagon-maker. Still living; post-office address registered.

Pratt, Stillman; residence East Shelby; born at Ridgeway, Orleans county, January 23, 1845; musician One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 12, 1862; mustered October 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Stillman; mother's maiden name Nancy Gates; previous occupation, wagon-maker. Post-office address registered.

Palmer, George W.; residence Shelby; born 1842; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted and mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; died of fever, May 1, 1862.

Phelan, John; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Ireland, June 24, 1829; private Eighth Artillery, Company M; enlisted January 4, 1864; mustered the 5th, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name Mathias; mother's maiden name Maria Grace; previous occupation, farmer; wounded by a shell in back at Reams' Station, while lying under a cross-fire of the enemy; recovered and served till honorably discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Parks, William M.; residence Medina; captain's clerk, Eighth Artillery, Company M; enlisted January 6, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; he was quite young, but in the way of rapid promotion; father's name John; died of fever in Washington hospital.

Praell, August; residence Shelby; private Third Cavalry.

Priddy, Edward; residence Shelby; born at St. Catherine's, C. W., November 3, 1848; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Edward; mother's maiden name Hannah Draper; previous occupation farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Prescott, Wilbur F.; residence Shelby; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 9, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty.

Phelps, Mandeville; residence Shelby; private First Artillery; enlisted September 8, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Jonathan; mother's maiden name Rachel Mandeville; previous occupation farmer; died at Wilmington, Delaware, of fever; his remains are there buried.

Phelps, Newell J.; residence Shelby; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted August 11, 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name Jonathan; mother's maiden name Rachel Mandeville; was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Price, Charles; residence Canada; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; mustered May 22, 1861.

Perry, William H.; Twenty-fifth Battery.

Pandars, James; Second Mounted Rifles, Company A; enlisted October 2d, 1863, for three years; received $885 town and county bounty.

Prentice, ——; Second Mounted Rifles, Company L.

Quinby, William; enlisted September 29, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Ross, Jacob; residence Shelby; born at Ridgeway, May 31, 1843; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 16, 1862, for three years, at Medina; parents dead; adopted by William Hand and Elizabeth J. Ross; previous occupation, farmer; died in the service of his country.

Ross, Henry; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, January 4, 1839; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Daniel; mother's maiden name Dolly Thomas; previous occupation, farmer. Post-office address registered.

Ryan, Michael; relief granted to family, $132.58

Roberts, Ziba; residence Shelby; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; mustered November 11, 1861, for eighteen months, at Medina.

Roach, James; residence Shelby; private One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry, Irish brigade; relief granted to family, $111.07; killed at battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; his remains are buried on the battle-field.

Reynolds, Orlando; residence East Shelby; Fourteenth Artillery; relief granted to family by town, $2; supposed to have died in the service.

Reynolds, William H.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Galway, Saratoga county; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 19, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $55; father's name John; mother's maiden name Ferina Duel; previous occupation, farmer. Post-office address registered.

Ryan, Preston; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, December 20, 1843; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered October 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles; mother's maiden name Eliza Turner; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Robbins, Lysander; residence Shelby; private Eighth Artillery; enlisted September 10, for three years, at Medina; died in the service.

Rinker, Jacob; Thirty-first Battery; enlisted August 2d, 1862, for three years.

Ross, Charles; Eighth Cavalry; enlisted March 14, 1864, for three years; received $985 town and county bounty.

Riordan, Charles; Third Cavalry; enlisted March 5, 1864, for three years; received $985 town and county bounty.

Riley, John; enlisted September 27, 1864, for one year; received $985 town and county bounty.

Ryan, William; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 27, 1864, for one year; received $985 town and county bounty.

Seeley, Eugene Henry; residence Shelby Center; born at Shelby, July 11, 1846; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 19, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name George W.; mother's maiden name Zeruah H. Colby; previous occupation, grocer; this regiment first enlisted as One Hundred and Twenty-ninty Infantry; afterward changed to the Eighth Heavy Artillery. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, Avery; residence Shelby Center; born at Shelby, September 14, 1840; corporal Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Shelby; relief granted to family by town, $13; father's name Nicholas; mother's maiden name Catherine A. Height; previous occupation, carpenter. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, John A.; residence Shelby; born at Orleans county, November 22, 1842; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted April 26, 1861; mustered May 11, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Daniel; mother's maiden name Betsey Shaver; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Snyder, Alonzo W.; residence Shelby, N. Y.; born at Port Byron, March 5, 1837; sergeant Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $985 town and county bounty; father's name George H.; mother's maiden name Anna M. Hagadorn; previous occupation, cooper; this company first enlisted as independent, afterward attached to the Ninetieth Regiment as Company C. Still living; post-office address registered.

Swarthout, James C.; residence Millville; born at Westerlo, Albany county; Fourteenth Artillery; relief granted to family by town, $54.50; supposed to be dead.

Snell, Cyrenus; residence Medina; born at Medina, May 29, 1831; private Ninety-seventh Infantry, Company D; drafted August 9, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; relief granted to family by town, $169.50; father's name Josiah; mother's maiden name Julia A. Ford; previous occupation, carpenter. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sanderson, David; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, January 30, 1840; sergeant Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Sharon; mother's maiden name Mary Petrie; previous occupation, mechanic; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain; his remains are buried on battle-field.

Sanderson, Frank; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, February 20, 1842; coporal Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Sharon; mother's maiden name Mary Petrie; previous occupation, mechanic. Still living; post-office address registered.

Stillwill, Caleb; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; May 21, 1862, was under arrest; sent to Frederick, Md., for trial; know nothing more of him.

Sherwood, Myron; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, March 5, 1841; second lieutenant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Homer; mother's maiden name Margaret Mason; previous occupation, farmer; promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sherwood, William; residence Shelby; born at Ridgeway, N. J., June 30, 1845; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Walter; mother's maiden name Angelina Ferguson; previous occupation, farmer; was taken prisoner and conveyed to Salisbury; exchanged in the spring of 1865; came home reduced to a mere skeleton from starvation, but has recovered. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, Robert W.; residence Shelby Center; born at Norfolk, England, November 29, 1839; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 9, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Shelby; father's name John; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Fairman. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smalley, Thomas; residence Shelby; born at St. Catharines, C. W.; private Twenty-eighth Battery, Company D; enlisted May 1, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name John; previous occupation, carpenter; still living. Post-office address registered.

Sleight, Edward C.; residence Shelby Center; born at Shelby, April 29, 1848; Independent Company; enlisted April, 1865, for one year, at Lockport; father's name Everett B.; mother's maiden name Emily Drake; previous occupation, blacksmith; sent to Hart's Island, N. Y.; there remained until June, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. Still living; post-office address registered.

Swarthout, Harvey W.; residence Millville; born at Shelby, October 1, 1846; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted November 25, 1863; mustered June 25, 1864; for three years, at Medina; father's name Cornelius N.; mother's, Irene Dudley; previous occupation, railroad engineer. Post-office address registered

Sowle, Albert D.; residence Shelby Center; born at Shelby, May 14, 1827; private First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted September, 1861; mustered October 14, 1861; father's name William; mother's maiden name Hannah Maker; previous occupation, farmer; hurt in the groin in battle; honorably discharged for disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Serviss, John J.; residence Medina; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 2, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; Received $885 town and county bounty.

Shelp, Francis M.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Albion, Orleans county September 12, 1846; private One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry, company G; enlisted September 24, 1864; mustered October 4, 1864, for one year, at Lockport; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name John; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Seeley, Daniel B.; residence Shelby Center; born at Shelby, April 7, 1848; private Twenty-first Calvary, Company C; enlisted July 28, 1863, for three years; fathers's name George W.; mother's maiden name Zeriah Colby; previous occupation, grocer.

Salisbury, William H.; residence Medina; born at Aurora, Erie county, April 11, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry; enlisted August 13, 1862; mustered October 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Asel; mother's maiden name Amanda Lettson; previous occupation, farmer.

Simpson, William; residence Medina; born at Albany, N. Y., July 3, 1807; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted January 12, 1864; mustered January 15, 1864, for three years, at Wyoming county; received $985 town and county bounty; father's name William; mother's maiden name Sarah Martin; previous occupation, laborer; was killed in Medina by the running away of a team, November 22, 1865.

Sowle, William, Jr.; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, May 30, 1834; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted for three years, at Medina; father's name William; mother's maiden name Hannah Maker; previous occupation, farmer; had a severe attack of sickness; received a furlough; died on his way home, at Corning, N. Y., November 1, 1864; his remains were taken home for burial.

Sowle, George; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, June 16, 1837; private First Artillery, Battery M; enlisted and mustered October 14, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name William; mother's maiden name Hannah Maker; previous occupation, farmer; died in hospital November 9, 1862; body sent home for interment, at Shelby, Orleans county.

Stanton, George A.; residence Shelby; born at Attica, October 2, 1837; private Eighth Artillery, Company M; enlisted and mustered January 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585, paid by town; father's name Oliver; mother's maiden name Sophia Bugbee; previous occupation, farmer; died at Alexandria, June 24, 1864; remains buried there.

Smith, James; enlisted September 16, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Snell ——; enlisted September 10, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Streeter, Frederick; Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September 9, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Schwartz, Uriah; enlisted September 27, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Shean, John; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 3, 1864, for one year.

Theodore, James; residence Shelby Center; born at Canada, October 9, 1822; private Eighth Artillery; enlisted and mustered January 5, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 town and county bounty; father's name James; mother's maiden name Rachel Brown; previous occution, editor. Still living; post-office address registered.

Tucker, William Chauncey; residence Shelby; born at Shelby, April 9, 1836; sergeant Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 9, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Lucy Hanson; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Toney, Lorenzo; residence Shelby; born at Germany; private One Hundreth Regiment; enlisted December, 1861; relief granted to family, $73.85; starved in rebel prison, June, 1864.

Travis, John; residence Shelby, Orleans county; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company D; enlisted July 18, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Middleport; starved in Salisbury, January 4, 1865; his remains are buried there.

Trowbridge, Burr J.; residence Shelby; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered October 10, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty.

Thurston, William; residence Shelby, Orleans county; corporal Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered October 6, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty.

Tobias, Rensselaer; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 10, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

Trow, William; Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted January 2, 1862, for three years; died in the service.

Taylor, F. H. B.; Third Cavalry; enlisted March 7, 1864, for three years; received $885 town and county bounty.

Tenbroeck, John T.; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Thurston, William; enlisted September 21, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Vreeland, Abram; residence Shelby; born at Royalton, Niagara county, April 15, 1841; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Abraham; mother's maiden name Catherine Goodman; previous occupation, shoemaker; was discharged; went to Michigan, enlisted again in a Chicago regiment as corporal; he was taken prisoner and sent to Salisbury; he was exchanged and discharged; died at Shelby, from wounds received in the service, April, 1865.

Vreeland, Syron; residence Shelby Center; born at Varick, Seneca county, June 4, 1830; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 19, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $80; father's name Abraham; mother's maiden name Catherine Goodman; previous occupation, shoemaker. Still living; post-office address registered.

Vaughn, Sidney; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Royalton, Niagara county; captain Twelfth Artillery, Colored Regiment; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Artemus; enlisted in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company A; promoted to sergeant; transferred to Twelfth United States Colored Artillery, as second lieutenant; promoted to captain; is yet in the service.

Vedder, Alexander J.; residence Shelby; private Twenty-fifth Battery; enlisted September 18, 1862, for three years, at Medina; died in New Orleans, Louisiana, of fever, October 12, 1863; his remains are there buried.

Van Wormer, Charles; enlisted September 15, 1864, for one year; received $885 town and county bounty.

Warner, Francis E.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Shelby, August 5, 1842; private Eighth Artillery; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Joseph D.; mother's maiden name Lodenna D. Rust; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wood, Ralph; residence Shelby; born at Victor, Ontario county, October 31, 1844; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 6, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Harvey; mother's maiden name Mary Bishop; previous occupation, laborer. Post-office address registered.

Webb, Henry; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, Orleans county, September 13, 1841; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company K; enlisted April, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Jeremiah; mother's maiden name Julia Bouck; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Waldron, Luke; residence Medina; born at Pembroke, Genesee county, November 24, 1830; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $144; father's name Samuel; mother s maiden name Rhoda Grinnell; previous occupation, carpenter. Still living; post-office address registered.

Williams, ————; relief granted to family by town, $7.44.

Wickham, Lamont; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Barre, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Lockport; father's name James; mother's maiden name Lavina Reynold; still in the service.

West, Charles; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; first lieutenant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted for three years, at Medina; killed in battle.

Ward, Eli; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Parma, Monroe county, February 6, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 18, 1862; mustered August 26, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $4; father's name Isaac; mother's maiden name Sarah Cosman; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Waldron, William; residence Millville; born at Schoharie county, February 5, 1835; private Fourth Artillery; enlisted at Rochester; relief granted to family, $37.13; father's name David; mother's maiden name Abigail Binsby; previous occupation, nursery agent. Post-office address registered.

Warner, Calvin F.; residence Medina; born at Oakfield, Genesee county, March 28, 1847; private Eighth Artillery, Company M; enlisted and mustered January 1, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; received $585 bounty, paid by town; father's name Charles C.; mother's maiden name Eliza Foote; previous occupation, baker; transferred May, 1865, to Tenth New York Artillery. Still living; post-office address registered.

Whipple, Milton; residence Shelby; born at Schoharie county, February, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 2, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Griffin; mother's maiden name Louisa Barber; previous occupation, farmer. Post-office address registered.

Wood, Nathan S., Jr.; residence Millville; born at Barre, Orleans county; captain Fourth Artillery; enlisted July 21, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Nathan S.; mother's maiden name Dolly A. Smith; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Woodford, Charles; residence Shelby, N. Y.; born at Millville, October 7, 1847; corporal Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted November 28, 1863; mustered January 27, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name William E.; mother's maiden name Dolly A. Smith; previous occupation, farmer; wounded in thigh before Petersburg, July 20, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wager, Jacob H.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Root, Montgomery county; private Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted November 28, 1863; mustered January 25, 1864, for three years, at Medina; father's name Daniel; mother s maiden name Hannah Antis; previous occupation, laborer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Whitmore, James H.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Michigan, June 30, 1830; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted September 13, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Laura A. Mowlin; previous occupation, farmer. Still living; post-office address registered.

Winegar, Charles; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Canaan, Columbia county, September 8, 1832; captain First Artillery, Battery I; mustered October 14, 1861, as first lieutenant of Battery M; father's name Philip; mother's maiden name Gertrude Sou; previous occupation, paper manufacturer; was struck by fragments of shell at battle of Winchester, and severely wounded; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville; sent to Libby; remained twenty-two days; exchanged and paroled in June; joined his command June 11th following, at Aquia Creek; promoted to captain and assigned to Battery I, same regiment, May 3, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865, at Buffalo with his regiment. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wilmath, Francis; residence Shelby, Orleans county; born at Medina, May 23, 1845; private Seventeenth Battery; mustered September 13, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town

and county bounty; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Harriet Gordon. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wheeler, Sands C.; residence Shelby, Orleans county; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted September 12, 1864; mustered September 15, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $385 town and county bounty.

Wickham, Reuben F.; residence Medina; born March 14, 1835; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company C; enlisted and mustered September 21, 1864, for one year, at Medina; received $885 town and county bounty; father's name Theodore; mother's maiden name Nancy Finch; previous occupation, shoe-maker. Still living; post-office address registered.

Woodhull, Gilbert; residence East Shelby; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 15, 1862, for three years, at Medina; died in service.

Woodhull, George; residence East Shelby; private Eighth Artillery, Company M; enlisted January 15, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $585 bounty, paid by town; died in service.

Wade, William G.; residence Shelby; born at Sandusky county, Ohio, May 22, 1842; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 25, 1861, for twenty months, at Medina; father's initials G. F.; mother's maiden name Lydia A. Gilmore; previous occupation, preacher; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1861; re-enlisted December 20, 1863, in First Artillery, Battery M. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wheeler, John M.; Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted August 6, 1862, for three years, at Medina; received $585 town and county bounty.

Wildey, Davis; Seventeenth Battery; mustered August 27, 1864, for three years, at Medina; received $985 town and county bounty; father's name Joseph; previous occupation, laborer. Post-office address registered.

Webster, Bradley; Eighth Cavalry; enlisted November 11, 1861, for three years; wounded in leg and discharged for disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Williams, Charles; enlisted September 27, 1864, for one year; received $585 town and county bounty.

Wade, Francis R.; residence Niagara county; born at Ohio, June 16, 1849; private First New York Light Artillery, Company M; enlisted September 12, 1864; father's name G. F.; mother's maiden name Lydia Gilmore. Still living; post-office address registered.

Wells, Jerome B.; Second Mounted Rifles, Company L; enlisted for three years; received $385 town and county bounty. Still living; post-office address registered.

TOWN OF YATES, ORLEANS COUNTY.

Ayer, Albert; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Boston, Erie county, October 22, 1841; private Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted August 3, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Charles C.; mother's maiden name Almedia Ensign; previous occupation, farmer; participated in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged August 3, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Angle, Orson Delos; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, February 22, 1844; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Anson L.; mother's maiden name Demarius Pierce; previous occupation, farmer; participated in the engagements of Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, June 16, 1864, in which he was wounded in the throat; joined his company while in pursuit of General Lee and his forces. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ashby, Francis Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 28, 1841; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Samuel; previous occupation, farmer; participated in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; detailed as teamster; at North Anna river taken sick and sent to David's Island hospital, where he died of typhoid fever, July 16, 1864; buried at Yates, Orleans county.

Ashby, Samuel, Jr.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, May 7, 1843; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Samuel; previous occupation, farmer; participated in the engagements of North Anna, May 24, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; before Petersburg, June 16, 18 and 22, 1864; killed the twenty-second; remains buried on the field.

Aber, George N.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, September 10, 1842; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Lorenzo; mother's maiden name Lydia Ann Covert; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements of North Anna, May 24, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, in which he was wounded; sent to hospital, where he remained till October 6, 1864, when he joined his company, before Petersburg; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Allen, Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, April 3, 1831; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 20, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Simeon; mother's maiden name Eliza Botsford; previous occupation, cooper; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Allen, Silas Ethan; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, May 24, 1846; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 18, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 paid by county; father's name William E.; mother's maiden name Rebecca Benjamin; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements of Pine Forest, May 18, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, in which he was wounded; transferred to Second Battalion, Eighth Company, Veteran Corps, April 25, 1865; discharged August 9, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Aber, Daniel Ganson; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 24, 1840; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Lorenzo; mother's maiden name Lydia Ann Covert; previous occupation, farmer; on garrison duty up to time of discharge, June 23, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Aber, Wesley Alpheus; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 22, 1846; private First Artillery, Battery E; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Lorenzo; mother's maiden name Lydia Ann Covert; previous occupation, cigar-maker; in all the engagements in which the battery took part. Post-office address registered.

Bishop, Jacob; residence Yates, Orleans county; born in New York city, February 15, 1838; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April 15, 1861; mustered May 31, 1861, for two years, at Albion; previous occupation, harness-maker; in all the engagements in which his regiment took part; discharged at expiration of term, May 31, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Burton, Eugene E.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, July 9, 1844; private Forty-ninth Infantry, Company H; enlisted September 19, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Roswell N.; mother's maiden name Olive Foote; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements of Gen. McClellan's campaign; discharged December 9, 1862, for physical disability; re-enlisted as private in the Eighth Artillery, Company A, December 8, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300 paid by county; in the engagement before Petersburg, June 22, 1864, in which he was wounded; received a leave of absence; joined his company, October 10, 1864; taken prisoner on the march, April 7, 1864; paroled; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bruning, Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Prussia, July 25, 1840; private Third Cavalry, Company F; enlisted August 12, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Charles; mother's maiden name Maria Myers; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part up to term of re-enlistment; re-enlisted as private in the same regiment and company, for three years, at Bridgeport; in all the engagements in which his regiment took part; discharged November 29, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Beecher, Henry L.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, November 11, 1845; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Lyman; mother's maiden name Susan Ann Coon; previous occupation, miller; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

corporal December 25, 1863; in General Grant's campaign, Va.; discharged June 5, 1865, at Slough U. S. General Hospital. Post-office address registered.

Bradley, Howard; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Cox, Henry A.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, November 24, 1841; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Robert; mother's, Mary Ann; prior occupation, mechanic; discharged July 18, 1861, for physical disability. Post-office address registered.

Chaffee, Lafayette; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 30, 1840; captain Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Samuel C.; mother's maiden name Harriet Yates; previous occupation, farmer; promoted first lieutenant Company I, February 12, 1862; captain Company D, October 27, 1862; in the engagement of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; was wounded and taken prisoner; sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; exchanged; joined his company; discharged at expiration of term of service, June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Clark, Charles Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Adams, Mass., May 29, 1843; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Isaac; mother's maiden name Sophronia Thompson; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 2, 1863, expiration of term; re-enlisted as private in Eighth Artillery, Company A, December 10, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; in the engagements of Pine Forest, May 18, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, June 16, 1864; was mortally wounded; died of his wounds, June 27, 1864, at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.; remains buried in Hospital Cemetery.

Cady, Naham Ward; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 28, 1828; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Lavinia Tyler; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; in battle of Chancellorsville was taken prisoner; paroled May 23, 1863; discharged June 2, 1863, expiration of term; re-enlisted as major in Second Mounted Rifles, January, 1864, for three years, at Buffalo; resigned October 26, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cornwell, John S.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, May 22, 1835; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for three years, at Yates; mother's maiden name Sarah McCullum; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Cook, James; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina.

Coleman, James K.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada, June 14, 1836; sergeant Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted July 27, 1861; mustered August 3, 1861, for three years, at Lyndonville; father's name Smith; mother's maiden name Julia Finch; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, June 29, 1864; taken to Andersonville, Ga.; exchanged February 26, 1865; discharged April 24, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Church, William Edward; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Carlton, February 7, 1837; private Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted August 3, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Seth D.; mother's maiden name Prenia Evans; previous occupation, farmer; on detached duty up to time of discharge, August 3, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Culver, George Washington; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, June 12, 1847; private Forty-ninth Infantry, Company H; enlisted August 10, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Allen J.; mother's maiden name Pamelia Ostrum; previous occupation, farmer; sick and sent to hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.; died of small pox, March 19, 1863; remains buried in Hospital Cemetery.

Cook, Lorenzo; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Warsaw, 1842; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted March 17, 1863; mustered April 3, 1863, for three years, at Buffalo; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements of Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; went to the rear sick, and deserted; returned May 9, 1865; discharged May 16, 1865, in accordance with instructions from Secretary of War, dated May 3, 1865, discharging all deserters who surrender, to forfeit all pay and allowance due at the time of desertion.

engagement of Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; transferred to the Tenth Regiment, Company K, New York Volunteers, June 7, 1865; discharged July 3, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Barry, Martin Robert; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Oppenheim, May 6, 1810; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted March 2, 1863; mustered March 24, 1863, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $13; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Catherine Stesser; previous occupation, farmer; transferred to Invalid Corps, March 31, 1864; discharged June 29, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Beales, Albert; residence Yates, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 19, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty; previous occupation, farmer.

Barber, Edwin Joel; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Cornwall, Vermont, February 21, 1829; second lieutenant Seventeenth Battery; enlisted January 30, 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name Woodbridge; mother's, Sarah Delong; occupation, mechanic; promoted from private to sergeant March 30, 1863, to second lieutenant January 30, 1864; in all the engagements; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Boyce, Reuben H.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Auburn, August 5, 1833; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 26, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $138.80; father's name Matthew; mother's maiden name Rosanna Rowley; previous occupation, butcher; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Broombecker, Martin; residence Buffalo; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted August 25, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty.

Burton, Lester; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, December 5, 1850; private First Artillery, Battery E; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Roswell N.; mother's maiden name Olive Foote; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 19, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barry, Theodore F.; residence Yates, Orleans county; private First Artillery, Battery E; enlisted September 5, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name John S.; mother's maiden name Rebecca Cornwall; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 19, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Beecher, Miner Dewitt; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, September 6, 1843; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $640 town and county bounty; father's name Lyman; mother's maiden name Susan Ann Coon; previous occupation, farmer; on detached duty up to the time of discharge, June 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barry, Milton Francis; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 23, 1847; private First Artillery, Battery H; enlisted September 5, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $605 town and county bounty; father's name Benjamin B.; mother's maiden name Cady; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged May 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Bennett, Charles A.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, June 3, 1845; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted September 5, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; mother's maiden name Catherine Fanning; previous occupation, farmer; on garrison duty from the time he entered the service up to the time of his discharge, June 20, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Barnum, Elisha Freeman; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, January 15, 1836; private Fourth Artillery, Battery H; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; relief granted to family, $55.50; father's name Abel; mother's maiden name Lucy Greely; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part. Still living; post-office address registered.

Beecher, Wellington; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, March 12, 1840; corporal Fourth Artillery, Battery H; enlisted August 4, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Lyman; mother's maiden name Susan Ann Coon; previous occupation, farmer; promoted

corporal December 25, 1863; in General Grant's campaign, Va.; discharged June 5, 1865, at Slough U. S. General Hospital. Post-office address registered.

Bradley, Howard; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Cox, Henry A.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, November 24, 1841; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Robert; mother's, Mary Ann; prior occupation, mechanic; discharged July 18, 1861, for physical disability. Post-office address registered.

Chaffee, Lafayette; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 30, 1840; captain Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Samuel C.; mother's maiden name Harriet Yates; previous occupation, farmer; promoted first lieutenant Company I, February 12, 1862; captain Company D, October 27, 1862; in the engagement of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; was wounded and taken prisoner; sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; exchanged; joined his company; discharged at expiration of term of service, June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Clark, Charles Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Adams, Mass., May 29, 1843; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Isaac; mother's maiden name Sophronia Thompson; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 2, 1863, expiration of term; re-enlisted as private in Eighth Artillery, Company A, December 10, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; in the engagements of Pine Forest, May 18, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, June 16, 1864; was mortally wounded; died of his wounds, June 27, 1864, at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.; remains buried in Hospital Cemetery.

Cady, Naham Ward; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 28, 1828; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Lavinia Tyler; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; in battle of Chancellorsville was taken prisoner; paroled May 23, 1863; discharged June 2, 1863, expiration of term; re-enlisted as major in Second Mounted Rifles, January, 1864, for three years, at Buffalo; resigned October 26, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cornwell, John S.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, May 22, 1835; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861, for three years, at Yates; mother's maiden name Sarah McCullum; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Cook, James; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina.

Coleman, James K.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada, June 14, 1836; sergeant Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted July 27, 1861; mustered August 3, 1861, for three years, at Lyndonville; father's name Smith; mother's maiden name Julia Finch; previous occupation, farmer; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, June 29, 1864; taken to Andersonville, Ga.; exchanged February 26, 1865; discharged April 24, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Church, William Edward; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Carlton, February 7, 1837; private Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted August 3, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Seth D.; mother's maiden name Prenia Evans; previous occupation, farmer; on detached duty up to time of discharge, August 3, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Culver, George Washington; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, June 12, 1847; private Forty-ninth Infantry, Company H; enlisted August 10, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Allen J.; mother's maiden name Pamelia Ostrum; previous occupation, farmer; sick and sent to hospital, Portsmouth Grove, R. I.; died of small pox, March 19, 1863; remains buried in Hospital Cemetery.

Cook, Lorenzo; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Warsaw, 1842; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted March 17, 1863; mustered April 3, 1863, for three years, at Buffalo; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements of Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; went to the rear sick, and deserted; returned May 9, 1865; discharged May 16, 1865, in accordance with instructions from Secretary of War, dated May 3, 1865, discharging all deserters who surrender, to forfeit all pay and allowance due at the time of desertion.

Conda, Albert Ogden; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 5, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Albert O.; mother's maiden name Ophelia Allen; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; was in the pursuit and capture of General Lee and his forces; discharged June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Coon, Edward; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, July 2, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 16, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Israel; mother's maiden name Huldah Chaffee; previous occupation, farmer; on detached duty from October 22, 1863, up to time of discharge, June 26, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Cook, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, July 30, 1826; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $90; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Collins, Michael; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Rochester, November 18, 1844; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted December 7, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Timothy; mother's maiden name Bridget Barker; previous occupation, butcher; died of disease July 19, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

Coleman, George; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Rochester, January 1, 1846; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted December 10, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; mother's maiden name Margaret Allen; previous occupation, student; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged July 15, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Church, Orange Sanford; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 23, 1842; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted December 3, 1863, for three years, at Medina; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Seth D.; mother's maiden name Irenia Evans; previous occupation, cooper; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged July 15, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Cornwell, Joseph; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, February 2, 1831; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 14, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; relief granted to family by town, $87; mother's maiden name Sarah McCullum; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged at expiration of term, June 26, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Clark, George Jay; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Carlton, September 4, 1844; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name George; mother's maiden name Ann Crandall; previous occupation, farmer; sick; home on furlough most of the time; in the defenses of Washington, D. C.; discharged June 23, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Church, Grosvenor Daniel; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, December 7, 1841; private First Artillery, Battery L; enlisted September 5, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Seth D.; mother's maiden name Irenia Evans; previous occupation, cooper; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; was in pursuit and capture of General Lee and his forces; discharged June 19, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Church, Jerry *alias* Bullock; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Unadilla, Mich., April 29, 1848; private First Artillery, Battery L; enlisted September 19, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; recevied $615 town and county bounty; father's name Benjamin Bullock; mother's maiden name Cynthia Barry; previous occupation, farmer; on garrison duty; discharged June 20, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Church, William Edward; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Carlton, February 7, 1837; private First Artillery, Battery L; enlisted September 16, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Seth D.; mother's maiden name Irenia Evans; previous occupation, farmer; on detached duty; discharged June 19, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Culver, Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, May 18, 1845; private Ninetieth Infantry, Company E; enlisted September 12, 1864, for one year, at Medina; father's

name Allen I.; mother's maiden name Pamelia Ostrum; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 3, 1865; post-office address registered.

Cady, Almond Babcock; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 19, 1839; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 6, 1862, for three years, at Buffalo; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Lavina Tyler; previous occupation, farmer; sick and sent to hospital, Baltimore, Md., February, 1863; received a furlough; went home and never returned to the regiment. Still living; post-office address registered.

Coon, John; private; enlisted August 10, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty.

Callay, Peter; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 6, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Camford, Thomas; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 7, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Carey, James; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 10, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Densmore, Samuel Benjamin; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Barre, December 29, 1834; captain Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $17; father's name William C.; previous occupation, clerk; appointed quartermaster-sergeant, June 26, 1864; promoted second lieutenant, February 25, 1864; in the engagements at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and all others in which the regiment participated; was taken prisoner at the battle of Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; exchanged February 22, 1865; joined regiment April 27, 1865; promoted captain and transferred to Company H, May 10, 1865, to the Tenth Regiment, Company H, June 7, 1865; discharged June 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Dewer, Benjamin Harrison; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Wheatland, April 12, 1840; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Thomas; mother's maiden name Hannah Anderson; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; was accidentally wounded at North Anna river, Va., May 23, 1864; discharged November 7, 1864, his wounds leaving him unfit for duty. Post-office address registered.

Dugan, Erastus; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Palmyra, May 4, 1840; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company M; enlisted July 5, 1864, for three years, at Buffalo; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Charles; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal, June 14, 1864; in the engagements at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, Strawberry Plains, July 24, 1864, Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864, in which he was wounded; left on the field and taken prisoner; exchanged; joined regiment May 15, 1865; transferred to Tenth Regiment, Company K, June 7, 1865; discharged June 28, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Dorrance, George Thomas; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Albion, April 8, 1848; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 25, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $700; father's name William H.; previous occupation, clerk; in all the engagements with his regiment; discharged June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Davis, Marshall Lewis; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Newark, N. J., February 17, 1845; seaman; enlisted May 30, 1864, for two years, at Rochester; name of vessel The Vindicator; received $300, paid by town; father's name Cyrus G.; mother's maiden name Delia P. Bowers; previous occupation, cooper; Mississippi Squadron; discharged July 15, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Drake, Lewis P.; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 2, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Eastman, William W.; residence Meadville, Pa.; born at Yates, November 17, 1839; musician Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Lucinda Richardson; previous occupation, clerk; in all the engagements with his regiment; discharged at expiration of term, June 2, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Erick, Adam; residence Buffalo; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted August 22, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty.

Eckenberg, Jacob; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 2, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Farwell, Henry A.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, May 29, 1843; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Harry; mother's maiden name Hannah Glidden; previous occupation, farmer; discharged for physical disability, June 20, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Fisk, James; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, May 21, 1837; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Luke; mother's maiden name Eliza Bensley; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part up to the battle of Reams' Station, August 25, 1865; was then taken prisoner; exchanged February 22, 1864; died April 6, 1865, of disease contracted in rebel prison; remains buried at Shelby, N. Y.

Fellows, Adin; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, June 7, 1847; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 7, 1863; mustered July 16, 1863, for three years, at Medina; father's name William; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; before Petersburg, June 16, 18 and 22, 1864; sent to hospital sick; joined company November 22, 1864; transferred to Tenth Regiment, Company K, June 7, 1865; discharged June 7, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Fellows, Lewis; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Alexandria, May 27, 1836; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name William L.; previous occupation, wagon-maker; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Freeman, George; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 22, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Gobbleman, David; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted February 28, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Gilbert, Martin Elihu; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, November 12, 1844; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 9, 1861; mustered December 25, 1861, for balance of term, at Yates; father's name Elihu; mother's maiden name Julia Perry; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements at Winchester, Va., May 23, 1862, Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; severely wounded through the lung; discharged September 23, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Gilbert, Perry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, July 27, 1842; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Elihu; mother's maiden name Julia Perry; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements at Winchester, May 22, 1862, Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; where he was killed; remains buried on the field.

Gardner, Alexander; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada, January 9, 1843; private Third Cavalry, Company F; enlisted July 14, 1861; mustered August 9, 1861, for two years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Ann Armstrong; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part. Still in the service.

Gardner, David; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada, May 22, 1840; sergeant Third Cavalry, Company F; enlisted July 14, 1861; mustered August 9, 1861, for two years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Ann Armstrong; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal November 25, 1862, sergeant May 10, 1863; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged August 9, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Gilbert, Simeon B.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, January 11, 1838; private Forty-ninth Infantry, Company H; enlisted September 7, 1861; mustered September 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina; father's name Elihu; mother's maiden name Julia Perry; previous occupation, farmer; died of typhoid fever, at Camp Barry, Va., January 12, 1862; remains buried at Yates.

pation, blacksmith; in the engagement at West Point, Va., May 6, 1862, Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862, in which he was wounded; sent to hospital; joined his company again, and was in all the engagements until May 31, 1863, when he was discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jacobs, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born January 1, 1823; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Mary Wesley; previous occupation cooper; discharged for physical disability, May 6, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Ashley; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, January 0th, 1847; private First Artillery, Battery H; enlisted September 3, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Richard; mother's maiden name Lydia Howell; previous occupation, butcher; was in all the engagements with his regiment; discharged May 31, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Clarence; residence Yates, Orleans county; private First Artillery, Battery H; enlisted September 5, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Stephen G.; mother's maiden name Harriet Blanchard; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged May 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kenyon, Leroy; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, May 25, 1841; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, for two years, at Yates; father's name Amasa; mother's maiden name Maria Gilbert; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Winchester, Va., May 23, 1862; Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; was wounded in the leg; amputated below the knee, August 12, 1862; discharged November 7, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

Keeler, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, January 20, 1835; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 10, 1861, at Medina, for balance of term; previous occupation, farmer; discharged for physical disability, October, 1862. Post-office address registered.

Knowles, Robinson Wells; residence Somerset, Niagara county; born at Stafford, Genesee county, January 12, 1835; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Benjamin G.; mother's maiden name Alice Phileo; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal August 22, 1862; sergeant June 26, 1864; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; North Anna, May 23, 1864; before Petersburg, June 16, 18 and 22, 1864; Strawberry Plains, July 24, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864; Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; taken prisoner; exchanged February 22, 1865; discharged June 25, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Kenyon, Durham; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, October 19, 1838; sergeant Eighth Artillery; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Amasa; mother's maiden name Maria Gilbert; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; before Petersburg, June, 16, 18 and 22, 1864; Strawberry Plains, July 24, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864; Reams' Station, August 25, 1864, where he was killed; remains buried on the field; promoted corporal August 22, 1862; sergeant June 22, 1864.

Kenyon, Charles Wesley; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 29, 1837; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted April 2, 1863, for three years, at Buffalo; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Julia Chaffee; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal July 24, 1864; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; North Anna, May 24, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; was wounded; left on the field; taken prisoner; exchanged; joined company May 15, 1865; transferred to Tenth Regiment Company K, June 7, 1865, discharged June 28, 1865. Still living: post-office address registered.

King, Andrew; residence, Buffalo; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted August 25, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty.

Kerwin, Martin; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ireland, March 3, 1837; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 16, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Philip; mother's maiden name Margaret Scanlon; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Hogan, John; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted February 28, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75 town bounty; Mississippi Squadron.

Haywood, Robert; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1838; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; in the battle before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; was wounded and sent to hospital; joined his regiment October 25, 1864; in all the engagements with his regiment; at the surrender of General Lee and his forces, April 9, 1865.

Hardiman, John; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted March 10, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Hathway, Amandus; residence Somerset, Niagara county; born at Yates, September 29, 1839; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 10, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name Austin B.; mother's maiden name Maria Shaffer; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, June 16, 18, and 22; wounded; discharged April 1, 1865, owing to his wound. Still living; post-office address registered.

Heland, John, Jr.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Concord, Erie county, May 27, 1842; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 23, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name John; mother's maiden name Jane Chapman; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; taken sick July 24, 1864, and sent to hospital; joined company March 22, 1864; discharged June 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Henion, David G.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, July 5, 1838; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $13.50; father's name John D.; mother's maiden name Eliza Barker; previous occupation, wagon-maker; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Henion, William; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 26, 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $4; father's name John D.; mother's maiden name Eliza Barker; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Henion, George; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted December 3, 1863, for three years, at Medina; received $300, paid by county; father's name John D.; mother's maiden name Eliza Barker; previous occupation, harness-maker; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; transferred to Third Artillery, Battery K, June 11, 1865; discharged July 16, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Henion, Charles E.; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted December 3, 1863, for three years, at Medina; received $300, paid by county; father's name John D.; mother's maiden name Eliza Barker; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements with his regiment; transferred to Third Artillery, Battery K, June 11, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Hickey, Marcus; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Somerset, September 2, 1849; private First Artillery, Battery E; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; mother's maiden name Mary McGrath; previous occupation, farmer; on detached duty up to time of discharge, June 19, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Haylett, Jacob; residence Yates, Orleans county; seaman; enlisted May 30, 1864, for two years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by town; aboard the Vindicator, Mississippi Squadron.

Hensey, Patrick; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 3, 1864, for two years, at Rochester; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Hodge, Horatio H.; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 3, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175; Mississippi Squadron.

Johnson, William; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, April 15, 1843; private Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company K; enlisted April 22, 1861; mustered May 21, 1861, for two years, at Albion; father's name Richard; mother's maiden name Lydia Howell; previous occu-

pation, blacksmith; in the engagement at West Point, Va., May 6, 1862, Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862, in which he was wounded; sent to hospital; joined his company again, and was in all the engagements until May 31, 1863, when he was discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Jacobs, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born January 1, 1823; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Mary Wesley; previous occupation cooper; discharged for physical disability, May 6, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Ashley; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, January 0th, 1847; private First Artillery, Battery H; enlisted September 3, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Richard; mother's maiden name Lydia Howell; previous occupation, butcher; was in all the engagements with his regiment; discharged May 31, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Johnson, Clarence; residence Yates, Orleans county; private First Artillery, Battery H; enlisted September 5, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Stephen G.; mother's maiden name Harriet Blanchard; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged May 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Kenyon, Leroy; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, May 25, 1841; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, for two years, at Yates; father's name Amasa; mother's maiden name Maria Gilbert; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Winchester, Va., May 23, 1862; Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; was wounded in the leg; amputated below the knee, August 12, 1862; discharged November 7, 1862. Still living; post-office address registered.

Keeler, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, January 20, 1835; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 10, 1861, at Medina, for balance of term; previous occupation, farmer; discharged for physical disability, October, 1862. Post-office address registered.

Knowles, Robinson Wells; residence Somerset, Niagara county; born at Stafford, Genesee county, January 12, 1835; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Benjamin G.; mother's maiden name Alice Phileo; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal August 22, 1862; sergeant June 26, 1864; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; North Anna, May 23, 1864; before Petersburg, June 16, 18 and 22, 1864; Strawberry Plains, July 24, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864; Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; taken prisoner; exchanged February 22, 1865; discharged June 25, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Kenyon, Durham; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, October 19, 1838; sergeant Eighth Artillery; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Amasa; mother's maiden name Maria Gilbert; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; before Petersburg, June, 16, 18 and 22, 1864; Strawberry Plains, July 24, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864; Reams' Station, August 25, 1864, where he was killed; remains buried on the field; promoted corporal August 22, 1862; sergeant June 22, 1864.

Kenyon, Charles Wesley; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 29, 1837; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted April 2, 1863, for three years, at Buffalo; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Julia Chaffee; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal July 24, 1864; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864; North Anna, May 24, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; was wounded; left on the field; taken prisoner; exchanged; joined company May 15, 1865; transferred to Tenth Regiment Company K, June 7, 1865, discharged June 28, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

King, Andrew; residence, Buffalo; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted August 25, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty.

Kerwin, Martin; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ireland, March 3, 1837; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 16, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Philip; mother's maiden name Margaret Scanlon; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Kunz, Adam; residence Buffalo, N. Y.; private First Artillery, Company K; enlisted August 25, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty; previous occupation, farmer; discharged June 20, 1865.

Lusk, William Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, July 20, 1843; sergeant Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 10, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name William; previous occupation, blacksmith; promoted May 22, 1861; sergeant March, 1862; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged at expiration of term, June 2, 1863. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lewis, Delos; residence Yates, Orleans county; born 1844; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 24, 1861, at Medina, for balance of term; previous occupation, farmer; died of typhoid fever, at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1862; remains buried at Harrisburg, Va.

Lum, Chauncey; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, May 25, 1845; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 10, 1861; mustered December 25, 1861, at Rochester, for balance of term; father's name David; mother's maiden name Francis Millis; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged at expiration of term, June 2, 1863; re-enlisted as sergeant in the Eighth Artillery, Company A, December 23, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; in the engagements at North Anna, May 23, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; was wounded in the hip; sent to the hospital; joined his company August 14, 1864; transferred to Tenth Regiment, Company K, June 7, 1865; discharged June 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lawrence, Thomas; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yonkers, February 4, 1822; general's orderly Forty-ninth Infantry, Company H; enlisted September 7, 1861; mustered September 14, 1861, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Maria Acker; previous occupation, carpenter; in all the engagements took part; re-enlisted Forty-ninth Infantry, Company H, December 25, 1863, for three years, at Brandy Station; in all the engagements with his regiment; discharged June 27, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Lewis, Charles Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, April 29, 1844; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Isaiah; mother's maiden name Catherine Bartley; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements at North Anna, May 24, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, June 16, 18, 22, 1864, Strawberry Plains, July 24, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lodes, Reuben; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, November 6, 1843; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 7, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; mother's maiden name Maria Sterling; previous occupation, farmer; discharged for physical disability, at Baltimore, Md., February 29, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lodes, William; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England May 3, 1845; private First Artillery, Battery H; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged; mother's maiden name Sarah Sterling; previous occupation, farmer; discharged May 31, 1865.

Lawson, Andrew; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 2, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Lewis, Robert Bruce; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, June 1, 1848; private First Artillery, Battery H; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Isaiah; mother's maiden name Catherine Bartley; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged May 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Lewis, Walter M.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, April 21, 1847; private First Artillery, Battery H; enlisted September 10, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Isaiah; mother's maiden name Catherine Bartley; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged May 30, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Laing, Charles F.; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 2, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Mortimer, Robert; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, October 17, 1840; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May 22, 1861, for two years, at Medina; father's name Thomas; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Malin, Edgar; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Brutus, Oswego county, May 1, 1844; sergeant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $33; father's name David; mother's maiden name Sarah Batford; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement of Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, Strawberry Plains, July 24, 1864, Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864, Reams Station, August 25, 1864; detailed in Mortar Battery, No. 15; returned to company June, 1865; discharged June 7, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mann, George; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, May 10, 1841; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Joseph; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Hubbard; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements of Pine Forest, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, where he was wounded and sent to hospital; discharged May 29, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Miller, Edgar Daniel; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, July 14, 1843; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Adam; mother's maiden name Eliza Freeman; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, in which he was wounded; sent to hospital; joined company December, 1864; with company until June 5, 1865, when he was discharged. Still living; post-office address registered.

Morehouse, Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, March 6, 1843; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Isaac P.; mother's maiden name Margaret Van Dorn; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal June 22, 1864; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, North Anna, May 23, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, June 16, 18, and 22, 1864, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station; detailed in Mortar Battery, No. 15; returned to company April 16, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865.

Martin, Francis; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ireland, 1840; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; deserted from hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, July 16, 1864.

McEwen, Wilbur Fisk; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Rochester, June 13, 1842; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name John; mother's maiden name Harriet Raymond; previous occupation, clerk; promoted corporal July, 1863; detailed in ordnance department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Maryland; has never been to the field; discharged June 9, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

McEwen, George Raymond; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Rochester, December 16, 1839; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name John; mother's maiden name Harriet Raymond; previous occupation, clerk; in ordnance department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Maryland; has never been to the field; discharged June 9, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Martin, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; died April 8, 1864, at Marine hospital, Maryland, of small-pox; remains buried in hospital cemetery.

Marsham, Thomas; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, October 8, 1828; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $119.81; father's name James; mother's maiden name not given; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

McLane, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Scotland, December 6, 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Agnes Walker; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery was engaged; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

McCullum, Owen; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Sullivan, November 1, 1835; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $56; mother's maiden name Ruth Wild; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Mahar, Patrick; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ireland, May 7, 1841; private One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry, Company B; enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years, at Buffalo; father's name Richard; mother's maiden name Mary Dooley; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged July 15, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Monroe, James; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Thirteenth Artillery; enlisted February 22, 1864, for three years; received $600 town and county bounty; previous occupation, farmer.

McGuire, John, Jr.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Scotland, May 22, 1847; private Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted August 16, 1864; mustered September 3, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; father's name John; mother's maiden name Sarah McKenny; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged November 29, 1865. Post-office address registered.

McGuire, Alexander; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Scotland, March, 1846; private Third Cavalry, Company F; enlisted July 21, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; father's name John; mother's maiden name Sarah McKenny; previous occupation, farmer; in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; discharged November 29, 1865. Post-office address registered

Mason, Cyrus; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 4, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Murphy, Frank; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 7, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Mitchell, Thomas; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 7, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Newton, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, 1839; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; died April 8, 1864, at Marine Hospital, Md., of small-pox; remains buried in Hospital Cemetery.

Nelson, Elliff; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 4, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Ogden, Harmon Lucius; residence Yates, Orleans county; born April 30, 1840; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Edwin; mother's maiden name Catharine Smith; occupation, farmer; detailed on extra duty in ordnance department, Eighth Army Corps; never been to the field; discharged June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Phippany, Haller; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, September 4, 1836; private Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted August 3, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name Horace; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Blanchard; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged at expiration of term, August 3, 1864. Still living; post-office address registered.

Parker, Chauncey Newton; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 17, 1842; quartermaster-sergeant First Light Artillery, Company M; enlisted October 5, 1861; mustered October 14, 1861, for three years, at Yates; father's name Livonia; mother's maiden name Sophronia Barrett; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements with his regiment;

discharged February 5, 1864; re-enlisted in the same regiment and company, February, 6, 1864, for three years, at Bridgeport; in General Sherman's grand march through Georgia, and in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 21, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Phillips, Edward William; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Nova Scotia, March 1, 1835; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $117.95; father's name Michael; mother's maiden name Martha Dennin; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; was wounded at Cold Harbor; sent to hospital; joined company August 28, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Parker, Owen Horatio; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, October 9, 1843; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Horatio N.; mother's maiden name Mary Ann Tyler, previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, North Anna, May 23, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, June 16, 18, 22, 1864, Strawberry Plains, July 24, 1864, Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864, Reams' Station, August 25, 1864, where he was killed; remains buried on the field.

Phippany, Carrol; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, July 9, 1842; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Horace; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Blanchard; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal May 19, 1864; in all the engagements in which the battery participated; wounded before Petersburg in the arm, leaving him unfit for duty; discharged May 6, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Patterson, Charles F.; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, North Anna, May 23, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where he was wounded in the hand; sent to hospital; joined company December 16, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865.

Peaslee, Monroe William; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Schodack, May 23, 1844; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 14, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name William; mother's maiden name Rozeilla Vincent; previous occupation, not given; Captain Buchanan's orderly. On the 27th of September, 1864, Captain B. and his orderly left Harper's Ferry with a train of supplies for his division, who were then with Sheridan; in passing through Charleston, Va., about dark, they were surprised by a gang of ruffians and most cruelly murdered; remains found about four weeks after and buried.

Paul, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Sullivan, April 8, 1840; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $14.50; father's name Robert; mother's maiden name Mary Ann Wild; previous occupation, cooper; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 12, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Paul, Archibald Duffy; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Williamstown, March 15, 1831; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered August 27, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $63; father's name John; mother's maiden name Nancy Duffy; previous occupation, cooper; discharged for physical disability, August 30, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Post, Michael; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Rochester, October 20, 1846; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted December 7, 1863, for three years, at Medina; received $300, paid by county; mother's maiden name Mary Clafflin; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; transferred to Third Artillery, Battery K, June 11, 1865; discharged July 16, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Place, William; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Thirteenth Artillery; enlisted February 22, 1864, for three years; received $600 town and county bounty; previous occupation, farmer.

Parker, John G.; residence Yates, Orleans county; private One Hundred and Eighth Infantry; enlisted February 25, 1864, for three years; received $600 town and county bounty.

Prescott, Arthur Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Philip; mother's maiden name Sophia Phillips; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part, up to the battle of Reams' Station, Va., August 25, 1864 where he was killed; remains buried on the field.

Powles, William Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, April 6, 1839; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 14, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name William; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Bleigh; previous occupation, mechanic; in the engagement at Fisher's Hill, Va.; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, in which he was mortally wounded; died from the effects of his wounds October 20, 1864; remains burried at Newtown, Va.

Paul, Robert; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Rockland county, April 4, 1814; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted December 15, 1863; mustered December 22, 1863, for three years, at Lockport; father's name John; mother's maiden name Nancy Duffy; previous occupation, boatman; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; transferred to Third Artillery, Battery K, June 11, 1865; discharged June 16, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Randall, Abial P.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Somerset, Niagara county, May 30, 1838; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Perry; mother's maiden name Nancy Colby; previous occupation, blacksmith; in the engagement at Pine Forest, North Carolina; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, in which he was killed; buried on the field.

Rehwaldt, Godfrey; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Germany, May 5, 1842; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Christen; mother's maiden name Tosia Tasch; previous occupation, farmer; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 31, 1864; discharged June 28, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Rehwaldt, Christen; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Germany, February 8, 1839; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Christen; mother's maiden name Tosia Tasch; previous occupation, farmer; detailed in band Eighth New York Artillery; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Raymer, Samuel N.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1840; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 1, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Peter; mother's maiden name Nancy Belmer; previous occupation, farmer; deserted at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., December 10, 1862.

Risch, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company F; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer.

Rix, Joel E.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canby, Vt., July 28, 1830; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 10, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name Guy C.; mother's maiden name Martha Gates; previous occupation, blacksmith; discharged March 1, 1864, at Fort McHenry, Md., for physical disability. Still living; post-office address registered.

Ramshaw, George; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, May, 1847; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted February 1, 1864, for three years, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name George; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements of Pine Forest, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where he was wounded and sent to hospital; joined company soon after; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Robinson, John; private; enlisted July 8, 1864, for two years, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty.

Southworth, Orson Towsley; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, September 14, 1838; first lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted May 11, 1861; mustered May, 22, 1861, for two years, at Yates; father's name Henry D.; mother's, Eliza Jane Moore; previous occupation farmer; promoted second lieutenant February 2, 1862; first lieutenant

August 9, 1862; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Swift, Bunie L.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, July 31, 1844; sergeant Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted September 14, 1861, for two years, at Darnstown; father's name Stephen; mother's maiden name Content Aber; previous occupation, farmer; promoted corporal March 1, 1862; sergeant March 25, 1862; in the engagement of Winchester, September 13, 1862, where he was taken prisoner; paroled; joined regiment November 1, 1862; in the engagement of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; paroled May 9, 1863; discharged June 2, 1863; re-enlisted as private in First Artillery, Battery K, September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $640 town and county bounty; retained as clerk at Elmira, N. Y.; discharged June 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Stockwell, Daniel; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, May 9th, 1838; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 10th, 1861; mustered December 21, 1861, at Medina, for balance of term; mother's maiden name Sally Maria Bates; previous occupation, farmer; in all the battles in which the regiment took part; discharged June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Southworth, Oscal R.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, November 4, 1844; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 10, 1861, at Medina, for balance of term; father's name Henry D.; mother's maiden name Eliza Jane Moore; previous occupation, farmer; in all the battles in which the regiment took part; discharged June 2, 1863. Post-office address registered.

Simmons, Benjamin; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Third Cavalry, Company C; enlisted February 22, 1863, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged August 3, 1864.

Spaulding, Erastus M.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, June 14, 1829; major Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name William A.; mother's maiden name Charity Williams; previous occupation, produce commission; appointed captain August 4, 1862; promoted major February 14, 1864; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; in command of regiment from June 22, 1864, up to August 20, 1864; taken sick; received a furlough September 24, 1864; discharged for physical disability, December 10, 1864.

Salisbury, Newton Wesley; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 13, 1845; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Sophronia Whitmarsh; previous occupation, farmer; detailed in band Eighth New York Artillery, January 26, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Sperberk, John D.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Perrinton, Monroe county, July 2, 1836; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Betsey Alexander; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, North Anna, May 23, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, where he was wounded in the foot; sent to hospital; returned to company August 10, 1864; sent back to hospital; joined his company September, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Stock, Charles; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Germany, July 24, 1844; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Henry J.; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Mary Smith; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement of Pine Forest, May 19, 1864, North Anna, May 24, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where he was killed; remains buried on the field.

Simpson, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Toronto, Canada, 1847; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted April 3, 1863, for three years, at Buffalo; received $300, paid by town; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement of North Anna, May 23, 1864, Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, before Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; promoted corporal March 18, 1865.

Stock, Henry; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Germany, December 14, 1843; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 10, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received

$300, paid by [illegible]nty; father's name Henry J.; mother's maiden name Mary Elizabeth Smith; previous occu[illegible]on, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; was taken [illegible]oner at the battle of Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; died in rebel prison of starvation, [illegible]ember 20, 1864.

Stedley, Jacob; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Rome, 1844; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 18, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name Samuel; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements with his regiment; wounded at Pine Forest; sent to hospital; discharged on surgeon's certificate of physical disability, October 5, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Stockwell, Miles W.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, June 22, 1834; private One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Company A; enlisted August 14, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Sally Maria Bates; previous occupation, cooper; transferred from One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Company A, New York Volunteers, to Second Battalion Company, One Hundred and Sixty-six, Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged June 27, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Simons, John; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Ireland, July 12, 1821; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 21, 1862, at Medi[illegible]previous occupation, farmer; was in all the engagements in which the battery took part. Still [illegible]ing; post-office address registered.

[illegible]hael; residence Ya[illegible] born at Ireland; private One Hundred and [illegible]ntry, Company D; [illegible]1862, for three years, at Buffalo; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged July 15, 1865.

Sawyer, Wilbur; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, September 23, 1841; private First Artillery, Battery K; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Warren; mother's maiden name Eliza G. Sinclair; previous occupation, farmer; in the defenses at Fort Woodbury, Va., up to the time of his discharge, June 3, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Salisbury, Nelson Whitmarsh; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, July 11, 1847; private First Artillery, Battery E; enlisted September 5, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Samuel H.; mother's maiden name Sophronia Whitmarsh; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 19, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Shepardson, Noah; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Clarendon, August 8, 1835; private Twenty-third battery; enlisted September 16, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $765 town and county bounty; father's name Otis; mother's maiden name Lydia C. Calvin; previous occupation, mechanic; on detached duty up to time of discharge, June 9, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Shurgour, Alfred James; residence Yates, Orleans county, born at Yates, March 14, 1835; private Ninety-seventh Infantry, Company I; enlisted August 8, 1863; mustered September 30, 1863, for three years, at Yates; received $60 town and county bounty; father's name Samuel; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Templeton; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part, up to the battle of North Anna, where he was wounded, May 25, 1864; sent to hospital; detailed as surgeon's clerk; discharged May 25, 1865. Still living; post-office address registered.

Smith, Charles; born at Germany; private; enlisted July 24, 1864, for three years, at Lockport; received $515 town and county bounty; father's name John; killed in action before Petersburg, June 16, 1864; remains buried on the field.

Sherburne, Charles; residence Chicago, Ill.; seaman; enlisted March 3, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Tripp, Sylvester; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Shelby, June 29, 1844; private Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company D; enlisted December 18, 1861, at Rochester, for balance of term; father's name Daniel; mother's maiden name Lydia Freeman; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 21, 1863, re-enlisted in the Eighth Artillery, Company A, December 10, 1863, for three years, at Rochester;

received $300, paid by county; in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; wounded at Reams' Station, August 25, 1864; joined company January, 1865; discharged June 30, 1865.

Thorn, James Parfit; residence Ridgeway, Orleans county; born at Ridgeway, November 16, 1846; private Eighth Cavalry, Company E; enlisted October 18, 1861; mustered October 21, 1861, for three years, at Rochester; father's name James; mother's maiden name Mary Parfit; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged same day of re-enlistment, December 1, 1863, in the same regiment and company, for three years, at Culpepper; in the engagement of the Wilderness; in General Sheridan's raid through the valley; in battle of Middle Roads, November 12, 1864; was taken prisoner; exchanged March, 1865; joined regiment May 23, 1865; discharged June 27, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Thomas, Judson; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Marcellus, Onondaga county, February 21, 1836; first lieutenant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Asahel; mother's maiden name Abigail Herrick; previous occupation, farmer; promoted first sergeant, August 22, 1862; second lieutenant, December 18, 1864; first lieutenant, February 25, 1864; in all the battles in which the regiment took part; was wounded before Petersburg; discharged September 23, 1864; unfit for duty from wounds received.

Torpy, William; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Elba, Genesee county, September 16, 1822; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Sabrina Clark; previous occupation, farmer; in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; wounded before Petersburg; sent to hospital; transferred to Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Company B; discharged August 8, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Turner, Joseph; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at England, September 23, 1827; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family, $140.09; father's name William; mother's maiden name Ann Bugden; previous occupation, blacksmith; in all the battles in which the regiment took part; discharged June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Taylor, Herbert Amer; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, October 1, 1845; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Gurdon B.; mother's maiden name not given; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement at Pine Forest; detailed in quartermaster's department until discharged, June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Thayer, George G.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Lee, Oneida county, October 2, 1839; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 6, 1863; mustered December 25, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name Elbridge; mother's maiden name Mary A. Coulsh; previous occupation, farmer; in all the battles with his regiment; wounded at Cold Harbor; sent to hospital; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, February 28, 1865; discharged July 20, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Tripp, Winfield; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, September 7, 1846; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 10, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name Daniel; mother's maiden name Lydia Freeman; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements with his regiment; sent to the hospital sick, July 23, 1864; returned to company September 16, 1864; transferred to Tenth Regiment, Company K, June 7, 1865; discharged June 30, 1865; re-enlisted in Thirty-third Infantry, Company G, at Buffalo, for balance of term; discharged at expiration of term. Post-office address registered.

Turrel, George W.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Roxbury, Ct., November 1, 1844; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 14, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; mother's maiden name Julia Elliot; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements at Pine Forest, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 3, where he was mortally wounded; died while being removed from the field to White House Landing.

Thompson, William; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, September 8, 1846; private First Artillery, Battery L; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Benjamin; mother's maiden name Jane

Allen; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part; discharged June 19, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Taylor, Orville; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 17, 1841; private Eighth Artillery, Company C; enlisted July 19, 1862; mustered May 22, 1862, for three years, at Albion; father's name Gurdon B.; previous occupation, clerk; appointed commissary-sergeant, May 23, 1863; in that department until discharged, June 3, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Tucker, Pharcellus Church; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Carlton, May 2, 1846; seaman; enlisted May 30, 1846, for two years, at Rochester; aboard the Vindicator; received $300, paid by town; father's name Enoch P.; mother's maiden name Mary Jane Orcutt; previous occupation, farmer; Mississippi Squadron; discharged July 15, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Thorweld, Orson; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted March 3, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Tracy, William W.; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted March 4, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Thomas, John; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted March 2, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Townsend, John J.; residence Chicago, Illinois; enlisted March 3, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Vaughn, Francis William; residence Hartland, Niagara county; born at Royalton, Niagara county, November 6, 1839; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Eleanor Hines; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagement of Pine Forest, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, where he was wounded and sent to hospital; discharged May 31, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Vaughn, Hiram Artemus; residence Hartland, Niagara county; born at Royalton, August 12, 1844; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; mother's maiden name Eleanor Hines; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements of Pine Forest, North Anna, Cold Harbor, where he was wounded and sent to hospital; discharged April 28, 1865, on surgeon's certificate of disability. Post-office address registered.

Wild, Jacob; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted February 28, 1864, for three years, at Chicago; received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Williams, John; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted March 10, 1864, for three years, received $75, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Woon, John; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted March 7, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Whalen, Jerome; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1864, for two years, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Weaver, George N.; residence Chicago, Illinois; seaman; enlisted March 1, 1864, at Chicago; received $175, paid by town; Mississippi Squadron.

Warner, Jasper; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, September 26, 1824; private Fourth Artillery, Battery H; enlisted August 11, 1862, for three years, at Rochester; relief, $30, granted to family by town; father's name Rensselaer; mother's maiden name Anna Greeley; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the battery took part. Post-office address registered.

Whalen, Jay; residence Yates, Orleans county; born May 7, 1829; private Twenty-third Battery; enlisted September 16, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $715 town and county bounty; previous occupation, thrasher; transferred to Eighth Artillery, January 5, 1865; in the engagement of Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Warner, Jones R.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Le Roy, January 24, 1843; private First Artillery, Battery E; enlisted September 2, 1864, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; father's name Isaac; mother's maiden name Elizabeth Thayer; previous occupation, farmer; in all the engagements in which the regiment took part; discharged June 19, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Walpole, Thomas; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada; private First Artillery; enlisted September 5, for one year, at Rochester; received $615 town and county bounty; previous occupation, farmer; received his bounty and deserted before he joined battery.

Welch, Anthony; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 19, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; deserted before joining the regiment.

Weed, Alonzo; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1825; private Seventeenth Battery; enlisted August 19, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; deserted at Camp Barry, May 3, 1864.

Wickham, Fernando J.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, August 3, 1845; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 15, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name Kenyon; mother's maiden name Lucy Ann De Witt; previous occupation, farmer; in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; discharged June 30, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Winegar, Charles; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, October 9, 1847; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 23, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name Oliver; mother's maiden name, Mary Halsey; previous occupation farmer; in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged. Post-office address registered.

Waterbury, John Augustus; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Wayne county, March 15, 1841; corporal Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name William; mother's maiden name Laura Bateman; previous occupation, farmer; in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; wounded at Deep Bottom, August 15, 1864; sent to hospital August 24, 1864; returned to his regiment December 28, 1864. Post-office address registered.

Wickham, Dewitt Cornelius; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, December 7, 1842; first lieutenant Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Kenyon; mother's maiden name Lucy Ann Dewitt; previous occupation, carpenter; promoted corporal, August 22, 1862, sergeant, August 8, 1863, second lieutenant, November 26, 1864, first lieutenant, December 23, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; discharged June 5, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Welsh, Patsey; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Canada, 1847; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; previous occupation, farmer; in the engagements before Petersburg, June 22, 1864, Deep Bottom, July 27, 1864, Second Deep Bottom, August 15, 1864, Reams' Station, August 25, 1864, where he was taken prisoner, and died of starvation in rebel prison, at Salisbury, N. C., October 24, 1864.

Williams, Elijah; residence Yates, Orleans county; private Eighth Artillery, Company H; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; relief granted to family by town, $2; previous occupation, farmer.

Williams, Stephen; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, April 22, 1823; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted December 15, 1863, for three years, at Rochester; received $300, paid by county; father's name John; mother's maiden name Phebe Remington; previous occupation, mason; in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged; taken prisoner at the battle of Reams' Station; died of starvation in rebel prison, at Salisbury, N. C., December 16, 1864.

Wallenberg, Christian Frederick; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Germany, May 27, 1843; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name Christian; mother's maiden name Mary Thrase; previous occupation, farmer; discharged at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1863, owing to his re-enlistment in the United States army; discharged August 23, 1865. Post-office address registered.

Williams, Edward J.; residence Yates, Orleans county; born at Yates, October 10, 1838; private Eighth Artillery, Company A; enlisted July 21, 1862; mustered August 22, 1862, for three years, at Medina; father's name John; mother's maiden name Phebe Remington; previous occupation, farmer; died at Fortress Monroe, of disease, February, 1864.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.

manity is the touch-stone of nations. Social amenities are the measure of civilization, just as their harsh reverse is the gauge of barbarism. In order, then, to compare the influence of distinctive institutions at the South with that of others at the North, it suffices only to consider the treatment by the people on either side toward their prisoners. Consulting the records of history and the annals of discover that ameliorations in condition of war- ys in direct ratio to the degree of civilization attained enemies. The savage tortures his captive, prolo utmost limit of his power of enduring pain. The his prisoner. In early days of barbarism the egotism and conquerors combined to utilize their defeated adversaries, of them a means of profit, as chattel property. A capti- bondman for life, and the practice of human slavery was At a later period, the milder canons of chivalry substituted the privilege or custom of "ransom" for the mere marketing of prisoners to the highest bidder, which had before been in vogue. This softening of the rigors of war marked a step in the progress of mediæval civilization. It might be called a stride, indeed, when we compare the ancient law of *væ victus* with the middle-age generosity which enjoined the uncovering of a helmeted head out of respect to a vanquished warrior, or which allotted some defeated general a seat at the banquet board of his captor.

In modern times, the influence of instructed Christianity softens many of the more rugged aspects of war; but the treatment of prisoners still marks no less the better or worse attributes of a nation. Spain, bigoted and vindictive, because taught at the school of her inquisition, tortured her prisoners of war, sawing them in twain, boiling them alive, smothering them between boards, mutilating them in the most cruel and obscene manner. England, swayed by her aristocratic egotism, meted out death to captives in her Jersey prison-hulks, her infected pontoons, or flayed them to shreds by whips, or blew them from the mouths of cannons. So, unhappily, the belligerent relations of South American States, sometimes approaching anarchy, have developed the worst traits of uneducated humanity in the furious extermination

of enemies made captive by the fortune of war. The bigotry of Spain and the class selfishness of England seem to have been reproduced in the abuse of war prisoners by Southern authorites during the rebellion; and the contrast is a marked one, as between the aristocratic spirit and tendencies of Southern rule, without true civilization, and the democratic instincts of the North, instructed and elevated by its mental and moral institutions. With the torch of history in hand, we may throw much light on such distinctive types of social and political character. If we would learn on which side of a conflict are truth, justice and the merit of success, we may seek it invariably where educated liberty governs, or, in other words, on the side of civilization.

It is proper, in order to understand the facts, that we follow them in the order which they naturally present; beginning with the capture of a soldier, accompanying him in forced marches, under summer suns or over the snows of winter, crossing mountains, wading rivers, toiling through swamps and forests, often with naked head and feet, sometimes stripped of clothing, always hungry — to end the tramp at Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury, Andersonville, or some other horrid prison-house, which ought, indeed, to be a nameless den. It is necessary to penetrate such a place with the maimed prisoner, and behold him henceforth in a daily and hourly life-struggle against cold, pain, famine, pestilence — every hideous shape of hate and horror — yet always remaining faithful to the flag of his country, always loyal to the cause of liberty, defying, although a victim, both the torture and the torturer. We must see these brave men sinking by thousands, perishing in hecatombs — not meeting that heroic death of the battle-field, which comes amid the intoxication of action, of carnage and enthusiasm, but shrinking under the hopeless, useless, isolated and poisonous death, poured, as it were, drop by drop, into the cup of a dying life. And, oh! in the list of these martyrs — in the sacred roll of obscure men, ennobled by heroic sufferings — how few complaining or murmuring ones! How few, indeed, the renegades tempted to desert their country, even under the superhuman pressure of that deplorable life at Andersonville! This is because Liberty strengthens humanity in suffering, even as Christianity chastens and elevates it. Patriotism, inspired by freedom, is a religion of itself, and its faith, like that of the early Christians, fortifies against death, and gives the assurance of immortality. The men whom expiring slavery, like expiring idolatry, wasted its tortures upon at Andersonville, Salisbury, Florence, Belle Isle and Libby prisons, were the "confessors" of a fresher and more vital religion for our future republic — a religion which shall enlighten, refine and exalt our republican progress.

SPOLIATION OF PRISONERS.

The first abuse to which the war prisoner became liable at rebel hands was robbery; his watch, money and whatever other property he possessed being taken by his captors. The operation of plunder did not confine itself to emptying pockets only, but usually embraced a complete stripping of the victim's body. Boots, blankets, caps, pantaloons and shirts were either wrested away with violence, or more adroitly "exchanged" for the tattered habiliments of the depredators. It would appear, indeed, as if the "great theft" of "man stealing," which had been declared a "corner-stone" of the rebel "confederacy," became a legitimate pretext for all minor thefts, sanctifying, in southern estimation, even such dishonesty as in northern localities is confined to the pickpocket and wallet-stuffer. With regard to this common robbery of war prisoners, the testimony is voluminous. From one extreme of the insurgent States to another, the infamous practice was either enforced or connived at by authority. At Libby, at Belle Isle, at Salisbury and Andersonville, the routine of prison inspection was one of search and plunder. The only honorable exceptions to the general rule are to be found in the experience of Union officers captured at Galveston, Sabine Pass, and confined in Texas at Camp Groce. Indeed, in most respects, the treatment of northern men confined in Texas stockades presents a favorable contrast to the direful sufferings of federal prisoners in more central bastiles of the confederacy.

But the rule of spoliation has very few exceptions. Whenever Union prisoners were conveyed from stockade to stockade, on marches or in jails, they found the inevitable plunderers — not professional thieves, or even guerrillas — but pilferers, as it were, from instinct, who stole whatever they could lay their hands on, the only variation in the work being the extent to which it was carried. Respect for humanity and regard for property were equally wanting in the conduct of confederate guards in general; and to no cause can such an effect be better traced than to the abuses that had characterized the relations of master and slave, and to that perversion of moral sense which invoked law as a guaranty of oppression, and boasted the civilization of whips and chains to be superior to the civilization of schools and churches. What more withering comment on the teachings and results of the "southern system" than our conviction, supported by unbroken testimony, that the custom of southern soldiers was to rob their prisoners of war?

George W. Hegeman, Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, states that, being captured at Bristow Station, Va., October 14, 1863, Colonel Stewart, commanding officer of the rebel cavalry, ordered his men to take boots, shoes and whatever they wanted from the prisoners. They were nearly stripped forthwith.

S. H. Lawrence, first lieutenant troop E, Second New York Mounted Rifles, states that, being captured at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 7, the rebels of the Sixty-sixth Alabama abused him in the most shocking manner while he lay bleeding in the mud. They began by plundering his pockets, taking his pantaloons, coat and hat, also dragging him through the mud for several feet and forcing his boots off. One of them seized his right hand and forced some rings off his finger, tearing the flesh off in so doing. He was then marched all night without his wounds being looked to and without food.

Allen Cummings, Fourteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, states that, being captured at the battle of the Mine, July 30, 1864, he was robbed of his rations, dishes and blankets, of his pocket-book, watch, etc.

John A. Blodget, Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, states that, being captured December 8, he was marched twenty-five miles to Petersburg. The rebels robbed him of his overcoat, shirts, blanket and gum blanket, and deprived the captured party of their rations.

Gilbert G. Prey, late colonel One Hundred and Fourth, testifies as follows: A lieutenant on our brigade staff had his overcoat taken from him by the guard, (the party had been captured in the neighborhood of Petersburg). Colonel Hartshorn, of the One Hundred and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was hailed by an officer, while we were marching on the railroad, and told that General Mahon ordered him to give up the rubber overcoat he was wearing. The colonel refused to give it up. Soon after the same officer came up and said to the colonel that General Mahon said he wanted it for his own use and must have it. The colonel still refused to give it up. The officer again returned, stating, that if he did not give up the coat, the general would come and take it himself. The colonel finally gave it up. The rain had ceased, continued Colonel Prey, and I had my blanket rolled up, and was carrying it on my arm, when a guard came up and took hold of it, saying, I want this blanket. I replied, you will not have it. He uttered an oath, jerking at it and said that he would have it. I looked him sternly in the eye, and drew back my hand, clenching it, and telling him to desist or that I would knock him into the ditch (there was one on the side of the railroad, nearly full of water). Which declaration, as he perceived that I was in earnest, caused him to let go his hold. In less than five minutes, another seized it with the same demand. I drew back to strike him, and told him to let go or I would knock him into the ditch. He let go his hold, and I was troubled no more in that way by the guards.

Daniel McSweeny says: We were ordered to remain in ranks for inspection, in order to search for concealed weapons. They appropriated everything we owned, the very blade of an old knife or the hats off our heads. If we did not choose to fall in with this, which they called trading, a revolver was put to our heads. The vile guerrilla, Tucker, who murdered General Ouslerthese's orderly, was one of the robbers. He and the guard took me out and stripped me of all my clothing, leaving me merely my drawers. They then took out the officers and robbed them, but could not find their money. The rebel officer, Trewsdale, promised to restore my clothing to me if I would tell him where the officers hid their money. I told him they had none. He called me vile names and struck me. One night they dragged Captain Terry down stairs by the feet and robbed him of everything.

ILL TREATMENT ON THE MARCH.

If the southerner, accustomed from childhood to look upon the gigantic theft of human manhood and labor as a lawful thing, found the practice of subordinate robbery very convenient as a "belligerent right," we need not wonder that he discovered it equally appropriate to enlist brute force in the service of his covetousness. His habit, in time of peace, of ending any importunate resistance on the part of an inferior by threats first, and blows afterward, could not be out of place in war; and, very naturally, indeed, the rebel soldier was ready to apply to "Yankee" prisoners that familiar routine which could at once

so summarily consummate a robbery and stifle all complaint under a shower of blows. The unfortunate captive, deprived of his shoes, found great difficulty in following his captor; blows were convenient to accelerate his steps. Sometimes, perhaps, a shot relieved the unavailing effort. Most fortunate were the silent "submissionists," endowed with strong constitutions and stout limbs; some of these escaped with their march of twenty to thirty miles on foot *per diem*, or with the "inconvenience" of being thrust into cattle cars, disgustingly filthy, and packed sixty or eighty together, under a tropical sun, or exposed to the torrent-like rains of winter. "Jammed" into these loathsome conveyances, to the point of suffocation, they could not lie down or sit. Did they venture to step out, at some station, to gulp a breath of air or stretch their benumbed limbs, a shot from the ever-ready rifle of a guard was the "warning," which sometimes carried death with it. In European countries, the pity of neighbors plants a cross to mark the spot where a murder has been committed. Were the people of the South to erect such a memento to designate the locality of every act of cruelty committed by rebels upon defenseless prisoners, the spot where one of our poor soldiers, yielding to cold, to hunger, to wounds, or sickness, or exhaustion, was struck down by the sword, the bayonet, the musket-stock or the bullet, and fell to rise no more — what a sad forest of crosses would hedge the southern highways!

Morris C. Foot, second lieutenant in the Ninety-second New York Volunteers, and aid-de-camp of Brigadier General Wessells, states that when captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, the treatment he met with on the march was horrible; from fifty-five to sixty-five officers being packed in a small cattle car, and not allowed to get out for twenty-four hours at a time. General treatment on march and in prison very bad. He also states that several officers were shot by the guards; one while sitting by a fire in the evening; another, again, while attempting to escape; and another while going to a spring for water.

S. A. Lawrence, first lieutenant, Volunteers, E, Second New York Mounted Rifles, states that, being captured June 21, 1864, he was marched all night, with his wound bleeding, to find provost guards, and thence to Richmond, by way of Lynchburg, while his captors watched the first opportunity for shooting or bayoneting the prisoners, who were treated brutally by them during the entire march.

A. Hartingill, captured at Plymouth, N. C., on the 20th day of April, 1864, states that he was never moved from one prison to another without being deprived of food for at least twenty-four hours, often for three days, unless he and his fellow sufferers succeeded in buying some on the way. They were confined in cattle cars, from fifty to sixty being placed in one car together, often without any water all day, and suffering from diarrhea and other diseases. Any attempt to obtain relief, unless the sufferer had a special permit from an officer, resulted in his being shot. Three hundred and forty New York officers were confined with Hartingill.

Allen Cummings states that when on march he was deprived of almost every article he possessed, and ill-treated.

A soldier in Lieutenant Delavan Bates' Company states that, on the march from Richmond to City Point, after the capture of himself and others, he saw one man give out and sit down, begging for mercy. All the mercy he got was a cry: Go on, go on, you d—— Yankee, and then a bayonet run through his breast. Another shared the same fate.

John Hordick, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, states that, being captured at Chancellorsville, Va., he was taken to Richmond to Libby Prison, he was nearly starved, and abused by the guard on march.

Benedict Taylor, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Volunteers, states that the treatment received on march was very harsh; a small piece of corn bread and a little over half a pint of rice soup being all that was given to him and to his fellow captives; half a pound of corn bread, sour and full of maggots, given per day, with half a pint of rice or bean soup, was the fare provided later. The prisoner had been captured at Drury's Bluff, and was wounded in the right side.

Myron P. Pierson, One Hundredth New York Volunteers, Infantry, states that, being captured May 16th, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, he and his companions were packed into freight cars, often as many as sixty in one car, and sometimes seventy-five in a car, closed on one side. Little food was given them at any time.

A paroled prisoner states that, being captured at Bull Run, he was forced to make a circuitous march to our lines at Harper's Ferry, under a storm of epithets of the most abusive kind, and threats to kill the prisoners if they did not go faster, they being forbidden, under penalty of death, to meddle with anything to eat on march, unless sold or given to them. Was several days without a morsel to eat. His health was greatly enfeebled for a long time after his captivity.

Thomas C. Lester, One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers, states that the treatment of himself and other prisoners, captured at Fausee Point, La., and confined at Washington and Alexandria, in that State, was usually very bad, one pint of coarse meal per day, during march, being all that was given them.

Major J. C. Gilbert, One Hundred and Fifty-Second New York Volunteers, states that the treatment which he and his fellow captives met with, after falling into the hands of the rebels, at Libby, June 22, 1865, was such as rebels only knew how to give.

Elias Fredenburgh, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, states that, on march, nothing was given to himself or his companions, after their capture at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Edwin C. Pierson, ex-first color-sergeant, Company G, Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, states that, being captured, April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, the treatment he, as well as others, experienced at the hands of the rebels, was very inhuman while on march.

John C. Whiteside, late captain Ninety-fourth New York, states that, on march, the treatment he and his companions met with was very bad, northerners would not treat cattle so. They were captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Lewis A Campbell, captain, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York State Volunteers, states that his life and that of his companions, after their capture at Petersburg, June 22, 1864, was one of despondency and misery in the extreme, and their treatment harsh and in many instances cruel.

John W. Case, Company A, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, states that, being wounded and after lying for twenty hours on the battle-field, twenty-seventh of February, 1864, he was taken by the rebels. At a later period of captivity, when on crutches, he was laid for twenty days under a hickory tree. Such was the treatment that he and his party received that only himself and two others survived. Captain Wirz talked very badly, and threatened me, he relates, with shooting. But he is dead, God bless him, for I cannot. They shot at me, the ball shot another who was cooking near me.

William Skene, sergeant Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, states that, being captured at Fredericksburg, May 5, 1863, one of his companions was struck over the head with a broadsword, by Major Turner, in command of the Richmond prisons. Great excitement, he states, prevailed because of the rumor of orders for shooting. Once it was stated that a man had been bayoneted by command of Major Turner.

Extract from Colonel Gilbert Prey's narrative: When we arrived at Petersburg, we were filed into a field by the roadside and massed. The officers were ordered to one corner and surrounded as with a line of sentinels about five or six paces apart, and so close to us that we had but room sufficient to lie down, the sentinels' beat being close to our heads on one side and close to our feet on the other. Notwithstanding my having a rubber blanket, my clothes were quite wet, and I was so chilly during the night that I could not sleep. The ground was about one-half swarded, consequently not very clean. During the night I held, with one of the guards, at three different times, a severe dispute, I telling him that he ought to be shot, and he threatening to shoot me. He finally called the sergeant of the guard, when he found that I would talk, and requested him to take me to the guard-quarters. After I explained to the sergeant, he desired both of us to mind our own business, and he left us. The reason for my dispute was simply this, that the guard allowed the confederate soldiers to pass the line and steal hats from the officers' heads while they slept. I finally took a beat along side of the guard and guarded the hats myself. I was very

chilly and told the guard I wanted exercise and was cold. He gave way a little and gave me room to march between him and the officers' heads. There was no snatching of hats while any of the officers were up, consequently so long as I remained on my feet all was right.

In another portion of his narrative, Colonel Prey continues: About one o'clock P. M., we took up the march toward Richmond, through a heavy shower that drenched us to the skin, reaching a station said to be six miles from Petersburg, and took the cars for Richmond. We (the officers) were packed on platform cars, not sufficient room being given for us to sit down, except on the outside, with our legs hanging over the side. The enlisted men were packed in box cars. I say packed because of the immense number put in each car, as was frequently the case when we were moved from place to place during our imprisonment. We were (on reaching Petersburg) marched through the principal streets, I presume for the purpose of showing the inhabitants what a large haul of Yanks had been caught and to give them an opportunity to taunt us. Even little children were allowed (I presume I might say taught) to throw out their southern slang at us, as we marched through the different streets. See the railroad tearers; I guess you'uns won't tear up any more track; got right smart lot of you this time; where is the horns? and such expressions, were continually uttered by boy[illegible] years of age. Most of the dwelling-houses were occupied, even in that part of the city wh[illegible]ion balls had served as the most effectual ventilator. That portion of the city near the d[illegible]s the filthiest place I ever saw, and we were marched in the mud of the street over sho[illegible]hat I should call cleanings from hog-styes, judging from the scent. We were not allowed [illegible]h on the sidewalks while passing through the city.

TRE[illegible]N PRISON.

It is difficult, even with the [illegible]estimony before us, agreeing in all essential details, to draw even a faint picture of life in southern jails and prison stockades, or to [illegible] an adequate idea of the sufferings endured by our incarcera[illegible]oldiers. No fitting conception can be had of the facts, unless we fully realize the bitter state of feeling that characterized all classes of the secessionist population; a feeling compounded of hatred, prejudice, intolerance, fear and suspicion, which set every man and woman as a spy upon some neighbor, to detect the slightest symptom of sympathy with Unionism or disaffection to the Confederacy. If the northern people were earnest in defense of our government, southern communities were fanatical in devotion to the crude combination which they called theirs. And by devotion to the Confederacy, they meant an intense and unrelaxing hostility to the United States government, its flag, its armies, and its citizens. Added to this were a blind belief in the sanctity of their cause, and an assumption of superiority in their "blood" and "breed," which comprehended a contempt for "Yankee" thrift, "Yankee" labor, "Yankee" knowledge, and "Yankee" inferiority generally. It is necessary, therefore, that we fancy an ignorant population, swayed by such fatal bigotry, in order to realize fully the spirit which not only permitted but actually enforced the barbarous developments of a Fort Pillow massacre and an Andersonville prison-pen.

It has been remarked by soldiers that the (so-called) volunteers of the Confederate service, termed such to distinguish them from the militia or conscripts who came latest under the Richmond military

despotism, were less embittered than the "home guards" or non-combatant secessionists; and that, toward the close of hostilities, the fighting rebels lost much of their prejudice against northern soldiers, while the "civil" population waxed more vindictive than before. Doubtless the contest between brave men of either side, and the humane consideration which Confederate prisoners of war always received at the hands of Union guards, had much to do with the modification of southern sentiment, so far as the soldiers were concerned; but it is a deplorable fact, admitted on all sides, that southern communities, with scarcely an exception, were implacable in their hatred of federal prisoners of war confined in their neighborhoods. It was to the cruel and cowardly prejudices and fears of the secession population, in many cases, that the keepers and guards of stockades were obedient, as much as to the orders of their military superiors. It was to the persecuting cries of home-staying rebels, who demanded greater rigors of confinement, and who watched with jealous vigilance to prevent any local amelioration of the prison rules, that Confederate authorities listened; and it was the inhuman indifference or active persecutions of these residents that constrained, oftentimes, the cruelties of such time-serving officials as Wirz, Turner, and others, whose names have been held up to the abhorrence of civilization.

On whom, then, must be cast the odium of those crimes against humanity which were perpetuated in the war-prisons of the South? Is the Confederate "government" to be chargeable in history with the atrocities of its subordinates? Or, may not the responsibility more justly fall, in its entirety, on the whole rebellious population of the South?

And, beneath all, lies that great moral and long operating cause, the brutalizing influence of a social system based on the negation of manhood through chattel slavery.

Hunger appears to have been the most common and constant torture in southern prisons. Dr. Hamlin, in his remarkable book called "Martyria," written, as it were, in the midst of Andersonville horrors, gives a detailed and comparative theory of alimentation, as connected with prisoners of war and troops in different nations and at different periods. I extract from his pages the following passages:

> The requirements of the system differ greatly, according to the degree of heat, the purity of the air, and the amount of physical exercise. What suffices at the equator would be but a morsel at the pole. What sustains the quiet student would starve the active athlete.
>
> When Volney spoke in surprise of the few ounces required to sustain the Bedouin, he forgot the purity of the air of the desert, as well as the indolent life of the Arab.
>
> When we offer, as example, the frugal diet of Cornaro, which was twelve ounces of solid food, with fourteen ounces of wine, we must remember that the celebrated man lived a life of moderation, avoided bad air, and guarded against extremes of heat and cold.

The data of Frerich, the observations of Sir John Sinclair and the determination of Professor Horsford, show that eighteen ounces of properly selected food may sustain life; and they also show that the nutrient substances must be of known value.

In forming our ideas as to the required amount of food necessary to healthy vigor, we will not attempt to analyze the magnitudes of Lehman, nor accept the statement of Chossat, that the animal body loses daily about one-twenty-fourth of its weight by the metamorphosis of tissue; but will again examine the diet tables of the prisons, hospitals and armies of Europe, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions.

The distinguished physiologist, Milne Edwards, maintains that the food must contain three hundred and fifteen grains of nitrogen and three thousand three hundred and fifty grains of carbon, otherwise the animal economy loses force and gradually deteriorates. The data of Frerich give the same views, and they accord with the observations of ten year's study of the regimen of the prisons of Scotland. Dumas, in his calculations of the rations of the French army, gives, as its equivalent, three hundred and thirty-five grains of nitrogen and four thousand nine hundred and fifty grains of carbon.

In the prisons and hospitals of England, Scotland, France and Germany, the dietaries furnish from seventeen to twenty-eight ounces of nitrogenous and carbonaceous food.

For a time, the solid ration of the prisons of Scotland was reduced to seventeen ounces, but the prisoners lost weight. In the public institutions of England we find the total quantity of solid food to be as follows: the British soldier receives in home service forty-five ounces; the seamen of the Royal navy forty-four ounces; convicts fifty-four ounces; male paupers twenty-nine ounces; male lunatic thirty-one ounces. The full diet of the hospitals of London furnish from twenty-five to thirty-one ounces of solid food, besides from one to five pints of beer daily. The Russian soldier has about fifty ounces; the Turkish more than forty ounces; the French nearly fifty ounces; the Hessian thirty ounces; the Yorkshire laborer thirty ounces; United States navy fifty ounces; and the soldier of the United States fifty ounces of solid food.

The food allowed to the prisoners at Andersonville, according to the statement of the prisoners and other witnesses, was from two to four ounces of bacon, and from four to twelve ounces of corn bread daily; sometimes a half a pint of bean, pea or sweet potato soup, of doubtful value. Vegetables were unknown. Thus giving a total weight of solid food, per diem, of six to sixteen ounces. The amount was not constant; some days the prisoners were entirely without food, as was the case at Belle Isle and Salisbury. Neither was the deficiency afterward made good. The amount given was oftener ten ounces than more.

The contrast furnished by the dietaries of our own military prisons, of those of the British hulks (so often cursed during the last war), or by the food given by the Algerine pirates to their prisoners and slaves, gives rise to terrible convictions as to the regard the rebel authorities placed upon the lives of their prisoners. The United States allowed to the rebel prisoners held by them, thirty-eight ounces of solid food at first; but afterward, in June, 1864, they reduced the ration to thirty-four and a half ounces per day. The range of articles composing the ration was the same as with our own troops, the exception being in the weight in bread.

The writer, with one exception, knows of no dietary to compare with that adopted or made use of without the formality of adoption, by the rebel authorities, in the treatment of their prisoners.

This exception is found in ancient history, which Plutarch has handed down to us. The Athenians, captured at the siege of Syracuse, were placed in the stone quarries of Ortegia and fed upon one pint of barley and half a pint of water daily. Most of them perished from this treatment.

The corn bread furnished was made, according to evidence, from corn and cob ground up together, and sometimes mixed with what is called, south, cow peas. It varied from four to twelve ounces in weight daily, generally from four to eight ounces. A pound (of sixteen ounces) of corn bread contains, according to chemical analysis, two thousand eight hundred grains of carbon and one hundred and twenty-one grains of nitrogen, and, therefore, the highest quantity of corn bread furnished. say twelve ounces, afforded but two thousand one hundred grains of carbon and ninety grains of nitrogen, leaving a deficiency, according to the physiologists. of more than twelve hundred grains of carbon and two hundred grains of nitrogen, to be supplied by the two or four ounces of doubtful bacon.

That the bacon could not furnish this deficiency must be apparent to the scientific observer. The quantity of bread alone, required to furnish the desired amount of carbon and nitrogen, would have been over three pounds daily, which the prisoners did not have.

In the alimentation of armies, bread is the basal element. If it be poor, the whole system of the commissariat is deranged. History shows that it is the most important item in the

feeding of soldiers, and that many a campaign, since the disaster to the army of Belisarius, at Methon, has been lost in consequence of the quality of its munition bread.

France allows her soldiers twenty-six ounces of bread, England twenty-four, Belgium twenty-eight, Sardinia twenty-six, Spain twenty-three, Prussia thirty-two, Austria thirty-two, Turkey thirty-three, United States twenty-two. Rebel prisons four to twelve ounces.

The bread furnished to the prisoners was simply mixed with salt and the dirty water from the brook, or the foul spring in the rear of the bakery, and then dried in the heat of the oven. That bad effects arose from such a quality of bread cannot be doubted; the injurious influences of impure water in purification have been pointed out by Boussingault, in a paper presented to the French Academy, in 1857.

Fresh meat was rarely furnished to the prison, according to the reports and statements of witnesses, and we should doubt that it was furnished at all, if it were not for the number of sections of the horns of cattle which were strewn about the inclosure, and which the prisoners had used for drinking dishes; still, many of these horns may have been taken from the cattle killed for the guard.

Butchers' meat, on the average, affords but thirty-five per cent of real nutritive matter, at least, such was the opinion presented to the French Minister of the interior, by Vauquelin and Percy. Accepting this determination, we may judge of the scanty allowance of the doubtful beef furnished to the prisoners, if it was furnished at all.

That bacon was furnished, there is no doubt; neither has the quantity been underrated by the sufferers themselves. And there is no reason why the quality should not have been most excellent, unless it was selected for purposes of cruelty. There is evidence that it was sometimes of very bad quality; but that it was generally and systematically selected to disgust the prisoners, we are unwilling to believe, although we have evidence that rotten bacon was furnished them by contractors, and the fact boasted of by them. The influence and effect of this decomposed food may be surmised by the following remark by Donovan: Flesh contains the elements of some of the most deadly poisons that are found even in the vegetable kingdom; a slight change in their mode of combination, or of the ratio of their quantities, may convert nutriment into a source of death.

There is another very important item to be considered in the dietary of this prison, and that is the quantity and quality of the water used for potable purposes. Water, says Milne Edwards, is an aliment as well as sugar and fibrine; for it is indispensable to the nutrition of the body, and, by whatever means it arrives in the economy, its role is always the same.

The water consumed in the prison was obtained from the brook, and from the few wells and springs within the stockade. The volume of water in the brook was quite sufficient to furnish all the drinking water desired, if it had been introduced into the stockade by means of sluices. As it was, the course of the stream was left to nature, and no effort made to prevent its defilement by the camps situated farther up, or by the bake-house located close by. All the camps on the declivities about Andersonville were drained into this stream. Some few wells were sunk in the prison which yielded scanty supplies, and there were also a few springs undefiled; but the quality of water everywhere was surface water: tinged and tainted with the impurities of the soil and the infections of the collected filth. The thirst, which was excessive among the prisoners, could only be slacked by drinking the impure waters. Yet a very little care on the part of the rebel authorities would have increased the comfort of the prisoners in this respect, and prevented the loss of life to a very considerable degree.

A. Hartingill states, that, while in prison, he and his fellow captives had scarcely anything to eat, and that they suffered greatly from hunger and exposure, as well as the excessive difficulty of keeping their persons clean, owing to the swarming lice and vermin. He relates seeing two officers shot down by the rebel guard, although fully six feet within the famous dead line and making no effort to escape. Another was shot while sitting by his camp fire.

George W. Hegeman relates, that, while in prison, he was knocked down with a club by a rebel, Lieutenant Garrett by name, for standing too near the dead line. He saw four men shot by rebel guard at Andersonville, while prisoners.

R. Bascombe, while recruiting for the Thirty-eighth Colored Regiment, was appointed second-lieutenant of that regiment, and captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20. He states that the treatment in prison was worse than a northern farmer would bestow upon his hogs, and relates that a young man, a lieutenant of the Tenth Colored Regiment, who was captured after the town had surrendered, while trying to get a part of his company away with him, was taken by the shoulder by a rebel officer and crowded out of the ranks, the officer telling him that he would find him another place. He never returned to camp. Bascombe was a prisoner for eleven months

and ten days, and says in his statement that such was his suffering and privation that it seems hardly possible that he should have lived through it. At Columbia, he was, with his fellow-sufferers, kept in an open lot without shelter.

George W. Hegeman states that, while in prison at Belle Isle, the captives, he being one, received only rye bread for three weeks, then raw meal, a pint per ration, two ounces of bacon, one pint of sour hot water that had been boiled with beans and was called soup, and three spoonfuls of dry beans. This, once a day, constituted the rations.

S. G. Hamlin, lieutenant-colonel, New York, states that, while in prison, the food was very irregularly given, if at all, that if any boxes or money were sent to the prisoners from home, they rarely received either, the boxes being usually piled up in their sight to rot. The food was usually a kind of cheese made of beans and bugs, two bugs, says the prisoner's statement, to one bean. They brought our food to us, he continues, in a swill pail, and we always skimmed off the bugs before we ate it. We always got over a hundred bugs to each pail. The sufferings of this prisoner and his companions from yellow fever and from hunger, at Charlestown, were atrocious. They were, a greater part of the time, entirely without shelter.

John C. Welch states that, being captured by the rebels, at Plymouth, April 20, 1864, he was nearly starved out. Escaping, he hid away with his companions in the mountains without food, except one small ear of corn, for an entire day. The whole account of his various imprisonments is one of great suffering and privation.

Allen Cummings sets forth in his statement that nearly all the men in Danville were naked in their prison, that what they suffered from cold was beyond description, there being such weather as to freeze the Dean river, a running stream, into ice six inches thick, and only one coal stove being placed in a room forty by ninety feet, with but half fuel. One of his companions was run through the thigh with a bayonet for coming down stairs. Two prisoners were shot, one of these was Colonel Rawlston, of the Twenty-seventh New York. These last cruelties the prisoner witnessed from an adjacent building to that in which they took place.

Asa S. Clyne, Sixty-Third Regiment, Company E, New York State Volunteer Infantry, states that in all the different prisons where he was confined after being wounded in the right side, at Petersburg, Va., and captured, he met with unvaried bad treatment. He was shot at by guards without cause, or for looking out of window. One pint of corn meal with the cob ground, constituted the usual rations at Andersonville. He slept on the ground, and for four months could not get a shirt. The majority of the prisoners, he states, welcomed death as a release from their sufferings. One man at Andersonville, he relates, was shot dead not two feet from where he stood. In Florence, Lieutenant-Colonel Iverson, a rebel officer who had charge of Clyne and his companions at Florence, caused several men to be shot. One man was shaking his blanket close to the dead line, and I saw, says Clyne, the guard raise his rifle and shoot the poor suffering prisoner dead, another time a man said good morning to a guard, and the reply he got was a bullet through his head. Iverson gave orders to his guards to shoot any Yank that spoke to them. Clyne, in January, 1865, became insane for a time, through privation and ill treatment. He was attacked with bleeding at the lungs, and almost died in consequence.

Charles E. Lewis, ex-captain First W. T. Dragoons, states that, being captured at the battle of the Wilderness, May 3, 1864, he was confined in Libby prison. He was then taken to Columbia and confined in an open field without shelter. He, with his companions, suffered greatly from cold and hunger, raw corn being their only nourishment. Our treatment by the rebels all through, says Lewis, was vile and vindictive in the extreme; our food loathsome and repulsive, and many times, as was the case in Macon for a period, and during all the time at Columbia, we had not a particle of shelter, except what we made ourselves of mud and brush. I know of three occasions on which our officers were shot in cold blood, and the atrocious treatment which we received at the hands of the rebels makes me certain that had they been sure of success they would have carried out their fell purpose that not one of us should survive. Many a strong man, to my certain knowledge, resumes Lewis, died through sheer neglect. In no instance did I see evinced any of that decency which common humanity would naturally dictate.

John A. Blodget states that a great number of his companions in captivity, taken December 8, in company with himself, and confined at Petersburg, died of the ill treatment they experienced. We dare not speak to the rebels, states Blodget, for we were beaten if we did so, and hammered round the prison.

The effective of the prisoners confined at Andersonville, was only 28,000 during the months of June, July, August and September, 1864. In order to provide for the alimentary necessities of such a mass, there was but one furnace to cook 9,600 rations by day, of corn bread, at twenty

ounces a ration. No train brought in any bread from other furnaces. It is then evident that every day two-thirds of the prisoners did without the most necessary alimentation, or, in other words, that they were fed one day out of three.

The accounts of the commissariat bear, for the months of July, August and September, 1864, 223 bushels of wheat, 3,700 bushels of flour, used by them for the alimentation of the prisoners, which would give each man three pounds and one-fifth of flour per day, or more than four pounds of bread, adding the quantity necessary to make the bread. It is useless to refute such accounts as these.

In the first place, no prisoner remembers having received sixty-eight ounces of bread per day. Had he received them, how would he have disposed of them?

Secondly. The only furnace which could have cooked the bread fabricated with these grains, could not cook more than 9,600 rations. What became of the balance in a country where corn meal can only be kept a few days? It is evident that it could not be stored.

The rebel commissary robbed his government as he robbed the prisoners. Such is the most probable explanation, unless the commissary and the government knowing the truth as to the accounts, produced false ones to deceive the public and hide their inhumanity from them. The accounts of the same commissary, as to the meat, are more correct. They present 2,000 pounds of bacon, which, divided between 27,000 prisoners, during ninety-two days, gives one ounce and one-seventh to each man, which is in conformity with the statement of the prisoners.

As to the troops of cattle which, to provide for the daily rations, should have been constantly kept so as to give one hundred and twenty head of cattle per day, no one ever saw them.

Yet the environs of Andersonville, for a vast radius, have always been considered as one of the richest portions of the South.

During the year which preceded the war, that is to say in 1860, according to the statistics of the State, the four counties which are near Andersonville produced 1,433,000 bushels of corn, 300,000 bushels of potatoes, more than 100,000 bushels of peas and beans, and 48,000 bales of cotton. If it be observed that, on the one hand, the war not having penetrated into this part of the South, the slaves and lands were intact, and, on the other hand, that the government having prohibited the culture of cotton, the slave labor and the land was necessarily devoted to the production of grains and vegetables, it will be admitted that the 20,000 slaves in the four counties must have produced an amount of nourishment double that mentioned above. As for the quantity of salt meat, its abundance may be judged by the following figures. Two old naval captains offered, at that period, to the rebel government 500,000 pounds of salt beef to be taken along the railroads of Florida. In 1864, Governor Watts wrote that he had in his State, Alabama, 10,000,000 pounds of bacon to dispose of. In the month of September, of the same year, Mr. Hudson offered to the rebel government to exchange 500,000 pounds of bacon against the same weight in cotton.

The census of 1860 gives 600,000 head of cattle in Florida, and more than five million in Georgia and Alabama. These two States produced, besides, during the same year, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 13,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

In presence of this vast wealth, amassed by nature and labor around our dying prisoners, who will dare arise and speak in favor of their executioners; who will dare to say that their cruelty is to be excused because of any personal privation?

Not only was the quantity of nourishment allowed to the prisoners insufficient and the quality detestable, but the mode of preparation and consummation added to the repugnance which the stomach felt at such an alimentation, and made its disorganizing effects more active.

The prisoners, generally divided into groups of 290, formed three messes. At fixed hours wagons loaded with wheat bread and bacon penetrated into the circle devoted to the prisoners. The distribution began immediately, without order or method. The provisions thrown right and left to the representatives of each mess, arrived soiled and spoiled at their destination. There were no kitchen utensils, no plates, cups, forks, knives or spoons. Each one was obliged to borrow from his industrial genius some means of supplying the absent utensils. The ground may be still seen strewn with the hollow horns of oxen, cleaned by the prisoners, who used them as cups, plates, etc.

With such food, and as a beverage the poisoned waters of a spring which had to traverse every species of filth within the rebel camps situated upon the upper part of its course, it is easy to believe that death was not long averted.

The decomposition of blood, and corruption of the viscera so closely connected with want of food, the losses sustained by the whole organism, without possible recuperation, left to life only the time to expend its savings. The youngest and strongest, having more to spend, lived the longest. But organic decomposition always came on, inevitable and fatal, preceding death and

so intermingled with it that the sufferer could, before death, see the decomposition of his body, see his flesh fall off putrified, and inhale his own infection.

If hunger was the principal instrument of torture employed against our prisoners, it was not the only one. I have spoken of the infection of the water which only reached the prisoners laden with the filth and excrement of their executioners. I must speak besides of the filthiness of the prisons, the want of clothing and the cold, all of which were the more atrocious torture from the fact that they fell upon frames already weakened by hunger and disease.

The following extracts from the journal of Colonel Prey, commander of One Hundred and Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, gives, in all its simplicity, a sad photographic picture of the misery of our prisoners and the barbarity of the rebel chiefs:

Among the painful incidents that occurred, frequently arising from the cruelty of our jailers, was the following: An officer was pouring water into a quart cup on the window sill and some of it ran down, falling on the guard outside. The guard shot at him, but missed him; the ball passing through the floor of the second story, entered a bag of potatoes and thence emerged tearing the hand of a man who was engaged in paring a portion of the contents of the bag.

Arriving at Richmond, we were marched to Libby Prison, a place never to be forgotten by those whom the casualties of war compelled to try it as a temporary residence, and a specimen of the vaunted hospitalities of southern chivalry.

Libby Prison is a structure built of brick, three stories high and, as nearly as I could judge without measuring, one hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred feet wide. Each story is divided into three departments, making each room one hundred feet by fifty feet. The first story in the west end was subdivided into smaller rooms for the occupation of officers. From the door of this story, which opens on Carey street, is a hall leading to the rear. On the right is a suite of rooms occupied by the commissioned officers, I should judge from what I saw. On the left were rooms occupied by non-commissioned officers belonging to the prisoners. About midway of the building, in this story, is a partition and large door. At this partition ended the rooms on the left. It was not necessary to inquire what place it was, as on nearing it we could distinguish on a large sign-board, reaching out from the corner of the building "Libby & Sons, Grocers and Commission Merchants." The east room of this story was used as a hospital. I know not to what the middle room was assigned while I was there.

The rooms of the second and third stories were used as prisons, the two on the west side for officers, and the others for enlisted men. The officers were marched into the hall above mentioned in two ranks, and faced to the front. We stood there what appeared to me to be a long time. Hunger began to manifest itself, and joined with fatigue, was tugging at our very heart-strings. My whole frame had become chilled with the dampness, and my feet were so sore by marching and mud and water that I could hardly endure it. I broke from the ranks, sat down on the floor on one side of the hall, pulled off my boots and wrung the water out of my stockings; determined that nothing short of a revolver would raise me until we were made to move to some other place.

Presently word came to us from the back end of the hall, to the effect that if any had greenbacks, they were expected to deposit them in the office, and their names would be registered, with the amount, and when we were released it would be refunded. Some deposited, others did not. After all the deposits were in and the names registered, a sergeant came out from the office and said: Now you uns are all going to be searched, and if any greenbacks are found about you they will be confiscated, so you had better deposit your money and save it. No move was made to make further deposit, so the search commenced, beginning with those of the highest rank. We were all crowded into the hall and the door closed. A large table was brought into the room in the rear of the hall and two companies commenced searching, taking two officers at a time. I was called about the third or fourth. I was still sitting on the floor, on the spot where I first left the ranks. I passed into the room, leaving my boots and stockings in the hall. Advancing to the table, I stated that I had but a fifty cent postage currency, and observed that I thought they ought to take an officer's word. We take no man's word here, was the reply. I was indignant and concluded to have something of a time with them, not a little to their disgust, as the event proved, for they ordered me three several times to pass up stairs. Finally, they told me that if I did not go up stairs they would put me in a cell. I told them that I was not ready to go up yet, and started for the hall. I was ordered to halt, and informed that I could not get out there. I said I had a good pair of boots out there, and that I did not intend to leave them behind me. Passing on, I opened the door, when one of them sprang up and

caught it. I then asked Captain Wiley, of my regiment, if he would have the kindness to hand me my boots. He did so, and I then started to go up stairs, asking them if they would not like to peep into my boots and see if there was any money in them. No, d——n you, we have had enough of you, go up stairs or you will be helped up.

Our bed, the first night in Libby, was the soft side of a Virginia pine board floor, without any blankets for a covering. Extended thus, wet and chilly, without having had any sleep the night before, almost worn out, we were effectually debarred from that blessing then. Finally, the long wished for daylight broke in upon us, revealing to us our place of abode by the blessed rays of heaven's sun, for no light had been furnished us during the night, even to enable us to find a spot to lie down. Time passed heavily with us, all wondering when we were to have our first introduction to Confederate rations. Eight, nine and ten o'clock passed and no signs of anything to eat appeared. Eleven o'clock brought with it our breakfast, and it was after being deprived of food for fifty hours and more. Our rations, at this time, consisted of corn bread, very coarse, and a small piece of bacon. According to a memorandum of some items which I kept at the time, the ration of bread was the size of a cube of two and a half inches on a side, the bacon about two ounces. The latter was so strong that I could not eat it, notwithstanding my great hunger. I could not even eat all the ration of corn bread, it was so coarse and tasteless, and I gave what I could not eat to others who could. It was repugnant, however, for but a few days. But a short time had elapsed before I could eat anything and everything I could get. About four o'clock P. M. we had our dinner brought to us, which consisted of corn bread of the same size and quality, and about half a pint of pea soup, or what was so called, the peas being in shape like beans and containing each about three small black bugs. The peas were boiled in the water of the meat we received in the morning, and they were shoveled in uncleaned, just as they came from the fanning-mill, if, indeed, they were ever fanned. Pods of all sizes, from a whole down to very small pieces, together with the bugs before mentioned, formed a part of this soup. Worms also, from an inch in length to less, and rat manure, with other filthy substances, were served up constantly in our soup.

Once a week we had wheaten bread and fresh beef for breakfast. As a general thing when the soup was brought (and it was always carried in by darky prisoners in half barrels), a person would have supposed that these barrels were half filled with tar, so thick were the black bugs on the top, a deep crust of them covering the surface of each mess. The color of the soup underneath this crust of bugs resembled very dark muddy water in color.

The bacon was carried past the prison in coal wagons to the cook house, and from the third story of the building, I could plainly see maggots crawling all over its surface. Nothing under heaven kept us alive, except the determination not to give the rebs the satisfaction of casting our dead bodies to some obscure place for burial, or perhaps throwing us into some filthy place unburied. On arriving at Libby, on the twentieth of August, 1864, we found some thirty officers incarcerated within its walls, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper, of a Massachusetts regiment acting as chief commissary. To him, as commissary, the officers held as prisoners of war in Virginia and North Carolina, during the fall and winter of 1864 and 1865 up to the time we were released, owe their sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the fair and impartial manner in which he issued the Confederate rations to them, and for his gentlemanly behavior toward all concerned while acting as such.

Colonel Hooper was also overseer of all the purchases made by the officers; they gave him a memorandum of the article they wished to purchase through the commissary of their mess. He then made a consolidated memorandum, and purchased, through a rebel sergeant, allowed by the authorities to purchase for us certain articles, such as wheaten bread, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, apples, soap, tobacco, pipes, and some few articles of clothing. It may be asked here, how we could purchase such things, having been searched and our money taken away. In answer, I would say, that of all the money taken from us when searched, and that deposited, probably not one-fourth fell into the hands of the authorities. I know of some officers that passed through the scrutiny of that search and entered the room above with hundreds of dollars in greenbacks. I borrowed from two officers, $50 each, and converted the money into Confederate scrip, for the benefit of the officers belonging to my own regiment, receiving in exchange five Confederate for one greenback, which exchange, of course, it was necessary to accomplish covertly, as a law existed at that time in the Confederacy, prohibiting, under penalty, the dealing in greenbacks. Notwithstanding such a law, with such a penalty, there were always those outside of the prison who would exchange "on the sly," and I am inclined to believe that the officials would exchange, not slyly.

We would slip, on some occasion, a five or ten dollar greenback into the hands of one of the darkies accompanying the doctor and steward. Some two or three would begin a conversation

with the sergeant, and when his back was turned the money would exchange hands. The next time the darkies would come, the money would be exchanged.

We generally purchased a loaf about the size of a bun for one dollar. On Saturdays we would purchase two, as nothing was allowed to be brought in on Sunday. We would eat this loaf immediately on receiving it, and very seldom kept the other, that intended for Sunday, throughout Saturday, so intense was our hunger. After eating our rations and the loaf purchased, we would lie down at night so hungry that we could not sleep for hours. No candles were issued to us. Consequently, we had to lie down at dark, or sit, as I would often, and look out of the windows between the bars, and think of home and loved ones, meditating upon our surroundings, and listening to the tread of the sentry alone on his beat outside.

I give *verbatim et literatim*, a special order issued in the Libby Prison:

SPECIAL ORDER.

CONFEDERATE STATE MILITARY PRISON,
August 30th, 1864.

No federal officer will be allowed, after this date, to put their blankets on the floor during the day. Each officer failing to comply with these orders will have his blanket taken from them, and bee otherwise punished. By order of

(Signed) MAJ'R TURNER, *Com'd'g Prison*,
RICHARD TURNER, *Prison Inspector*.

I question if any in our ranks would have been guilty of the above grammatical construction.

We knew a little of what we called "prison skirmishing" before our incarceration, but nothing to be compared with that in prison. This skirmishing is nothing more nor less than a daily hunting for body lice. This created more sport than anything that transpired during our stay in rebeldom. One officer, belonging to a heavy artillery regiment, was brought in shortly after our capture, who quite neglected this important operation, and even slept in his boots for more than a week, and was afterward known as Boots. About three weeks after he entered he was told that if he did not hunt for lice and wash himself, that we would put him into the bath tub and hold him there till the lice were all drowned and he would be fortunate if he came out breathing.

There was nothing furnished for us to sit on, not even a bench. We were obliged to sit and sleep on the floor. The privilege, however, was granted us, of purchasing chairs, and some one or two were purchased at ten dollars apiece, by a few officers.

I finally instituted a new order of things in the upper room. Captain Wiley aided me to take down, from above, one of the joists. It was pine, three inches in thickness, about eight wide and twenty feet long. Placing one end on a large stone that was in the room, and emptying the sawdust out of two spit boxes, with these we supported the center and the other end, so that we were able to enjoy the comfort of a seat that would accommodate a number of men. Soon the room was surrounded with seats, with one running through the center. We were ordered to replace them over head, but no attention was paid to the order, so that we had seats during the remainder of our stay at Libby.

The last days of September, 1864, were spent by the citizens of Richmond in watching, with no enviable emotions, the bursting of shells from the Union artillery, feeling sure that our army was pressing so hard that it would soon enter the city. We were enjoying the same sight, but feeling far differently from them. And yet there was as much commotion within our walls as outside. We expected every minute for three days to see our cavalry pouring into the city, and rushing to the prisons to relieve us from captivity; we had our plans all matured, companies formed and officered, ready to take advantage of anything that might transpire. In short we were all ready to make a break in a mass should our forces succeed in entering the city. The rebels (Dick Turner especially), told us all the while that if our cavalry came, they would blow us all to hell. It was, in truth, understood by all the prisoners that Libby was mined and ready to be blown up at any moment. The darkies told us it was really the case. I did not believe it at first, but have learned sufficient since to convince me of the fact. Yet I did not believe that they would carry out so inhuman a project.

When moved to Salisbury, resumes Colonel Prey in another portion of his narrative, we were packed into small box cars, fifty or sixty at a time. The cars were without seats and very filthy. The door on one side of the cars was fastened. The other side was open, with four guards on the inside of the car, and as many on the top of each car. Our conclusion was, there are too many guards for us to attempt to take the train. Night brought us to Greensboro', N. C., where we were unloaded like so many hogs or head of cattle, and turned out upon a green near the road, with the usual guard line surrounding us. In the morning five confederate crackers were

given to each man, and they were what might, with propriety, be called "hard tack." They were made, I should judge, of corn and pea or bean meal, and were so hard that I, who had always been in the habit of cracking hickory nuts with my teeth, could not break them. By breaking them to pieces with a stick, I managed to devour four. About dark we arrived in Salisbury, N. C. I found myself, among others, placed in an old cotton factory (the authorities had not expected us), filing up stairs in the dark, with "look out for the muggers!" sounding in our ears. The second story of the factory was occupied by deserters from both armies, termed muggers, because they would rob all "fresh fish" of every thing they had. We were told by the authorities that a few days previous to our arrival, they had received sixty prisoners, and these were told that if they did not keep a close watch, the deserters in the room below would strip them of everything they had. Notwithstanding the notice, the muggers entered and stripped them even of the clothes off their backs. Two or three would hold the person, while others would take off his clothing. We said we would take care that this did not happen to us. Lieutenant-colonel Hooper had with him a piece of candle, which he lighted to prepare a place for the night, and by the light of which the rest of us laid down, not, however, before having made arrangements for the reception of the muggers. Volunteers were planted as sentinels at the door, who relieved each other at intervals during the night, each standing an hour. A captain belonging to the Second Maryland regiment took the first hour. He was afterward killed in attempting to escape on our return to Danville, Va. He posted himself at the door (which was closed) with a handle of an old splint broom in his hand for a weapon. We finally became quiet, when the door opened softly and a man's head was seen with part of his body inside of the door. He was asked by the captain on guard what he wanted. He said that he wanted to see whether there were any officers there that he knew, the captain replying, I'll show them to you, brought the broom down with all his might over the mugger's head. The entrance was thronged with muggers, so that he could not retreat until the captain had dealt him half a dozen blows, amidst the most horrid yells that I ever heard. One of the party became so scared that he ran down through the room, over all the men, crying "Here he is! here he is!" but none of us succeeded in fastening on him. Shortly afterward, the officer of the day, with some guards, came up to see what was the matter. We hunted the whole room, but no mugger was found. Finally, the officer of the day, saying that we had "served him right," and placing a guard at the top of the stairs, gave orders that no person should be allowed to come up, and left us, and the night became quiet, though we could still, through a crack in the floor, hear these antagonists making plans to "attack us in force." They did not, however, undertake the job. Many of the officers in passing up stairs, when we first arrived, had their hats snatched off their heads by these robbers.

We were finally allowed to take up our quarters in log-houses, a guard line being placed between the officers and enlisted men, who were arriving from Belle Island, with orders not to approach within ten feet of said line or talk across the line.

The beat of the sentinels inside of the yard was about ten feet from the fence, previous to being stationed outside. This beat had become a visible line from being trodden down. The guards were instructed that this was the dead line, but we were not notified of the fact until one of our number was shot through the heart and killed instantly, on stepping upon the line, without even being halted or knowing that there was such a thing as a dead line. This was done by a southern blood, apparently not over fourteen years of age, one of the "new issue," viz.: those collected under the last conscript order.

Just two weeks from the time we entered, at five o'clock in the afternoon, we (the officers) found ourselves all on board of the cars for Danville, Va.

At Salisbury there was not room in buildings to accommodate eight hundred prisoners, thus leaving over eight thousand men to live or die in the open yard, with wood insufficient to keep five hundred warm without shelter. The only wonder is that a single man came from that place in February alive.

At daylight the next morning we arrived at Greensboro', minus sixteen of our number, who had escaped from two of the cars during the night. One of these was the captain who had stood sentry at the prison door. He was killed, being shot down as he left the car. One of these cars had a hole cut in the side, through which a number escaped. The cars ran very slowly, sometimes going up a grade, then almost stopping, thus affording an excellent opportunity to escape. In the other car they neglected to fasten the "back door," as we termed it, and many escaped through it. The guard at the other door knew all the while that the officers were escaping. Finally the officer of the guard came in, saying, What the h—l are you about here? men are escaping from this car. The guard straightening up and looking about the car, replied, I guess not, lieutenant; I guess they're all here. The lieutenant found the back door closed and left. After he left, the guard said, I wonder if he thinks I am going to stop men from getting away; I

like to see them go. This is the style of the Union men conscripted into the southern army. I always found them true, when not watched by rebel officers, except as to allowing us to escape. This is the only instance I have known of one allowing prisoners to escape.

I will, resumes Colonel Prey in another portion of his recital, give you the price which I had to pay for purchases which we made: flour, $3 per pound; bacon, $15 per pound; fresh pork, $12 per pound; potatoes, at the rate of $50 per bushel; onions, $10 per dozen; black pepper, unground, $25 per pound; dried apples, $2.60 per pound; an apology for green apples, $8 to $10 per dozen; sorghum molasses, $15 per quart; soap, $5 per pound, (it was about as servicable as tallow for cleansing purposes). Previous to making this strike for luxuries, we became so disgusted with corn dodger that we would often grate it up fine, mix it over, putting in a little soda, which cost $16 per pound, and make griddle cakes occasionally, cooking them over a stone hearth. Sometimes, over a fire in the yard, we would make hasty pudding, and yet we were so hungry that a piece of that corn bread, warm, in the morning, relished better than anything I ever ate in my life.

A party, calling himself the prison surgeon, but who appeared more like an automaton than a human being, used to visit us. Most of his attention was given to himself and his pipe. He would stalk up to where a person was lying down and, without bending a joint, say, "Well, what is the matter with you?" He would be informed. He would then turn to his hospital-steward and prescribe, then to the next, and the next again, and so on throughout the prison and leave, not to be seen till the next morning, let what would happen. No call would ever bring him out of his daily routine. In the afternoon the hospital-steward would bring in the prescription, leave it with some non-commissioned officer to deal out, and spend an hour or two selling things to the officers and taking bills for more. The sick would be left in the prison two or three days after they should have been taken to the hospital, because the surgeon did not order them to be taken out.

The policing was after the same style. We were obliged to do our own cleaning of floors and then not allowed to wash them. The excuse was that the water would leak through and inconvenience those in the room below. We were furnished with six splint brooms, once in five or six weeks, consequently the rooms were very filthy most of the time The regulations in regard to cleaning were systematic, but the performing of the work was bad.

Most of the time, resumes Colonel Prey, during the four months that we remained at Danville, we were without divine service. The last three weeks, however, a Mr. Hall, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached to us each Sabbath and Tuesday. He was a splendid speaker, with none of the southern twang in his words. I can express his ability to speak in no better terms than to say he was truly an orator. He said, on his first visit, that he wished to talk with us awhile, if we had no objection. Quiet soon reigned, and he began by saying: For two or three weeks this passage of Scripture has been ringing in my ears, and with such force that I could no longer refrain from making an effort to visit you and see whether I could do you any good, "Sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not." I have come here to offer you my services as a preacher of the gospel of Christ. I do not wish to talk of politics, nor of the issues of the day. We might talk those over till the day of doom and should probably not agree. Consequently, what I do will be for your spiritual welfare; perhaps I may be also able to do something for your physical comfort. He furnished us with a supply of soap after his discourse, and gave me some good cotton shirts. He also supplied us with considerable good reading matter.

We were obliged here, as at Libby, to keep up a stringent search after body lice. One of our number, a captain, remarked to me one day, that he had examined his clothes thoroughly the day before, yet had completed the slaughter of one hundred and fifty lice that morning.

Lieutenant Titus was captured near Fort Hudson in June, 1863. He was recovering at the time from a ball wound in the abdomen. Carried off in one of his own wagons to Richmond. He was afterward removed to Salisbury, where he was incarcerated on our arrival there. He was kept in a cell at Richmond, four months, on quarter rations some portion of the time, and never had his wound dressed by a Confederate surgeon. While he was in the cell, with others, they would trap rats and have the darkies cook them, and often paid a dollar a head for cooked rats to live on. Lieutenant Titus was the object of the highest sympathy. He was a gentleman, and of a good and cheerful disposition, and had the good will of nearly all the prisoners.

Whenever we heard the cry of "Fresh fish!" "fresh fish!" we were sure that new prisoners had arrived.

During November, meat was issued from three times to once a week, the early part of the month three times, and the latter part, once a week. Toward the last there was issued to us a

"sheep's head and pluck," the pluck just as it came out of the creature, untrimmed and uncleaned, heart, liver, lungs, tongue, with all the appendages thereunto belonging, and some that did not belong. My ration was often a piece of lung, about the size of a hen's egg. When pea soup became scarce, they would issue what they called cabbage soup, being a half pint of water to a number of cabbage stumps, after the heads had been taken off for the use of the rebels themselves.

Some of the prisoners, when clothes were offered them at a later period, although in a pitiable state of raggedness and wretchedness, were magnanimous enough to say, "If you will give my comrade a blanket, I'll not ask for one, for he'll let me lie under his." Another would say, "I have not had a shirt for so many months, if you will let me have a shirt, I'll do as well as I can. Some of the blue coats were so filthy and lousy, that they were to all appearance of a gray color. One of the worst things—says Colonel Prey, at a more advanced period of his recital—that occurred was this. The officers of the guard, the evening after we had been issuing, went into the prison and traded with the men for their blankets, giving them food and a little money instead, notwithstanding their having charged the men to keep their blankets, and not on any consideration to part with them, they were so hungry that they could not withstand the sight of the food.

On the ever-to-be-remembered 21st day of February, 1865, we departed from Libby prison, down the James river, past Fort Darling. Our soldiers were scarcely any of them able to walk the planks from the deck of the steamer to the shore without tottering. Some rebel sympathizers in the North may say that this is exaggerated. That would be about as true as to say that the war was a failure. We were marched from this landing, by land, about four miles to where our steamers lay awaiting us, with the old stars and stripes floating yet triumphantly in the breeze. What joy pervaded our souls on first sight of the dear old flag. No cheering rent the air, but tears told too plainly that it was being cheered with cheering that cannot be uttered.

EXTRACTS FROM DANIEL M'SWEENY'S NARRATIVE.

On the 6th of April we left for Mendain Station. There were forty-four of us in all. We traveled 130 miles on a single ration of meal. Lieutenant Teave furnished me with some money to buy bread from the citizens on the road. We went over the same ground that Sherman had passed over on his march. We could see where he had camped. Oh, how we yearned to be with him. It seemed that, if we had had our arms again in hand, we could have whipped ten times the number of the rebels. The citizens cursed us as we went through. We arrived at last at Chaba. The officers were separated from us, although, being in the same prison, we were treated as well there as could be expected. The guard, however, seemed to long to shoot us. We were now 600 in number. A lady near the prison, named Mrs. Gardener, furnished us with cooking utensils, and got a society of ladies to help to make a temporary hospital for the sick. They also lent us books. I shall always remember Mrs. Gardener with gratitude. She was the only true lady that I saw in the Confederacy, if it be any pleasure to her to have the respect and affection of 600 brave men. I am sure that we all left Chaba with regret, although in hopes of going to a better prison. We came to Andersonville under command of Captain Henderson, who starved the men for four days, when he could have given them rations as well as not. The inhabitants of Butterville offered to give the rebel stores if Henderson would make out a requisition for them. His answer was, "Let the damned wretches starve for awhile."

One citizen took pity on us and opened his corn crib to us. We ran to it like famished wolves, and ate it raw off the ears. The rebels stood by and laughed at us. They enjoyed our sufferings with the delight that savages might have experienced at a similar sight.

We arrived at Andersonville, May 2, and were taken off. I was taken off with the twenty-fourth detachment. After we were inside we found it was an exchange for the worse. But I made up my mind to make the best of a bad bargain. I sold my rations for a few days, until I received money enough to buy some poles to stretch my blankets on. Then my companion fell ill with diarrhea, of which he died in June. I took a great deal of exercise, and was one of the few men who worked constantly, filling up the sink when we had received permission to do so, and were allowed an extra ration for out work; this ration was three times as large as the one we received in our squad. In the early part of June nine more of my company arrived; they had been captured with a piece of artillery, near Port Hudson.

On the 15th of September our detachment was ordered out for exchange, none but well men were taken. I was sergeant of the third mess. I told the boys not to hope that we were going to be exchanged for they (the rebels) were only lying to us, so that they could get us out more quietly by making us believe their assertions. I said that I, for one, would attempt to escape,

and that the rebels would never succeed in getting me to Charleston if I could help it. The boys promised that they would go with me.

On the 15th of September we left Andersonville in baggage or freight cars of the old style, smaller than the new ones. Sixty men were obliged to remain in each car, which crowded us so that we had to stand up, it being impossible to find sitting-room. This, as it may be imagined, was not a very comfortable state of things, considering that it lasted three days. On the night of the 15th of September, we arrived at Macon, Va., and exchanged engineers. We left Macon about seven o'clock for Augusta, near the Mullidge Mill Switch, thirty miles from Macon. One of the men, Sergeant Reid, of the First Minnesota Battalion, came to me and asked me to escape with him, I said that there was no chance of success in our attempt to get away as some of the men had blabbed to the guard that we were going to make a break that night. The guards were, in consequence of this betrayal, doubled during the night at Macon, with orders to shoot any damned Yanks that showed their faces near the door, the only air hole that was in the car. They placed four guards at the door and one on each end of the car, so that our chance of getting away was but small, and the risk great of being killed by the guards in jumping off. Still, I thought I might as well die in attempting to regain my freedom as let them torture and starve me to death. I had made up my mind to die in attempting to escape rather than see a rebel prison again. I, therefore, beckoned to Reid to come with me and I jumped between the guards, Reid following me. I happened to stick fast in a sand bank and only got scratched, though I made some splendid somersaults in the air before I touched ground, which I did head foremost. I remained still until the train was out of sight and then called out to Reid. He answered from a gully. He happened to have taken too wide a leap and, having cleared the sand bank, had fallen into the ravine, where he also had got beautifully scratched with the briars and stumps in his way. We held a council of war, forthwith, found our injuries not so bad as we at first supposed, and concluded to try to get at the rear of Sherman's lines, in Western Virginia, on the mountains. We were recaptured again near Augusta, Va., after walking some two hundred miles.

[The passage relative to Daniel McSweeny's (and that of his companions') recapture, by blood-hounds, will be found in the chapter headed "Blood-hounds."]

The narrative of Daniel McSweeny continues thus, after his recapture by blood-hounds: There were several conscripts on the cars; these were very kind in offering to share their rations with us, giving us tobacco, and asking us what we thought of the South, and whether we thought Lincoln would be re-elected President. They said that if he was they would never give up to him, but that if General McClellan was elected they would end the war and fight no more. I replied that the war would never end in that manner, as Abraham Lincoln would be elected in spite of all opposition. They asked me if I would vote for him. I replied that I would. Yes, one said, you think a nigger is better than a white man; Lincoln thinks he is better than you all.

Another one interposed saying, "the niggers are the only men you have got who will fight."

Here another of the party remarked, "we ought to hang every one of them, they are all abolitionists."

One of them asked me what I thought; whether I thought a nigger as good as I.

I told him that my thinking so would not make it so, if I did, but that I had seen negroes that were smarter and better educated than I was myself, and I had never seen a negro yet but was better than a damned rebel.

"Throw the damned Yankee out of the window; shoot him; knock him down;" exclaimed they.

But after a few moments all was quiet again, and they endeavored anew to draw me into conversation, but did not succeed, until an Irishman of some influence, for they all showed respect to him, began to speak.

There is an Irishman, said he, alluding to me, who does not know what he is fighting for. They have paid him a big bounty. Why don't those northerners fight us themselves and not put against us the scum of all Europe? That young Irishman would be the last man in the world to shoulder a musket if he knew that he was doing it to make a nigger better than himself. If we were conquerors to-morrow, what would the conquered be? Our niggers would be before us. If they took a fancy to one of our daughters, we could not refuse them, or we would have a regiment of Yankees plundering us of all our substances, insulting our women, and we ourselves would be thrown into some dungeon and tortured as only Yankees can torture.

I listened to this remarkable and veracious discourse and pretended to go to sleep, but sleep was too far off for me to catch it that night. The Irish rebel now thought that he would show his power. He moved up to my seat with a satisfied smile on his face as if the battle was already won. He then sat down in this seat in front of me and turned so as to face me. But I did not notice his maneuver. He at last asked me what part of Ireland I was from, or whether I was born in this country. I replied that I was a native of Ireland. He then began a long bombastic speech about Daniel O'Connell, and said how degenerate the Irish were in trying to subjugate the South; endeavoring to make a negro as good as ourselves. He added that if we knew what we were about we would not do so, for it was against an Irishman's nature to associate with a nigger. He spent his spite as well as he could, telling of Yankee barbarity and cruelty, such as he stated was shown, until he nearly drove me raving mad. He abused me considerably. I forget his exact words, but repeated several times that there was mean, low scuff in all nations, and remarked that he was sorry to say that Ireland had her share of it.

I spoke up and addressed him saying: You are a fine type of an Irishman. I am convinced that all true Irishmen are not of your principles as to honor. I would foreswear the name if I thought so. But I must agree with you in saying that there are low, mean Irishmen, although I have never been convinced of it until to-day; I cannot deny the assertion, however, when I see a living example of what you say; a man that will put himself out of the way to insult a prisoner of war in the lowest manner possible, and taunt him with his misfortune when he is powerless to respond, shows himself to be a coward in grain. Your impudence is simply barefaced, for you endeavor to parade a knowledge of subjects with which you have no acquaintance whatever. A sick oyster always opens its mouth the widest, however; desperate cases need desperate remedies, and a stout lie here and there does not amount to much for men like you. It is only necessary to consider the bully and blusterer it comes from.

Had I expressly desired to get myself in what is called a fix, I had gone to work in the right way, but the train stopped and most of our car-load got off at the point. Perhaps I should not have escaped so easily but for the guard that got between me and the bully. I soon found myself in the fore part of the car, in an apartment for the wounded, so that, before my persecutor could pay me his respects any further I was out of his way and a living wall had interposed between us. My friend begged me to keep still, and I did so. The officer in charge of me stood alongside until all was in order for getting out and they began to leave the train. I believe that I owe my life to a few Union men who, when we started, crowded round us in a friendly manner and said that I had done right in speaking as I did, but they seemed to be afraid to be too openly friendly with me. My hand was grasped, however, by men who conveyed their thoughts in that action, as if to say: We are for the old flag as much as you.

After we arrived at Macon and the officer had rid himself of the conscripts with him, he came and asked me to walk down to the Provost Marshal. He sent the guard off on some errand for a time and then began a friendly chat with us, asking me what part of the old country I was from. At last he told me that he was sick of the war and that his life would not be safe if he put off joining the rebel cause any longer. So he did the best he could; he said he was bound not to go to the front, and he might as well as not pick up conscripts, he remarked, for if he did not there were plenty who would, and be glad for the job to save their necks.

We were put in the guard-house or pen, called Camp Ogelthorpe, where our officers were confined before they were sent to Charleston, and we were very well satisfied with our exchange. There were about fifty of our men there; a few that were captured while Stoneman made his raid on Macon, and a few recaptured "Yanks," like ourselves, besides two hundred rebels put in for desertion and other crimes, such as murder and so forth. There was one rebel captain and a few lieutenants. Our boys and the rebels were at sword's points on all war questions.

After I had been a week or more in confinement here, the hospital steward, who was a rebel, put in three men for murder. This man's name was Harper. He was pardoned, and I took his place as acting hospital steward. One of the first things that I did was to place some of our men as cooks and nurses, in place of rebels. The "Johnnys" did not like this much and murmured at it. They declared that I would not give them medicine as the doctor directed, but this was an erroneous supposition. There were some that I did not have much ceremony in dealing with, as they thought they would rule the prison and have everything as they wished. I crossed them frequently in their endeavors. One of them cut his hand. He procured one of the carpenter's hatchets and put his hand upon a post, attempting, when it was in this position, to cut it off, so that he would not be sent to the front. He very nearly succeeded in his attempt. It hung by a little flesh and skin. I pitied this man, for I thought he must be a Union man, so I sent him out to the doctor to cure his wound. The doctor gave me all the directions necessary, and I dressed

his hand for him, but as soon as I had done so, he would pull off the bandages, and stayed away from me at one time, for three entire days. I informed the doctor of this, but he did not appear to care much about the fellow's case. The man made his appearance on the third morning and told the doctor that I would not dress his wound. At this, some of the bitter rebels proposed turning me out. They had suggested to him to tell the doctor this falsehood. This man, so far from being a Union man, was as thorough a rebel as any of them at heart, and a coward. He was afraid of losing his hand, and also afraid of its getting well too quickly, so that he would be in danger of being sent to the front. The odor from his hand was horrible, yet I stood over and dressed it for him properly, but told him that if he was not promptly at the right hour, I should do so no more.

A few days after, a runaway nigger was brought in after he had been whipped. I had heard before of the cruelty of the owners of negroes, and at Andersonville had been an eye-witness to an instance of it. Some negroes were engaged as builders on the stockade. A portion was washed down with the rain. One of the negroes had given some offense in this matter and the director caused him to be thrown down over a log and held down by four other negroes. He then began to beat him. We could see him strike from our prison and hear the blows a hundred yards off. The sight was so sickening that I turned away. Most of the prisoners saw this sight.

I was curious, however, to see one of these unfortunates after he had been whipped. Although very busy in attending the sick, I came up to this negro (the one above mentioned as having been brought in to Camp Oglethorpe). He was the center of remark for a crowd of savages, I can call them nothing else, who were looking at his back where his flesh had been torn from the bones with the lash and lay in bloody masses with the gore dried up therein. The sight was horrible beyond words. I could not bear it. I took him away from the crowd and brought him where he could wait till the doctor should come, which took place in a few moments. The doctor laughed at him and said that he did not get half enough.

I was shocked to hear this, and the more from the fact that I had begun to regard this physician and as a humane man. He began, however, to tell me of the mode of treatment of runaway slaves, praised an instrument that was being made use of by the State of Georgia, he thought it the best as it caused more pain and they would have more fun with it, he said, than with a whip. It was called a paddle, and is a piece of thin board with little holes in it near the extremity. It is about four feet long. He said that it was far worse than a whip, and I have no doubt this was so, after the ample description of its use. He was a master at this sport.

I now asked the negro what we could do for him. The doctor said that for his own part he would do nothing, and departed. I then took the negro to the spring and washed his wounds, and with the use of simple cerate he was enabled in a few days to straighten his back. He was well before I left the camp, which was about the first of November. We then went to Millan or Camp Lawton. I was ill of chills and fever. I grew worse at Camp Lawton, and could scarcely stand. I was unsheltered. We had not strength to build a mud house for ourselves. The future looked dark, and the cold winter coming with no shelter nor clothes, and both of us, my friend and myself, sick, made me shudder with dread.

My friend, J. M. Copp, of a Washington regiment, wrote a letter to some of his relatives in Savannah for aid, but a week had gone by without his hearing from them, and I concluded that they were too great rebels to notice us. We gave up looking for an answer, but a few days after I discovered a friend who was captured about the same time with myself. We had been prisoners together when sent from Andersonville. The name of this friend was Alexander Ingraham, post wagon-master at Baton Rouge. This man cut up some logs in the form of shingles and made a house for us. He then procured some leaves to make a bed for us. We built our house quite in the modern style, dug a cellar of seven by four and a half, and four feet deep. The roof sloped down shed shape, so that it touched the ground on one side. We then made a chimney of sods and roofed and banked our house all round with the same. We felt as joyful over it as if it had been a palace, built a fire and had it quite warm before we went to bed.

In the morning I was so fortunate as to awake without the chills. I have never had a return of them since. We managed matters tolerably well for a few days, when Joe, my former companion, was called outside of the stockade and I was left alone. He soon came back, however, with a great box on his shoulder, and a smile on his face that made his homely phiz look handsome for the time.

We're all right, he yelled out, as he laid down the box. The box was from his aunt, his cousin had brought it, and it contained tea, sugar, rice, sweet potatoes, white bread, and lots of tobacco with a couple of pipes and, better than all, some clothing and a blanket. There was considerable money within, also. I began making some tea, when Joe remarked that he thought it

would be better to get a gay supper ready and invite Aleck to it. So Joe went to the market to buy provisions. I was cook. Our bill of fare was as follows: Tea, white bread, sweet potatoes, beefsteak, butter and sweet cake. Aleck came, but was bashful about eating. Joe offered him some of the money but he refused it. We had a pleasant time in the midst of our sorrows.

A few days after, however, we got a paper telling of an exchange of sick prisoners, so that Joe and I placed ourselves on the sick list, and pretended to be very ill. The sergeant of our division favored our plans and we did not go to roll call. In about ten days all the sick were called out to be examined. We got in line, but I went down to the creek first and got into the water, the consequence naturally was that I shivered greatly. The sergeant stopped and asked me what was the matter. I replied that my teeth were chattering in my head, and that I was very weak and had the chills. He looked at me for some time; I persevered in shaking however, and he passed me. Poor Joe fared worse. They would not pass him, and we had to bribe the doctor, who took all the money he had. In three days we started for Savannah for exchange. The citizens of Savannah crowded around us, giving us bread and milk. I did not trade for anything, for I had some money left. Still the relief was very acceptable to most of us. At last we started for the boat to carry us to the Mulford boat. We reached that place in a few hours. It seemed like being at home, when we saw the old flag floating on Mulford's boat. We prepared to cheer, when the rebel officers ordered the guard to fire upon us if we "made a noise." The boats soon ran along side, threw out a gangway plank, and we began to march on to our boat. They counted us as we came on. As soon as we were off the plank we sent up a cheer. On the night of the 19th November, I slept on a Yankee deck. We were sent to parole camp. I went to the hospital, from there to Baltimore, Calteron Task Hospital, and then rejoined my regiment in Louisiana, in time for the Mobile expedition, and served out my time. I was then honorably discharged.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF AARON J. KNAPP.

Aaron J. Knapp, in his report as to treatment in Libby Prison, states, that a companion of his, though consumptive, received water and a piece of johnny cake about two inches square, three times a day.

He was wounded in the groin, states the prisoner, with a piece of shell, on the 27th of October, 1864, at the battle of Fair Oaks. The rebels robbed him of his blanket and overcoat, and left him on the battle-field all night, in a very cold rain. It seemed to him that he must die. He lay there on the ground, with others, till the following day at eleven o'clock, when the rebels came and carried him to the hospital. A cold from the exposure settled upon his lungs and threw him into a consumption. He lay on the hospital bed one month, when he was removed and put into Libby Prison, where he lay till the 15th of February, when he was paroled and sent to Maryland Parole Camp. He then received a parole to come home. While in prison, as above stated, he received water and johnny cake as his only rations.

The prison was very cold; the soldiers were obliged to keep moving double quick to prevent freezing. He died on the 3d and was buried on the 5th of March, without ever having expressed a regret at having given his life in defense of his country. This is a fair statement of the case, as I had it from his lips when dying. He enlisted in August, and was kept on provost duty from Plattsburgh to Hart's Island. Please tell all the soldiers he is gone.

Walter E. Town states that he was first captured, with others, at the battle of the Wilderness, 7th May, 1864. The party were carried to Richmond, and then they deprived us of everything we had and took us thence to Andersonville prison. There was a "dead line" in this prison, which, if we neared by any chance, the guard would fire upon us and shoot the prisoners down. They gave us to eat only a half pint of meal, ground with the cob, and gave us no shelter. A small piece of rotten meat occasionally, was the only variety in our rations. Our sufferings were very great. We endeavored to make our escape once, but did not succeed. We had dug some tunnels in the ground, but this was discovered. Lieutenant Charles E. Lewis succeeded in making his escape. I was obliged to lay on the ground and was shot at once. I was, besides, ill with the scurvy and could hardly stand for six weeks. I saw one guard run a bayonet through a poor fellow who was ill and had fallen.

Hamon Hagerdone states that, being at Cluster File, February 20, 1864, and wounded, he was left on the field for dead. He was afterward confined at Tallahassee for two months, at Florence four months, at Charleston three weeks, and at Andersonville three months. The treatment on the march, he states, was inhuman. One pint of corn meal each day was the usual ration given him. During his imprisonment he saw citizens placed in the guard-house for giving the prisoners food. He also saw two men shot down for crossing the celebrated "dead line."

TREATMENT IN PRISON HOSPITALS.

Hospitals! can that name be given to the space reserved for death, either in the interior of the stockade, or the interior of the prisons, properly so-called? Can we call hospitals those rooms without fire in winter, without nourishment or relief of any kind; where the sick were authorized, like dying dogs, to go and die in a secluded corner? Can we call a hospital that corner reserved in the Andersonville stockade, where, under some fragments of tents which scarcely interposed between them and the heat of the sun, only a thousand souls, according to the rebel authorities, "could find shade," yet four thousand were piled up in a mephitic air, overloaded with deleterious miasma, a veritable poison distilled incessantly by the agglomeration of 29,000?

The extent of "measures," taken by the rebel authorities, for the "comfort" of our prisoners, did not (according to their own affirmations) go beyond three boilers intended for the cooking of imaginary food.

There were neither beds nor mattresses. Not even straw was scattered upon the earth to make a pallet for dying men. The naked ground, with all its pestilential exhalations, was their only couch; their covering, the fragments of a torn shirt or pantaloons, or ragged cap; their shelter, the remains of worn out tents. Such were the "accommodations" of that thing, much worse than a dog-kennel, which we have heard called a Confederate hospital for prisoners of war.

It is not to be believed that this wretched state of things resulted always from unfavorable local circumstances. The environs of many prisons were covered with forests, the upright trees whereof, only required a little effort to be converted into materials fit for building cabins in which invalid prisoners might have been partially protected from evil climatic influences. Labor was not lacking. Thousands of the prisoners themselves had handled tools all their lives, and would, in a brief space, have cut down and made ready the wood necessary for building hospitals.

And the troops charged with guarding these so-called "hospitals" were well enough provided for. The forests which contained no wood for our shelterless men, could furnish for their jailers the most capacious buildings composed of houses two stories high and provided with kitchens and a laboratory, such as science prescribes.

As for medication, there was little of the kind beyond a derisive prescription, given by some practitioner who rejoiced to see death diminishing the number of "Yankee" enemies every day, and asked no better than to help the grim ally to complete his work. It may

be said, indeed, that there was neither medicine, nor medication, nor sympathy. Woman, even, who is ever expected to bestow pity upon misfortune, was, in the South, as a rule, the least pitiful. Many females, who came to visit the prisoners, came only to insult them.

When a social system arrives at such depravation of the womanly heart, there is no further need to discuss it. It is outlawed by humanity. Andersonville prison need be its only commentary. There, in that abode of despots, with arms crossed upon their breasts, with eyes fixed, barren of all consolations, and without hope, 12,968 patriots, victims of rebel ferocity, perished under slow torture, before the eyes of southern society. Can any like example be found in the entire history of humanity? The very corpses, in their lack of rigidity, attested the kind of death which reigned. As an effect of famine, vitiated air and the inclement atmosphere, the impoverished nerves had lost all power, and the putrefaction which often preceded death, followed it always instantaneously. In presence of these facts and of the useless complaints made by our government and by certain agents of the rebel government, as well as in consideration of the numerous and cheap resources of which the government of the Confederacy constantly refused to make use, who can deny or palliate the complicity which is everywhere evident in a systematic and prolonged assassination of prisoners of war?

BLOOD-HOUNDS.

About three centuries ago, the Spaniards introduced into Cuba, to give chase to the Indians, that fierce race of blood-hounds, whose subtle scent, indomitable courage and ferocious strength were regarded as equivalent to that of an army of hunters. Slaveholders speedily employed these terrible animals for the pursuit of fugitive slaves. It was with this aim that the race was transported from Cuba into the Union slave states. The original breed is now degenerated in courage, but has not lost its scent. In connection with it, another breed is used of bolder nature, but less skillful in following a trail. At Andersonville, near the cemetery, in sight of the prison, was a hut where nine blood-hounds were kept ready to give chase at the first indication of an escape. Fifty more dogs were spread over the space of fifty miles which separates Andersonville from Macon. Besides these blood-hounds, properly so called, which found and followed the scent, but fled before the face of man, there were auxiliary packs of fighting hounds, in due proportion, kept for purposes of attack. These latter dogs tore the limbs of the prisoner, if no one came up in time to call them off. It was rarely that a

prisoner, especially after his slow and laborious task of digging under the palisades, succeeded in escaping when followed by these animals. The blood-hounds soon mastered him. What could unarmed men do against them, when weakened by months of famine, suffering and illness? Many perished in the clutch of the dogs, many were brought back torn and bleeding. The price paid by the Confederate government to the proprietor of hounds, for bringing back a prisoner, was $30. One man, named Ben Harris, received $1,800 for recapturing sixty prisoners.

The rebels, says Daniel McSweeny, in his narrative, which we give entire in another portion of our work, tracked us with hounds. They were out hunting, and their dogs found our scent and began to follow until they came to some creeks where, instead of going to the ford, which we would have done had we been acquainted with the country, we mistook our way. One of the men noticed that the dogs wished to cross the stream, and made known his suspicions to his comrades that a deserter or a runaway negro was near. So they gave chase and came upon us in the woods asleep and not dreaming of danger. We heard the dogs and started up, but too late; they were upon us. They carried us to Allen Station, from which we went to Milton and thence to Macon.

Asa S. Clyne states that he escaped from Andersonville on the 16th of September, 1864, and was chased for two days by blood-hounds. He was recaptured on the 30th of September, and taken to Florence, S. C.

TREATMENT OF THE DEAD.

It would seem that, after inflicting outrages, violence, and torture unto death, upon living victims, the worst natured ought to have contemplated their work as done. This, unhappily, is not the truth, if we tell the entire truth concerning the weak or wicked instruments of Confederate authority. Even death did not disarm their rancor, which found continued exercise in maltreatment of enemies even beyond the tomb. Even dead bodies seem to have represented, in the eyes of rebels, the majesty of that country which they had betrayed.

Buried without coffin or shroud, in a common trench so crowded that identification of individual remains, at this day, must be based on humane desire and pious instinct, more than on any certain proof; it was not a rare thing, after a few days, for whole lines of putrified bodies to be uncovered by the rains which washed away the scanty earth thrown hastily upon them. It seemed as if the anger of God forbade the earth to be an accomplice of the assassins by hiding their murders from His avenging eye, and from the execration of mankind.

The following report by Colonel Moore, United States quartermaster's department, sent to Andersonville by the government to identify the prisoners there interred and give them the proper burial, is the mildest picture that can be found of the mode of burial made use of by Jefferson Davis's government:

The dead were found buried in trenches, on a site selected by the rebels, about 300 yards from the stockade. The trenches varied in length from 50 to 150 yards. The bodies in the trenches were two or three feet below the surface, and in several places, where the rain had washed away the earth, but a few inches. Additional earth was, however, thrown upon the graves, making them of still greater depth. So close were they buried, without coffins, or the ordinary clothing to cover their nakedness, that not more than twelve inches was allowed to each man. Indeed, the little tablets marking their resting places, almost touch each other. United States soldiers, while prisoners at Andersonville, had been detailed to inter their companions; and, by a simple stake at the head of each grave, which bore a number corresponding with a similarly numbered name upon the Andersonville hospital record, I was enabled to identify, and mark with a neat tablet, similar to those in the cemeteries at Washington, the number, name, rank, regiment, company, and date of death of 12,461 graves; there being but 451 that bore the sad inscription, "Unknown United States soldier."

Speaking of the locality of Andersonville stockade, Colonel Moore remarks: "It is said to be the most unhealthy part of Georgia, and was probably selected as a depot for prisoners on account of this fact. At midday, the thermometer in the shade reaches, frequently, 110°, and in the sun the heat is almost unbearable."

John A. Bloget states that a great number of his companions in captivity, taken December 8, and confined at Petersburg, were removed from prison to be buried naked. They were thrown into a hole and covered up.

George E. Garrence states that the dead in Charleston were thrust into dray carts and carted out as wood.

A. Hartingill states that it was generally believed, at the prison where he was incarcerated, that the dead were buried without any box or cover whatever, and no wrapping of any kind, unless they happened to have one on.

Asa Clyne states that the dead, at Andersonville, were laid side by side in a ditch, and dirt thrown over them.

A. Benedict Taylor states that the dead, at Richmond hospital, were wrapped in a sheet, then put in a coffin and removed.

John W. Case, late Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, states that the dead prisoners, at Andersonville, were put into army wagons, some of them stripped, and were buried in that condition.

Walter E. Town states that at Andersonville, he knew that there was simply a hole dug for the dead, who were then thrown in, 10 or 20 at a time, and covered up. No one gave any aid in the burial of the dead.

At Richmond, Andersonville and Salisbury, the dead were thrown into carts and buried in trenches. The bodies usually were stripped, and negroes and white men were buried together.

TREATMENT OF SOUTHERN PRISONERS IN NORTHERN PRISONS.

The southern prisoners were treated in all the camps where they were detained, according to the following regulations:

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
WASHINGTON, *April* 20, 1864.

[*Circular.*]

By authority of the War Department, the following regulations will be observed at all stations where prisoners of war and political or state prisoners are held. The regulations will supersede those issued from this office July 7, 1861:

I. The commanding officer at each station is held accountable for the discipline and good order of his command, and for the security of the prisoners; and will take such measures, with the means placed at his disposal, as will best secure these results. He will divide the prisoners into

companies, and will cause written reports to be made to him of their condition every morning, showing the changes made during the preceding twenty-four hours, giving the names of the "joined," "transferred," "deaths," etc. At the end of every month, commanders will send to the commissary-general of prisoners a return of prisoners, giving names and details to explain "alterations." If rolls of "joined" or "transferred" have been forwarded during the month, it will be sufficient to refer to them on the return, according to forms furnished.

II. On the arrival of any prisoners at any station, a careful comparison of them with the rolls which accompany them will be made, and all errors on the rolls will be corrected. When no roll accompanies the prisoners, one will immediately be made out, containing all the information required, as correct as can be, from the statements of prisoners themselves. When the prisoners are citizens, the town, county, and State from which they come will be given on the rolls, under the headings, rank, regiment, and company. At stations where prisoners are received frequently, and in small parties, a list will be furnished every fifth day—the last one in the month may be for six days—of all prisoners received during the preceding five days. Immediately on their arrival, prisoners will be required to give up all arms and weapons of every description, of which the commanding officer will require an accurate list to be made. When prisoners are forwarded for exchange, duplicate parole rolls, signed by the prisoners, will be sent with them, and an ordinary roll will be sent to the commissary-general of prisoners. When they are transferred from one station to another, an ordinary roll will be sent with them, and a copy of it to the commissary-general of prisoners. In all cases, the officer charged with conducting prisoners will report to the officer, under whose order he acts, the execution of his service, furnishing a receipt for the prisoners delivered, and accounting by name for those not delivered; which report will be forwarded, without delay, to the commissary-general of prisoners.

III. The hospital will be under the immediate charge of the senior medical officer present, who will be held responsible to the commanding officer for its good order and the proper treatment of the sick. A fund for this hospital will be created, as for other hospitals. It will be kept separate from the fund of the hospital for the troops, and will be expended for the objects specified, and in the manner prescribed, in paragraph 1212, revised regulations for the army of 1863, except that the requisition of the medical officer in charge, and the bill of purchase, before payment, shall be approved by the commanding officer. When this "fund" is sufficiently large, it may be expended also for shirts and drawers for the sick, the expense of washing clothes, articles for policing purposes, and all articles and objects indispensably necessary to promote the sanitary condition of the hospital.

W. Surgeons in charge of hospitals where there are prisoners of war will make to the commissary general of prisoners, through the commanding officer, semi-monthly reports of deaths, giving names, rank, regiment, and company; date and place of capture; date and cause of death; place of interment, and number of grave. Effects of deceased prisoners will be taken possession of by the commanding officer—the money and valuables to be reported to this office (see note on blank reports), the clothing of any value to be given to such prisoners as require it. Money left by deceased prisoners or accruing from the sale of their effects, will be placed in the prison fund.

V. A fund, to be called "The Prison Fund," and to be applied in procuring such articles as may be necessary for the health and convenience of the prisoners, not expressly provided for by general army regulations, 1863, will be made by withholding from their rations such parts thereof as can be conveniently dispensed with. The abstract of issues to prisoners, and statement of the prison fund, shall be made out, commencing with the month of May, 1864, in the same manner as is prescribed for the abstract of issues to hospital and statement of the hospital fund (see paragraphs 1209, 1215, and 1246, and form five, subsistence department, army regulations, 1863), with such modifications in language as may be necessary. The rations for issue to prisoners will be composed as follows, viz.: Hard bread, fourteen ounces per one ration, or eighteen ounces soft bread one ration; corn meal, eighteen ounces per one ration; beef, fourteen ounces per one ration; bacon or pork, ten ounces per one ration; beans, six quarts per one hundred men; hominy or rice, eight pounds per one hundred men; sugar, fourteen pounds per one hundred men; R. coffee, five pounds ground, or seven pounds raw per one hundred men; tea, eighteen ounces per one hundred men; soap, four ounces per one hundred men; adamantine candles, five candles per one hundred men; tallow candles, six candles per one hundred men; salt, two quarts per one hundred men; molasses, one quart per one hundred men; potatoes, thirty pounds per one hundred men. When beans are issued, hominy or rice will not be. If at any time it should seem advisable to make any change in this scale, the circumstances will be reported to the commissary-general of prisoners for his consideration.

VI. Disbursements to be charged against the prison fund will be made by the commissary of subsistence, on the order of the commanding officer; and all such expenditures of funds will be accounted for by the commissary, in the manner prescribed for the disbursements of the hospital fund. When in any month the items of expenditures on account of the prison fund cannot be conveniently entered on the abstract of issues to prisoners, a list of the articles and quantities purchased, prices paid, statement of services rendered, etc., certified by the commissary as correct, and approved by the commanding officer, will accompany the abstract. In such cases it will only be necessary to enter on the abstract of issues the total amount of funds thus expended.

VII. At the end of each calendar month, the commanding officer will transmit to the commissary-general of prisoners a copy of the "statement of the prison fund," as shown in the abstract of issues for that month, with a copy of the list of expenditures specified in preceding paragraph, accompanied by vouchers, and will indorse thereon, or convey in letter of transmittal, such remarks as the matter may seem to require.

VIII. The prison fund is a credit with the subsistence department, and at the request of the commissary-general of prisoners may be transferred by the commissary-general of subsistence in the manner prescribed by existing regulations for the transfer of hospital fund.

IX. With the prison fund may be purchased such articles, not provided for by regulations, as may be necessary for the health and proper condition of the prisoners, such as table furniture, cooking utensils, articles for policing, straw, the means for improving or enlarging the barracks or hospitals, etc. It will also be used to pay clerks and other employees engaged in labors connected with prisoners. No barracks or other structures will be erected or enlarged, and no alterations made, without first submitting a plan and estimate of the cost to the commissary-general of prisoners, to be laid before the secretary of war for his approval; and in no case will the services of clerks or of other employees be paid for without the sanction of the commissary-general of prisoners. Soldiers employed with such sanction will be allowed forty cents per day when employed as clerks, stewards, or mechanics; twenty-five cents a day when employed as laborers.

X. It is made the duty of the quartermaster, or, when there is none, the commissary, under the orders of the commanding officer, to procure all articles required, and to hire clerks or other employees. All bills for service or for articles purchased will be certified by the quartermaster, and will be paid by the commissary on the order of the commanding officer, who is held responsible that all expenditures are for authorized purposes.

XI. The quartermaster will be held accountable for all property purchased with the prison fund, and he will make a return of it to the commissary-general of prisoners at the end of each calendar month, which will show the articles on hand on the first day of the month; the articles purchased, issued, and expended during the month; and the articles remaining on hand. The return will be supported by abstracts of the articles purchased, issued, and expended, certified by the quartermaster, and approved by the commanding officer.

XII. The commanding officer will cause requisitions to be made by his quartermaster for such clothing as may be absolutely necessary for the prisoners, which requisition will be approved by him, after a careful inquiry as to the necessity, and submitted for the approval of the commissary-general of prisoners.

The clothing will be issued by the quartermaster to the prisoners, with the assistance and under the supervision of an officer detailed for the purpose, whose certificate that the issue has been made in his presence will be the quartermaster's voucher for the clothing issued. From the 30th of April to the 1st of October, neither drawers nor socks will be allowed, except to the sick. When army clothing is issued, buttons and trimmings will be taken off the coats, and the skirts will be cut so short that the prisoners who wear them will not be mistaken for United States soldiers.

XIII. The sutler for the prisoners is entirely under the control of the commanding officer, who will require him to furnish the prescribed articles, and at reasonable rates. For this privilege the sutler will be taxed a small amount by the commanding officer, according to the amount of his trade, which tax will be placed in the hands of the commissary to make part of the prison fund.

XIV. All money in possession of prisoners, or received by them, will be taken charge of by the commanding officer, who will give receipts for it to those to whom it belongs. Sales will be made to prisoners by the sutler on orders on the commanding officer, which orders will be kept as vouchers in the settlement of the individual accounts. The commanding officer will procure proper books in which to keep an account of all moneys deposited in his hands, these accounts to be always subject to inspection by the commissary-general of prisoners, or other inspecting

officer. When prisoners are transferred from the post, the moneys belonging to them, with a statement of the amount due each, will be sent with them, to be turned over by the officer in charge to the officer to whom the prisoners are delivered, who will give receipts for the money. When prisoners are paroled, their money will be returned to them.

XV. All articles sent by friends to prisoners, if proper to be delivered, will be carefully distributed as the donors may request; such as are intended for the sick passing through the hands of the surgeon, who will be responsible for their proper use. Contributions must be received by an officer, who will be held responsible that they are delivered to the person for whom they are intended. All uniform, clothing, boots, or equipments of any kind for military service, weapons of all kinds, and intoxicating liquors, including malt liquors, are among the contraband articles. The material for outer clothing should be gray, or some dark mixed color, and of inferior quality. Any excess of clothing, over what is required for immediate use, is contraband.

XVI. When prisoners are seriously ill, their nearest relatives, being loyal, may be permitted to make them short visits; but under no other circumstances will visitors be admitted without the authority of the commissary-general of prisoners. At those places where the guard is inside the inclosure, persons having official business to transact with the commander or other officer will be admitted for such purposes, but will not be allowed to have any communication with the prisoners.

XVII. Prisoners will be permitted to write and to receive letters, not to exceed one page of common letter paper each, provided the matter is strictly of a private nature. Such letters must be examined by a reliable non-commissioned officer, appointed for that purpose by the commanding officer, before they are forwarded or delivered to the prisoners.

XVIII. Prisoners who have been reported to the commissary-general of prisoners will not be paroled or released except by authority of the secretary of war.

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

This clemency toward prisoners is traditional in our history. On the 17th of May, 1776, Washington wrote to the President of the Congress to recommend to him the most humane treatment of the prisoners in the war of independence. On the 6th of February of the same year, he had written to the committee of Massachusetts to recommend the same course. The same year, the Continental Congress passed a resolution prescribing that any prisoner taken with arms in hand should be treated as a prisoner of war, but with humanity, and should receive the same rations as our soldiers.

What can be more eloquent than the following fact? In Fort Delaware alone the government caused to be distributed to the rebel prisoners, in eight months, 3,500 suits of clothes at the hands of the quartermaster. What a contrast between our prisoners and those made by the South when the time came for exchange. The two flag of truce boats presented a startling contrast. On the one side were walking skeletons, pale, haggard idiots, sinking beneath sickness, covered with vermin and famished; on the other, robust, strong, well-fed men, comfortably clad at our expense. On the one side men doomed to die, or to vegetate in infirmity, as unfit for war as for labor, on the other side men more vigorous and more than ever disposed to fight against their benefactors and their country. Jefferson Davis thought to exhaust the North by means like these, as if the fertility of liberty in the service of justice and of the country could ever be exhausted!

Colonel Chandler, on the 5th of July, 1864, in his report to the rebel government, expressed himself thus:

No shelter whatever, no materials for constructing any, had been provided by the prison authorities, and the ground being entirely bare of trees, none is within reach of the prisoners; nor has it been possible, from the overcrowded state of the inclosure, to arrange the camp with any system. Each man has been permitted to protect himself as best he can, by stretching his blanket, or whatever he may have about him, on such sticks as he can procure. Of other shelter there has been none. There is no medical attendance within the stockade. Many (twenty yesterday) are carted out daily who have died from unknown causes, and whom the medical officers have never seen. The dead are hauled out by the wagon-load, and buried without coffins, their hands, in many instances, being first mutilated with an axe for the removal of any finger-rings they may have. Raw rations have to be issued to a very large portion, who are entirely unprovided with proper utensils, and furnished with so limited a supply of fuel that they are compelled to dig in the filthy marsh for roots, etc. No soap or clothing have ever been issued. After inquiry, the writer is confident that, with slight exertions, green corn and other anti-scorbutics could readily be obtained. The present hospital arrangements are only intended for the accommodation of ten thousand men, and are totally insufficient both in character and extent, for the present need, the number of prisoners now being three times as great. The number of cases requiring medical treatment is in an increased ratio. It is impossible to state the number of the sick, many dying within the stockade whom the medical officers have never seen or heard of till their remains are brought out for inspection.

No notice was taken of these heart-rending revelations, in which Winder was denounced as a murderer from statements made by Winder himself. The system of treatment was denounced by Stephens of South Carolina, by Foote of Tennessee; yet no response was heard from the secretary of war, or from the executive, Davis. When Breckenridge became secretary of war, before the downfall of the rebellion, brave Colonel Chandler demanded that some notice, some action, should be taken on the report he had submitted months before, or he would resign his commission, his humanity and honor being equally involved.

One of the chief medical officers of the rebel army of the South has declared that the medical men in Andersonville prison were without any influence whatever; and although the prison was within his department for a time, he had no more voice or influence in its management than the man in the moon; and that everything relating to the prison was controlled and devised by the authorities at Richmond.

Other reports followed this one. The assistant secretary of war, Campbell, signed them. In one of them Winder was personally accused of murder. Stephens and Foote joined in their protestation in the congress to that of Chandler. All appears to have been vain; reports, complaints and protestations fell powerless at the feet of Jefferson Davis, who had reserved for Richmond the exclusive direction of the prison service.

If anything could add to the horror inspired by the treatment of prisoners, it is the double dealing of their persecutors. The Con-

federate commissary-general of prisons, Northrop, appears to have been the mere instrument of authority. Foote, of Tennessee, denounced him as a monster in the rebel congress, and in retaliation he proposed to the minister of war, Seddon, to reduce the rations to bread and gruel. Seddon, through decency, refused to sanction this recommendation, but allowed it to be reduced into actual practice. The scanty rations of meat which the prisoners had received were withdrawn. Seddon, however, refused to buy any meat for the prisoners at Belle Isle with their own money, under pretense that Commissary-General Northrop had informed him that they were as well fed as Southern soldiers. In order, as it might appear, to make the effects of famine more rapid, all permission to receive the meat sent from the North to the prisoners was withdrawn.

Captain Warner received orders to buy no more cattle for the nourishment of the prisoners. To every resolution or protest of congress, Seddon replied for Northrop and Davis for Winder.

The following copies of original letters deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics suffice for testimony to the fact of direct orders having been given to reduce the rations of Federal prisoners to the lowest point. They relate to the prisoners confined at Danville in 1863.

[*Extract.*]

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTANCE, FOR VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, *November* 11, 1863.

Major Rd. TANNAHILL, *Chief Commissary Subsistence, for First District, Petersburg, Va.:*

MAJOR: Four thousand Yankee prisoners will start for Danville, to-morrow. I have directed Major Galt to send 300 cattle to Captain Smith for them, and hope by purchases of others, he can keep them fed. I spoke to Colonel Northrup about the sweet potatoes in our district. He agrees with us, they might in some degree be made to help out the meal supply, with them and soup made of heads and shanks of the slaughtered cattle. Might not two or three days' rations of meat be saved in feeding the Yankees? Perhaps they would prefer it to indifferent meat in limited quantities. Suggest to Captain Smith, when you write to him, as I have done, to make the experiment.

You can send potatoes here to Major Claiborne as fast as you please.

Major French says he has given you directions in regard to the purchase of corn and meal.

(Signed) B. P. NOLAND,
Major and Chief C. S. of Va.

For Captain A. M. SMITH.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, FOR VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, *November* 11, 1863.

Captain A. MEAD SMITH, *Assistant Commissary Subsistence, Danville, Va.:*

CAPTAIN: Four thousand Yankee prisoners are to start for Danville to-morrow. Major Galt, of Lynchburg, is directed to send you 300 cattle, and it is hoped you can, with that number, keep yourself in future, supplied with meat, by purchase of hogs and cattle. The Commissary General Subsistence directs that you have the heads, shanks, &c., of all the cattle used for soup, and economize the meat by every other means in your power. Major Tannahill reports large quantities of sweet potatoes in his district. Can't you substitute these for meat, one or two days in the week? Soup and sweet potatoes should make a dinner sufficiently good for Yankees, and

is doubtless better than they get at home. Exercise your talent in saving meat for us, for the hospitals, prisons and troops here, take more than we can readily supply.

You must impress freely, for under the recent general order, everybody is in the market, unrestricted as to price, and protected from impressment, in purchasing supplies for their own use — while we are limited to schedule prices — our only resource is to impress from the producer before he sells, and from the speculator wherever found.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. NOLAND,
Major and Chief C. S. for Va.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, *December* 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Flour cannot be furnished from here to feed the prisoners at Danville. I should think it probable that a sufficient quantity of corn meal could be procured in your district to feed the Yankees in hospitals. Let me hear from you.

Yours truly,

M. B. FRENCH,
Major and C. S.

To Captain A. MEAD SMITH, *Assistant Commissary Subsistence, Danville, Va.*

I close this account of the treatment of New York soldiers in rebel prisons, with a few graphic personal relations out of the mass of narrative testimony received from prisoners of war.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA.,
November 22, 1863.

MY DEAR MOTHER—I cannot lose this opportunity of writing to you, sending it in a friendly plug of tobacco. Heaven only knows if a like opportunity will occur again while I remain in captivity. One of the exchanged surgeons is the bearer of this. He has promised to call upon my father, and will tell him of the many horrors we are compelled to endure from these accursed rebels. Rest assured I do not murmur. This, though a hard one, is one of the vicissitudes of a soldier's life, and a good soldier never should complain, whatever be his lot; besides, sooner or later, this must come to an end. I overlook the present in the hope of a brighter future. During the past summer I was sick and in the hospital for a few days, and while there I found the opportunity to send you the long letter which you received—sending it by one of our old Fourteenth Regiment. Poor fellow! he had lost a leg, and had my letter placed on the stump, and the lap of his pants drawn over and pinned above it. While in hospital I gave an attendant, who was a deserter from our army, $10 to purchase milk at $1 50 per quart. Although I saw several quarts carried past me, I never received the milk or money.

Colonel Powell, Second West Virginia Cavalry, for no other cause than that he had made a desparate resistance, was thrust into a loathsome dungeon. Although badly wounded, he was kept on bread and water for five weeks—so long that he prayed for relief in death. Even a Bible was refused him. At last, almost dead, he was sent to share our lot. He is now with us. We gave three rousing cheers as he came among us.

Another, a sergeant, acting as lieutenant, remained, as he should, among the enlisted men. Surmising there was an officer among them, all food was refused until the men were starved into it. This one made himself known. He was placed for six weeks, in like manner, in one of the cells, to describe which is simply impossible. In a room beneath us are confined East Tennesseeans and some of our own soldiers, whom the rebels hold a special spite against. Through a hole in the floor we sometimes pass to them a portion of our scanty food. I have seen 50 once strong men fight over an ounce of bread like famished wolves. If this be discovered, we are starved for 24 hours, as has more than once been the case.

We are more than 1,000 officers confined in five rooms 40 by 103 feet. Our windows are without glass, through which the wind has free access. I dread the coming cold weather. God only knows how it is to be borne by many less prepared for it than I. Many have not a change of underclothing. Until the United States Sanitary Commission sent them a blanket, they were without covering at night. Our rations per day each man are now very nearly as follows. They were better at one time, but are slowly growing like unto the accursed Confederacy, poorer and poorer. Three slices, about one inch in thickness, of corn bread, very heavy, made of unsifted

corn meal; fresh meat of the poorest kind, about four ounces, or in its place three sweet potatoes; about one gill of rice, always full of vermin, or very rarely the same quantity of small hard peas, that to boil soft is more than any one has yet been able to accomplish; a very little rancid vinegar. We are allowed to purchase from without, at fabulous prices, some few vegetables: potatoes eight dollars a bucket; five or six apples for one dollar; twelve crackers for one dollar; butter nine dollars a pound. The market price of flour is $140 per barrel. Their money is almost worthless, and growing more so. The authorities who hold the money in possession of officers at the time of capture, exchange one dollar greenback for eight dollars Confederate scrip. Escape is impossible. Libby prison is a perfect bastile. If one of us so much as put a head out of the window, a rebel bullet will be the response. Yesterday I saw one of the guards thrust his bayonet into one of our men for trying to catch an apple thrown to him from our windows.

As bad as is our condition, that of the men on Belle Isle is incomparably worse. Imagine men, many without shoes or stockings, or even blankets, at this season of the year sleeping in the open air and half starved. What wonder so many die! A wagon, often containing nine coffins with contents, passes by frequently twice a day. It is hard to think the exigencies of war demand that these martyrs should die thus, even in the cause of liberty. In the name of humanity, let the government devise some means for their release. If the officers must remain, let it be so. We can bear it, even starvation and cold. We are a mite, a drop in the bucket. Not so with the thirteen thousand enlisted men who are thus situated. The news of victory and defeat, very much garbled, comes to us through the rebel press at first, but generally through some fresh fish prisoners we arrive at the truth. Never let the North give one thought to the acknowledgment of these rebel fiends. This war must go on until we are a united people under the one Federal government.

AN ONONDAGA SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE AS A PRISONER AT RICHMOND.

A letter from Mr. Cicero Walker, of Company K, Fortieth New York Volunteers, dated the 14th inst., at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., to his friends, announced the fact of his exchange and arrival there. Mr. Walker was a resident of Brewerton, Onondaga county, where his father, Mr. Allender Walker, and other relatives reside. We copy, from the letter, Mr. Walker's brief statement of his experience on Belle Island. "Five months ago to-day I was taken prisoner. Ten days afterward I was taken from City Prison, in Richmond, to Belle Island, in a rain storm and barefooted, my shoes having been taken from me the day before. There were then there about 4,000 Union prisoners, and they kept coming till they numbered 9,500. The sufferings of these men cannot be described with words. They were half naked and more than half starved; but about the 15th of January we received some shoes and blankets sent by our government. *I saw men literally frozen and starved to death.* There have been thousands of dollars' worth of provisions sent to the prisoners, as you have seen recorded in the newspapers, but a small part (not more than one-fourth of the quantity) has reached them. The food furnished our men, besides being of the poorest kind, was barely sufficient to sustain life. The rations of one man for one day were a quarter of a loaf of bread in the morning, the same at night, with about two ounces of meat, when it was to be had — the bread, each loaf weighing one pound, was mixed up of corn meal and water, with very little salt. For fourteen days at one time we had no meat at all. A part of the time we got two tea-spoonfuls of wild peas, half eaten up by bugs — the peas raw, with green fire wood to boil them with, and very little of that. But enough of this."

ESCAPE FROM COLUMBIA PRISON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lieutenant Edward E. Sill gives us a very interesting account of his escape, and the adventures of himself and companions in their long and perilous journey through to the Union lines, in East Tennessee. The One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth formed a part of Sherman's grand army in the advance on Atlanta, and Lieutenant Sill was on General Butterfield's staff when he was captured, at Dallas, on the 25th of May. He spent the summer in the rebel prison at Macon, Ga., but in the fall was sent with other officers to Charleston, in order to be put under the fire of the Union batteries. He was afterward sent to Columbia. He escaped by forging a pass from the rebel commandant, and Colonel Butler, of the Fifth Indiana cavalry, and five other line officers, seven in all, got out on that pass. Two of the officers were from this vicinity, Lieutenant Shelton, who went out from West Bloomfield in Reynolds's Battery, though afterward transferred to Battery D, First New York Artillery, and Lieutenant Lampson, of the One Hundred and

Fourth New York, from Geneseo. The former was captured in the battles of the Wilderness, and the latter at Gettysburg. After leaving the prison the party separated, Sill, Shelton and Lampson keeping together. Colonel Butler got through, but the other three were doubtless retaken February 16, 1865.

The three friends were twice chased by blood-hounds while in South Carolina, but threw the dogs off their trail by rubbing their shoes and pants with pine leaves. During this part of their journey they stayed in the woods in the day time, and traveled nights, depending entirely on the negroes for subsistence and guidance. They found the negroes faithful in every instance, especially the field hands. They avoided house servants. About this time the party were recaptured by some rebel Cherokee Indians, who are a brutal, murderous set of vagabonds, and who willingly serve the rebels. After being in custody five days, Sill and Lampson managed to again escape, leaving Lieutenant Shelton behind, in charge of a white officer, who protected him from the ferocious savages, and sent him to Salisbury. The little party were afterward joined by other escaping Union prisoners, Union refugees, and rebel deserters, so that when they arrived at Loudon, East Tennessee, it had swelled to nine or ten in number. They experienced the greatest hardships in crossing the mountains. The last 110 miles of their journey was through a wild, uninhabited region, and they saw no signs of human presence but a deserted Indian cabin. Their supply of food became exhausted, and for three days they were entirely without food. They tried to eat the bark and roots of trees, but the fare was too bitter and unpalatable for use. They found their greatest difficulties in crossing the mountain streams, which were generally waist deep, and so rapid that they were frequently obliged to form in file and support each other by taking hold of hands.

The culmination of their sufferings was reached on Friday, the 3d inst., during the time of their deprivation of food, when they were obliged to ford a furious mountain torrent, full of floating ice, and nearly up to their armpits. They were so weak from starvation that they expected momentarily to be carried down. The men took off their shoes and stockings to keep them dry, and Lieutenant Sill, when in the middle of the stream, slipped and became nearly submerged in the water, losing his shoes and stockings, which he could not recover. He was then compelled to go barefoot, and that day climbed a high mountain, bruising and lacerating his feet badly. He found it necessary to keep in constant motion to keep his feet from freezing. The weather was so cold that after coming out of the water their clothing generally became frozen stiff, until the heat of their bodies had thawed and dried their garments.

Their only guide through the mountains was the hunter's compass, the bark of trees. The journey consumed two months and five days, including the time they were in the custody of the rebel Indians. We should have said that the savages reported to their employees that they had killed their prisoners, and Lieutenant Sill believes he and his company would have been killed by them had they not succeeded in escaping their clutches.

The narratives of Lieutenants Sill and Shelton deposited in the Bureau are of exceeding interest, and I regret that they cannot be given in full in this report.

REBEL CRUELTIES AND BARBARITIES.

In accordance with your request, I place before you the following facts relative to my capture, imprisonment by, and escape from the rebels. I was captured in the cavalry fight at New Baltimore, Va., October 19, 1863. I was confined successively in the prisons at Richmond, Danville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, from which last place I escaped November 26, 1864; was unfortunately recaptured by Gen. Wheeler's cavalry on December 15, and, after remaining with them four days, I escaped a second time and reached our lines at Savannah, Ga., December 23. As to the treatment of our prisoners in the South, I will only say that the usual accounts given of our sufferings are but simple statements of facts, and will only add that our base usage at the hands of the rebels is an eternal disgrace to the Southern people. Could the thousands of our brave men who have died from starvation and exposure, speak from their graves, they would tell you that had it been the disposition of the rebels to have treated them as prisoners of war, they would be living to-day. The fact of the matter is, the rebel government intends to effectually disable its prisoners for future service, and they seem to be greatly rejoiced at the complete success of their scheme. Before election, the authorities at Richmond were desirous of placing a weapon in the hands of the peace party at the north. Citizens and Confederate officers were permitted to visit us frequently. They represented to us that they were doing all in their power to make us comfortable, and declared that the non-exchange of prisoners was owing to the perfect unconcern of our government for its men. They proposed to allow us the privilege of sending a deputation

to Washington for the purpose of placing before President Lincoln and the administration the horrid condition of our men in Southern prisons, and asking for an immediate general exchange—claiming, as a matter of course, that they were doing all they could for us. We held a meeting at Macon and resolved never to become agents in advancing the interests of the rebel cause, even though they increased our sufferings a hundred fold. I am perfectly satisfied that there has been no time since the beginning of the war when the rebel authorities could not have given their prisoners an abundance of corn meal and bacon if they had had the inclination, and I know from observation that they could have issued lumber to us for quarters. While making my escape, I depended entirely upon colored people for rations and guidance. I had no difficulty in making myself known to them; and, once satisfied that I was a Yankee, they would do everything in their power to further my wishes. They were willing to starve themselves in order that I might have their allowance of rations; would secrete me in a swamp during the day, and tell me where I might expect trouble from bushwhackers and hounds at night—often accompanying me in the capacity of guides. I have never known of an instance in which an escaped prisoner has been betrayed by a colored person. They are as true to the Yankee as the sun is to its course. While in the woods and swamps of South Carolina and Georgia, the negroes entertained me with their views of the proposition of Jeff. Davis to place them in the field. They are very anxious to have "Massa Jeff." give them arms, and all say they will present them to the Yankees. If they are placed in the field, it will give them just the opportunity that they sue for making their way to freedom. They told me in their untutored way that they would never fight for the perpetuation of slavery.

Very respectfully,
W. W. GLAZIER,
Late Lieutenant Harris Light Cavalry.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES, LETTERS AND JOURNALS.

JAMES REUBEN BARNETT.

The beloved and lamented subject of this brief memoir, James Reuben Barnett, captain of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment of New York State Volunteers, was born August 29, 1838, in the village of Peterboro, town of Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y. His parentage was of this country. His father, Hon. James Barnett, is still living at the place of his son's birth. His mother, whose maiden name was Julia Ann Rich, died June 23, 1848.

Captain Barnett was unmarried. For several years previous to his enlistment he was clerk, and afterward partner with his father in mercantile business. He had early advantages for common school and academic education, and with his strong mind and active habits, so improved them as to be well qualified for the life of a tradesman.

He was still residing at the place of his birth, at the time of his enlistment, May 16, 1861. He enlisted for two years, and, upon the organization of his company at Peterboro, was chosen first lieutenant. At Elmira the regiment was organized and the company named, and, with this Company H, and Thirty-fifth Regiment, he served and fought and fell on the field of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Captain Barnett was a young man of strong physical development, of open, intelligent countenance, florid complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. His form was of perfect proportion, erect and commanding; and, though unused to military life, his appearance upon the field was that of the long and early trained officer and soldier.

Thus far we have noted briefly, data only in regard to the life of Captain Barnett. Other and added expression is demanded by the heart of surviving friends. In few bosoms did the love of home and kindred, of parents, sisters, brother, friends, burn more deeply, more fervently. Noble, affectionate, filial, how could he be other than a lover of his country?

He was suffering with temporary illness at the time of the fall of Sumpter. When the news of that event came, he seemed to forget his illness and steadily and firmly turned his thoughts to the defense of his outraged country. He was almost the first from his own town to put his name upon the volunteer list, and was foremost among his brave companions in raising a company in his own town and vicinity. In May, he went to Albany and obtained its acceptance into the State service.

New plans of business and other interests were deferred. His country's need and his country's call were placed first and foremost. Yet, when his father had given him up to that country and to his God, it was not without a deep struggle of feeling that the son, the brother, the friend, tore himself away from the scenes of his early life and advancing manhood, and from all those dear to him as life, and devoted himself a noble and willing victim on the altar of his country.

Like most who went early out, he hoped the rebellion would soon be put down; that a year or two at furthest would be sufficient to restore peace and honor to our nation. In the long delays that followed, necessary or otherwise, the comparative inactivity, the discomfort and exposure in all weathers, when out for days and nights together on picket duty, and in dangerous scouting parties and skirmishes with the enemy; in the long and weary marches and counter-marchings, under the scorching sun, often in mud and snow and rain, wading marshes, fording streams; in all these, often reduced to utmost exhaustion, though at times disheartened and disappointed, he never forgot his devotion to his country.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment, at first under Colonel Brown, and, upon his early resignation, under Colonel Lord, of Watertown, N. Y., reached Washington about the time of the first Bull Run battle, July, 1861. During the first year it was placed in General Wadsworth's, and afterward General Patrick's brigade, and in General McClellan's

division and department, and posted most of this time in various positions near the Potomac—Arlington Heights, Fort Tillinghast, Taylor's Tavern, Fall's Church, &c. In April, 1862, they were sent to Falmouth near Fredericksburg, and were there in McDowell's department.

In this position they remained till the early part of August, when they were ordered to the support of General Pope, and were in all that series of disastrous battles that followed. A worn remnant of what they once were, they now advanced into Maryland, being under McClellan again, and were signally engaged in the memorable battle of South Mountain and the still more memorable battle of Antietam.

It may be well in a sketch like this to quote a little from the frequent letters of Captain Barnett, written during his period of sixteen months' service.

In January, 1862, he obtained a furlough of thirteen days, and made a visit home. On his return again to the army he was surprised by the presentation of a beautiful sword and belt from his company. The address attending the gift, and his reply, cannot here be inserted for want of room, neither, perhaps, his letter giving an account of the whole transaction. Writing, February 28, 1862, he says: (to his father) "I have to-day had a visit from our townsman, Gerrit Smith, and a very pleasant one it was too. I had the company out for him, and think they made a very good appearance. Our whole army here are now under marching orders. We may not move in two weeks, but we expect every day will be our last here. We are ready and anxious to go. We prefer anything to this miserable camp life where we are rusting out our lives. We (officers) are not allowed to carry any trunk, but merely a small traveling bag, with but one change of under-clothing. We are all to send our trunks to Washington to be stored until we, or some of our friends, call for them. We must put up with this regulation. We have learned to make the best of any circumstance, especially if it comes to us in the shape of a military order. I know with what anxiety you will all await the result of another battle at Manassas, or wherever we may be called upon to act. Some of us may, nay must, fall! We cannot all return to our friends, but those of you who are called to mourn will mourn for us who died an honorable death. As the time draws near for us to meet the foe face to face, we often talk of these things. We are well aware that we shall not all return. If death is our lot, we are determined to meet it as true soldiers and loyal men. My men say they gave me the new sword to use, consequently, I shall carry

it upon the field with me. You will please put up the old one where I can see it on my return."

Writing, in August, from Culpepper, after describing the fearful shocks of battle in which they had been engaged, he says: "Our division is not in front to-night, but will be called upon soon, and we are all determined to meet death as true soldiers fighting in a just cause. Our troops in the front are all in line of battle, with guns in position and shotted, and, in all probability, in a very few hours will commence their work of death. I would like to be in that dear old home awhile to-night — but no; it unnerves me to think of it. I hope all will be well with me. If it is to be, I cannot alter it, nor would I."

At Rappahannock Station, while on the retreat, he writes, after describing their retreat: "At eight the next morning (Monday), we started in light marching order. The day was very hot, but we came through by resting from 12 to 6 P. M., then took up the march till 11 P. M., halting two and a half miles in rear of the battle-field. Here we were notified that our division would move to the front and open the general engagement which was to take place next day. It was a beautiful night, clear, with a full moon, and the mountains in full view. During the whole of the night and next morning everything was activity. Ammunition trains moving to the front, and all baggage trains to the rear. We breakfasted at five, Tuesday, and prepared for battle. Orders came for us to move on the enemy at 9 o'clock A. M. Every one was stirring; the men kept nothing but haversack and canteen, not an overcoat or blanket. Could any outsider have been there, they would have noticed the quiet determination visible on the face of every man. Little was said, but every man seemed to realize the position he was in, and determined to act well his part. Instructions were given how to act in case the worst should follow. The call to fall in sounded, and we were about to march, when the report came that the enemy had retired and Sigel's Cavalry were in pursuit. There was a feeling of disappointment visible in almost every countenance.

"P. S. Friday, 22. I wrote the above on Wednesday night. The battle opened early the next morning, and our brigade was immediately ordered to the front to support the batteries. We are receiving reinforcements rapidly. Our regiment was under fire from 9 A. M. till dark. Shot and shell from cannon and musketry almost continually passing over, which we avoided by keeping under cover of rising ground when possible. Our regiment behaved nobly, and were several times under a galling fire from the rebel sharp-shooters. When we were relieved we left the field under a shower of shot and

shell from the rebel batteries. About thirty were killed and wounded in our brigade. We drove the enemy over the river which they had succeeded in crossing the preceding night. Our line of battle, which rests on the north side of the Rappahannock, must be at least six to ten miles in length."

The next letter bears date of September 4, written in great haste and fatigue, from Upton Hill: "DEAR FATHER — You are undoubtedly very anxious to hear from me. I hope, ere this, you have received the telegram from the Chaplain announcing our safety. We are, as you see, near our old quarters of last winter, but not in the condition we were then — far from it. We are completely exhausted and worn out. We have marched every day for four weeks and have been in six battles, but, thank God, we are comparatively safe. Company H behaved splendidly in action, and our loss was comparatively light. You can imagine something of our fatigue when I tell you that I have not had my boots or coat off for two weeks. I am too much fatigued to write further, but well."

On the road near Silver Springs, Maryland, September 8: "DEAR FATHER — Here we are once more out of Dixie, and it is a question in my mind if we are ever back there again. After our arrival from Centreville, we rested one day, when the enemy came to the front with cannon and shelled our trains. Our brigade was ordered out to the front with a battery, and after the first night our regiment remained alone on picket. We had been there three days on duty all the time when, at ten o'clock Saturday night, we were ordered to draw in our picket and join the brigade as it marched forthwith. We halted in camp long enough to distribute a few shoes to our barefooted men, and at two A. M. resumed our march. Passed through Washington about sunrise, on, on, through the heat and dust we came. At four o'clock we rested for the night, having marched seventeen miles; but we made a poor show for a regiment, being less than a hundred men, the balance being worn out by the roadside. It is now eight o'clock in the morning, and most of our men have come up, but no order has yet come to move. Can it be possible we are to have a whole day of rest? Last night was the fifth whole night's rest we have had for just forty days."

Near Lisbon, September 12, 1862. "DEAR FATHER — Another Friday finds us on the road as usual, but not in as much danger as two weeks ago on the plains of Manassas, although we have got the enemy in front of us and hope soon to get at him, as we are perfectly confident of giving him a severe whipping here in Maryland. There is a quiet determination in the army to work with a will and drive

the invaders from our soil. Our division is pretty well worn out with heavy marches, short rations and hard fighting, and are longing for a season of rest. Yet, we who have constitutions of iron are improving a little now that we do not have quite so severe marches. We shall march from here to-day. Where we may be when this reaches you is hard to tell.

I must not close without speaking of the bravery of Lieutenant Messinger. He is a brave and efficient officer, and when wounded in Saturday's battle did not leave the field until twice ordered to the rear by me. He is now in Washington, and will send you by express my watch. I do not wish to carry it on the field again. It has been through six battles and might not go safely through another."

Writing to his father on the 15th September, 1862, he says: "We have had another battle (South Mountain), but not a defeat — on the contrary, a decided victory. Saturday night we bivouacked near Frederick, and yesterday morning marched at six o'clock. On we came through Frederick. When we reached this side of the first spur of mountains, although some six miles distant, we could distinctly see the puff of smoke from the cannon. We, of course, knew there was work ahead for us. On we went, across the valley, passing through the next town of Middleton, where, at least at half the houses, ladies were out on the steps with pails of water, giving it out to the tired and thirsty soldiers — and all had a pleasant word for us. The result of such a reception (and it was about the same in Frederick), after having been so long among enemies only, was magical on all. Men were willing and anxious to fight, as the result of the day showed. McClellan is with us, and this adds not a little to the enthusiasm of the troops. Our regiment was, with two others, deployed as skirmishers and sent ahead. We found the enemy in the woods on the mountain-top, when the fighting commenced. It was now about five in the afternoon. The battle had been going on to the left, some two or three hours. Now it raged on the right with us. The terrific roar of artillery and musketry among the mountains, together with the cheers and yells of the men, cannot be imagined. It was awful. Our regiment, being deployed, was, of course, somewhat mixed up. My company was the onlyone that went into the fight together. I formed them in the woods and got permission of the General to "go in." Our loss was light. The fighting ceased at half-past eight. I left the field with my company at nine P. M. During the night, the enemy disappeared. Fresh troops are in pursuit now. The fighting was done by McDowell's old corps, now commanded by General Hooker. We are now collecting our men together and shall probably march on in the course of an

hour or two. Yesterday we marched 17 miles. When I say we are worn out, it hardly tells the story; but we are in good spirits. Dear father, you must not be much concerned about me. I shall be careful of myself, but shall lead my men and not drive them."

The above is his last letter. After marching the next day (Tuesday) near to Antietam, the last minute in his diary on that day, 16th, was, "waiting for orders." By evening the brigade had taken its position for the next day's battle, under cover of a skirt of timber. It had taken it under a terrific fire of artillery from the enemy, which killed several of the regiment. Here they lay down in line of battle, after a day of great fatigue and uncertainty, ready to spring to their feet at a moment's warning. Captain Barnett and his second sergeant Frink, now next to him in command, lay in front of the company, their heads pillowed upon the same blanket. A little after midnight the captain awoke the sergeant, saying he had something he wished to communicate to him. "To-morrow," said he, "we shall have a fearful battle, and I do not expect to survive it. For a long time I have felt that I should not survive the war, but I am determined to die like a man. I have tried to do my duty on every occasion." The sergeant tried in vain to dispel these forebodings. When assured of the love and confidence of his men and their willingness to die for him, he said, "I know it, but you cannot save me." He then preferred this request, "When I fall," said he, "it may not be possible to recover my body, but I want you to save my sword and have it sent to my friends; you will find it in my hand." When urged to eat a bit of meat and cracker from the sergeant's haversack, he declined, saying he had eaten nothing since the morning of the previous day.

With the dawn of that morning of the fatal 17th, the engagement commenced, and the brigade, General Patrick's, was early called into action. That battle is too well known to need description here. Amid its terrible swayings to and fro, between victory and defeat, our brave captain, just as he had repeated the order of his colonel, fell, sword in hand, at the head of his company, his forehead pierced with a minie-ball from some rebel sharp-shooter. "Thus, all too soon," says Sergeant Frink, "was I called upon to fulfill my promise to our brave captain, which any one of us would have done with our lives." He was instantly taken to a place of comparative safety — attended by his brother officers and a detatchment of his men. At first he was supposed to be dead, but consciousness partially returned, so that he could at times recognize his friends and speak their names. A stupor then succeeded, and in about 38 hours from the time of his fall, he breathed his last breath, and his noble spirit, we trust, took its flight

to that world "Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Captain Barnett's remains reached his own quiet home at sunset, September 27. A telegram, announcing his fall, and another his death, had reached the family before. It were vain here to describe that meeting, so unlike what had been anticipated. Those saddened households who have had the same, only know what it was. Over that brave form, now low in death, parents, sisters, brother, kindred, and one allied by a tenderer tie, wept together.

The funeral on the following day was conducted with military honors. His body was attended to the grave by a long train of citizens and military escort, with muffled drum and mournful music, and the volley of three times three was fired over his resting place.

We subjoin the printed notice of this occasion.

The funeral of Captain J. R. Barnett, 35th regiment, N. Y. S. V., who fell at the battle of Antietam, took place on Sunday, September 28th, at the residence of his father, Hon. James Barnett, at Peterboro, N. Y., where his remains had been brought from the field of battle. The military escort and procession were under the direction of Brig. Gen. T. F. Petrie. The services were opened by prayer, by Rev. P. Field, followed by addresses from Rev. A. L. York and Hon. Gerrit Smith. Mr. Smith commenced his remarks by reading, among other testimonials to the worth of Captain Barnett, the following poem, dedicated to the lamented captain, and written for the occasion by G. W. Putnam, of Peterboro:

Each soul, to day, a burden bears;
Each face a look of sadness wears;
  We dwell 'mid sorrow's night.
Yon shrouded banner, darkening heaven,
Tells of another brave life given
  In battle for the right.

Amid the trees, beneath whose shade,
In the years past and gone he played—
  With many a sigh and tear—
Speaking his manliness and truth,
Come grey-haired age and blooming youth,
  To stand beside his bier.

And while with tears our eyes are wet,
Hark! how the dumb lip speaketh yet!
  "The battle MUST be won!
Go! stand where war's cloud shrouds the sky!
Where rush the charging legions by!
  And do as I have done."

Amidst our gloom, with joy we see
Unrolled a brighter destiny,
  Stretched forth Jehovah's hand!
The glorious word at last is spoken!
The bondmen's heavy chains are broken!
  Hope lights the stricken land!

Our hearts are bleeding 'neath the blow,
But yet, O, friends! tis sweet to know,
Around his open grave,
That, though he perished ere life's noon,
His good sword helped to bring the boon
Of freedom to the slave!

Be this our comfort—in the strife
He bore his part; and gave his life
For God, and for His laws;
He bravely faced the tyrant's van,
At Armageddon stood a MAN!
Died in his country's cause

Then he ... his rest,
... breast,
... sod—
... st to dust,
... rust,

The following t... in Barnett, from his company and regiment, were r...:

HEA... THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.,
CAMP N... LD OF SHARPSBURG, *September* 21, 1862.

To Hon. JAMES BARNETT:

DEAR SIR: Permit us to express t... words only can do, our great sorrow in the loss of our captain, James R. Barnett, ... the sad calamity which deprived us at one stroke, of the best of officers, the brave ... and the truest of men. We who have been with him during the toils and dangers ... gn, have learned to love him as few officers have been loved by their commands. Slighting no duty—shrinking from no danger—uniform in his kind treatment and care for his men, he had so entwined himself about our hearts that our grief can scarcely be second to your own in this great loss.

We mourn him fallen in the flush of manhood, while gallantly winning the brightest laurels of a soldier and the highest honors of a man in the defense of his country. We shall ever cherish him in our memory as a model of integrity, heroism and manliness.

(Signed by the members of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.)

[*From the officers of the Thirty-fifth Regiment.*]

DEAR SIR: Permit us, his fellow-officers, who ourselves need condolence at the loss of our brother in arms, to add our tribute of sympathy to you in connection with that of the members of his command. We knew him to be all they have expressed of him. In offering him up upon the altar of his country, you could bring no better gift, nor you or we make a greater sacrifice. Let us hope that the sacrifice has not been made in vain.

COL. N. B. LORD,
In behalf of the officers of the regiment.

The following letter, from Lieutenant Beckwith, of Company H, was also read at the funeral occasion:

HON. JAMES BARNETT:

DEAR SIR: I now undertake what to me is a painful duty. You already know what it is, or will know before this reaches you. You have lost a dutiful and noble son, the country a true and tried soldier, and I a friend—yes, more, one that seemed like a brother. I cannot say more than this, he did his whole duty. It is well known to me how you loved your son. It is not well known to you how I mourn his loss. While I can in no way make your sorrow less, the sympathy of your son's friend cannot make it more, and that to the fullest extent you have. James died a

noble death, the death of a soldier in defense of his country. I saw him but a moment before he fell, and could not have been far from him. The bullets flew like hail, and he was nobly cheering on his men and keeping them in line. A moment after, I saw two of his men carrying his seemingly lifeless body past me. He was subsequently taken to a house about a half mile distant, where he lingered till the night of the following day, when he quietly and peacefully passed away. At times he seemed conscious to a degree. When spoken to by those with whose voices he was familiar, he would manifest evidence of recognition. I think he suffered little pain from his injury. I was with him all my duties would allow while he lived, and when dead used my utmost efforts to send his body to Washington to the embalmers. When I saw it in the hands of Major Todd, I was sure that whatever could be done would be by him. Most gladly would I, if possible, have delivered in person, all that is left of my loved friend into the hands of his father and friends.

With high regard and true sympathy, your friend,

WM. W. BECKWITH,

First Lieutenant of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment, N.Y. S. V.

NORMAN GASTON BARTHOLOMEW.

Norman Gaston Bartholomew, late captain of the Seventy-sixth Infantry Regiment, New York State Volunteers, was born at Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., March 20, 1836. His parents were Caleb Bartholomew and Lorain Wheeler Gaston, both of whose ancestors were of English extraction.

Without having been bred to warlike pursuits, this energetic officer possessed that vivacity of temperament which had made his paternal grandfather, Jesse Bartholomew, a good soldier in the revolutionary army of early American history, and that kindness of heart which constituted his maternal grandsire, James Gaston, a beloved companion in arms in our American struggle of 1812.

The early life of this lamented officer, although attended with few incidents of marked significance, was, still, fraught with many of those characteristics which, developed, constituted him a fearless, devoted patriot. A leader in his youthful sports, he sought that perfection which challenged his competitor, and, while inviting imitation, the generous impulses of that noble nature, which, in an officer, made him at once a strict disciplinarian and a charitable superior, ever filled his young heart with kind forbearance, a pitying comfort and a word of hope to him who could not attain his standard of excellence.

Passing the happy transit from youth to manhood, at the residence of his father, at Etna, Tompkins county, N. Y., enjoying a practical Christian instruction, and receiving a liberal English education, he adopted as a livelihood, the favorite occupation of his father, that of a moulder and machinist. September 26, 1860, he married Miss Mary L. Hontz, of the above place, which union gave him no children.

Generous, well nigh to a fault, but just in the scale of humanity, even to exaction, the impending war found him with no pleasures too attractive, no associations too sacred, no ties too dear, nor life too precious, to be laid upon the altar of his bleeding country for the punish-

ment of its ruthless, intestine foe. Endowed by nature with an energy which knew no bounds, habits of industry and labor gave him fine muscular tone and perfect health. Of little more than medium height, and excellent proportions, without an excess of flesh, his erect, manly form, dark eye, dark brown hair and light complexion, with an easy carriage and ever buoyant air, placed him, early, among the most active and gallant officers of our patriotic army.

Enlisting November 8, 1861, as a private in that regiment in which his exalted patriotism, earnestness of purpose and conscientious discharge of duty, soon won him distinction, he had passed speedily through every grade of promotion, for meritorious conduct, to the flattering position which he honored and in which he fell.

Captain B. possessed, in an eminent degree, those companionable qualities which made him an attractive associate in camp; for, while his high moral sense discarded those contaminating vices so common, so baneful to an army, his social resources were ever actively employed, in those heavy hours of leisure, in providing entertainment to exclude such evils from contact with his comrades.

But the changeless routine of camp life was so distasteful to his ardent temperament, and so illy suited to the elasticity of a highly developed physical nature, that, spurning danger, in the direction of duty, he, with enviable manliness, longed to perform, with those he had been chosen to lead, that service which the pure, patriotic impulses of his noble heart had induced him to undertake; and, for this work, his ever hopeful spirit and cheering tone infused into those about him renewed zeal and confidence.

This gallant officer fought, unharmed, the several battles of Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, successively, displaying through each that signal valor, which every time won him promotion; at the last named, his distinguished services in the fearful contest gained him a captaincy, ranking just prior to that hard-fought battle.

His fatal change of fortune, however, was reserved to the Battle of the Wildernes, May 5, 1864, when, having survived nearly every companion from his native district, the dread messenger of death summoned, also, this brave young officer from the carnage of war to an immortal rest and an imperishable glory.

He died with armor on, just as one imbued with true manliness could wish to die, battling sternly for the triumph of his cause, and the defense of that principle of government which was, at once, the monument of his fathers and the safeguard of his own happy home.

He died, lamented by his friends, as an affectionate husband, son and brother, a ready and willing sacrifice, to ward from those he held most dear the discomforts, the trials of war. He died, beloved by his comrades in arms, as one anxious to soften the asperities of the conflict, but an unswerving patriot, contesting every step with a traitorous foe. His decease furnishes one of those strange instances, seemingly almost fated, of the death of a strong man from an apparently slight wound.

The circumstances connected therewith are best narrated in an extract from a letter given below, a tribute to his memory, by Brigade-Surgeon G. W. Metcalfe, surgeon-in-chief of Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps: "I saw the captain, while the regiment was advancing in line of battle, confident, and in exuberant spirits, exhibiting the same valor and energy for which he has been distinguished during the war. As the firing increased in vigor, I selected a point for my field hospital. There had been, perhaps, three regular volleys discharged, when I saw the captain, mounted on the colonel's horse, and supported by a soldier, coming toward me, and bleeding profusely from a wound of the arm near the shoulder joint. At this moment our line of battle gave way and retreated in confusion. I immediately applied a field tourniquet to his arm, which checked the hemorrhage, administered a stimulant, and placed him in an ambulance in waiting, which conveyed him at once to the division hospital. After attending to a few others, wounded, I followed him to the hospital, and found, upon a more careful examination, the bone badly fractured, the artery severed, and the nerves contused and torn, but not severed. He was very much prostrated, but not bleeding, the artery being perfectly compressed. Notwithstanding the use of stimulants, he continued to sink. Appreciating the desperate nature of the case, I called a consultation, the members being, the medical director of the corps, surgeon-in-chief of division, and two regimental surgeons; the decision was to wait an hour longer, when, if there was no evidence of reaction, to amputate the arm, the operation affording the only hope, and that a feeble one. After waiting the prescribed time, the prostration continuing, I placed the whole matter before the captain, assuring him that he would certainly die with the wounded arm unamputated — that he, probably, must die, any way, — but that the operation offered him the only chance, and that so slight, I wished him to decide whether it should be done or not. His answer was, 'do as you think best; I have no faith in those other surgeons' (he was unacquainted with them); and, after a pause —

'doctor, it is hard to die so young, but I have done my duty.' He then gave me the effects already sent to Mrs. B., and seemed anxious to have the operation immediately performed. Chloroform was then given and the arm amputated through the neck of the bone close to the joint. The operation, apparently, made no impression upon him; he grew, gradually, weaker and weaker, and finally expired without a struggle, three hours after the amputation, uttering, in his dying moments, half-formed sentences, expressing love for his wife, and satisfaction that he had done his duty. His remains were buried near the hospital; a simple head-board erected, with his name, rank, and date of death, inscribed thereon. The captain was universally beloved and respected by his fellow officers, and his death painfully felt by them all. No truer patriot or braver man ever lived than Captain N. G. Bartholomew. He was particularly distinguished, in time of battle, for cool judgment, and, at the proper moment, brilliant, dashing courage."

Borne to a temporary grave by those he loved to command, and to whom he was endeared by many trying scenes, the soft, warm earth of lovely spring pillowed the quiet locks and placid brow, while the faithful blanket robed the warrior form of the peaceful sleeper. 'Neath the luxuriant bosom of the same Virginia soil, long enthralled by, but now emancipated from, the hostile footsteps and the din of war, he slept the same quiet sleep, as if he had known no hand of violence, no demon of woe armed with the firebrand of death, no arrow poisoned for his loved ones at home. Not far remote, the same genial sunshine and the same balmy air lave the sweet tomb of another peaceful sleeper, whose life was full of love and radient with usefulness — the Father of his Country — of whom it may be said, he fell a worthy son; defending, in his death, the one grand purpose of the Father's life.

The war is past. The nation, slumbering in the lap of peace with its accustomed avocations and its wonted pleasures, already half forgets its gratitude to its defenders; while widowed hearts, with lasting memories and lasting gratitude, attest the mighty sacrifice, as they perform the last sad rites to those who bore the brunt of battle. Under the providence of God the record of the temporary burial of this beloved officer, kindly made at the hands of his brave comrades, promptly pointed out the temporary resting place, enabling his own loved ones to minister to his memory in the last sweet, sad offices, by the removal of his remains in the autumn of 1865, and their interment October 22d, with military honors, in the cemetry of his native place, overlooked, alike, by the home of his youth and that of his well-beloved wife.

NATHANIEL GARROW THROOP.

Nathaniel Garrow Throop, late major of the Fifty-seventh regiment, infantry, N. Y. S. Vols., was the youngest child of George B. Throop and Frances H. Throop, daughter of Montgomery Hunt, of Utica, N. Y. He was born at Auburn, N. Y., where his parents then resided, on the 18th day of April, 1835, and died, unmarried, on the 12th day of January, 1863, at the Seminary hospital, Georgetown, D. C., from the effects of a gun-shot wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg.

His parents were both natives of this state, and in the year 1843 they removed from Auburn to Detroit, Michigan, where his father died on the 23d of February, 1854. Their youngest child accompanied them to Detroit, and continued to reside in that city till the year 1855, when he removed to Utica, N. Y., where he remained till he joined the army. He received an academical education, and became an accountant by profession. When he entered the volunteer service he was assistant bookkeeper in the Oneida Bank, at Utica, and first lieutenant of Company C, of the Forty-fifth regiment of New York State militia, known as the Utica Regimental Corps. He had previously been a member the of Utica Citizens' Corps, an independent military company of considerable local celebrity.

On the 11th of September, 1861, he opened a recruiting office in Utica, for the purpose of raising a company for the "National Guard Rifle Regiment," which was subsequently numbered the Fifty-seventh regiment of New York volunteer infantry, commanded by Colonel S. K. Zook, afterward promoted to be brigadier-general, and killed at the battle of Gettysburg. The company was rapidly filled up, chiefly with the sons of substantial farmers of the county, to the number of 104, officers and enlisted men, and, on the the 14th of October, 1861, Captain Throop left Utica with his last squad of men for the headquarters of the regiment at New Dorp, Staten Island.

On the 12th of November, 1861, the regiment left Staten Island for Washington, and on the 28th of the same month, after a few days halt at the capital, it marched across the Potomac to Camp California, near Alexandria, where it remained encamped, perfecting its drill and discipline, till the 10th of March, 1862. Early in the morning of that day it commenced its march with the rest of the Army of the Potomac for Manassas, and reached that place, which the enemy had previously evacuated, on the morning of the 13th.

Captain Throop and his company were, for the first time, under fire in a skirmish at Cedar Run, near Manassas, on the 15th of the same month. A description of this skirmish is given in a letter written,

since his death, by his friend and tent-mate, Lieutenant John H. Bell, afterward lieutenant-colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps.

"Our regiment was selected as the one to make a reconnoissance beyond Manassas, and on the 14th of March we pushed on, our force consisting of one regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry, one regiment of regular cavalry, and our Fifty-seventh infantry, all under the command of General Stoneman. Arriving just this side (north) of Cedar Run, our scouts came across the rebel pickets, and, after a slight skirmish, in which we lost one man, we drove them in and advanced to engage the enemy, when the latter retired across Cedar Run, and we encamped for the night. In the morning, which was cold and drizzly, we were up and in line ready for action, very early. Garrow's company, and one other, were detached from the regiment and ordered forward to skirmish with the enemy. They marched to Cedar Run, where they found the enemy in strong force. A lively skirmish ensued, in which we lost two or three men, and Garrow's company killed or wounded six of the enemy. The object of the reconnoissance (finding out where the enemy were) having been accomplished, we were then ordered back to Manassas. This was one of the hardest marches our regiment ever made, and the cavalry horses were completely tired out. For his gallantry and for general good management of his men, in this affair, Garrow received the personal commendation of General Stoneman."

Soon after this skirmish the regiment returned to Alexandria and embarked for the Peninsula, together with the rest of the Army of the Potomac. It constituted a part of French's Brigade, Richardson's Division, Sumner's (the second) Army Corps. Of the gallantry, military skill and executive ability of those three distinguished officers, Captain Throop always spoke in terms of the highest praise; and to the day of his death he regarded his chief commander, General McClellan, with enthusiastic admiration, devoted affection, and implicit confidence.

The regiment took part in the fatigues and dangers of the siege of Yorktown, having remained before that place from the 5th of April till its evacuation on the 3d of May. During a large part of that time Captain Throop's company was engaged in the arduous labor of building roads and bridges, and suffered great hardships from exposure, having remained without any tents, exposed to an almost uninterrupted rain storm, till the 22d of April. In consequence of the fatigue and exposure to which the men were subjected, the company underwent a great depletion of its numbers during the siege, many of the men having died, and others having been discharged with constitutions permanently impaired.

The regiment constituted a part of the reserve during the battles which preceded the evacuation of Yorktown, and suffered great fatigue from forced marches by day and by night. The first general engagement in which it participated was the battle of Fair Oaks, June the 1st, 1862, in which, with the rest of Sumner's Corps, it was actively engaged. General French, in his official report, states, "The Fifty-seventh New York Regiment aided so materially as to change the fortunes of the day." In the same letter from which I have already quoted, Lieutenant Bell says, "In this battle, my company being next to his, and my position very near him, I am able to say, from personal observations, that he behaved like a real soldier, cheering on and ordering his men during the whole of the fight, and though he came out of it without a scratch he underwent all the perils of that bloody engagement."

Captain Throop was also present at the battle of Gaines' Mills, on the 27th of June, in which French's and Meagher's Brigades, arriving at the close of the engagement, covered the retreat of our forces, by a charge upon the enemy, which prevented a defeat from becoming a total rout, involving, in all probability, the capture of General Porter's command.

On the 29th of June commenced the seven days' retreat, and Captain Throop participated with his regiment in the battles of Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill. At Savage's Station the explosion of a shell among some hospital stores threw a field tourniquet at his feet, which he picked up and put in his pocket, and which was the means of saving his life at the battle of Antietam.

On the march from Harrison's Landing to Fortress Monroe, French's Brigade had the post of honor and of danger, it having constituted the rear-guard of the army. Reaching Alexandria, the corps made a forced march to Centreville for the purpose of reinforcing General Pope, but arrived just after the battle of Bull Run. The next day they marched back to Alexandria; thence they crossed the Chain Bridge and marched with the rest of the army to repel the invasion of Maryland. At Antietam the Fifty-seventh was again in action, and suffered severely in officers and men, losing one-third of its number, among others its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Parisen. It captured the colors of the Eleventh Alabama Regiment and took more prisoners than its own number of men. In this engagement Captain Throop received his first wound. While charging through the famous corn-field at the head of his company, he was shot in the arm above the elbow, with a minie-ball, fired from such close quarters that the powder

entered the arm. The ball grazed the bone and severed the large artery of the arm, and while walking to the rear Captain Throop fell from the exhaustion caused by loss of blood. He would have bled to death on the field, had it not been for the kindness of General Caldwell, who commanded the next brigade. That officer was close to the spot when Captain Throop fell, and tendered his assistance, expressing his regret that he had nothing with which to stop the flow of blood, when Captain Throop informed him that he had in his pocket the tourniquet which he had picked up at Savage's Station. This the general immediately buckled on the wounded arm so as to check the flow of blood and then had him conveyed to the rear, where he received proper medical attention. The first and second lieutenants of Captain Throop's company were absent from this engagement, andthe captain and all the sergeants were either killed or wounded, leaving a corporal as the ranking officer when the battle was ended.

Captain Throop, who was soon able to travel, received a furlough immediately after the battle, but remained in the hospital on the field for two weeks, weak and disabled as he was himself, to take care of his friend, Lieutenant Bell, who was more severely wounded than himself, and, in fact, was reported among the killed. As soon as the latter could be conveyed away, Captain Throop had him transported to Harrisburg and returned to Utica. At the expiration of his furlough he forwarded the proper surgical certificate for its renewal to head-quarters, but he was informed by an official letter, as well as by a published notice from the war office, that no further furloughs would be granted except at Washington. About the same time appeared an official notification to the effect that any officer absent without a furlough would be dismissed the service. The surgeons at Utica and at New York city advised that he was unfit to rejoin his regiment, and furnished him more than once the necessary certificates, which he forwarded, as directed by the order above referred to and by official advices from the army, with an application for an extension of his furlough. Repeated requests for attention to his application met with no answer from Washington, and having overstayed his leave of absence by several weeks he concluded that he had no option except to rejoin his regiment, or incur the hazard of a disgrace which his proud and sensitive spirit could not tolerate. He accordingly reported himself for duty at Falmouth, where his regiment was stationed, in the latter part of the month of November. The day before his leaving New York the United States surgeon stationed there, examined his arm (which was yet under treatment)

and reiterated his previously expressed opinion that he was not yet sufficiently recovered to return with safety to active duty.

A short time before his departure, he was promoted to the rank of major of the regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Parisen and the consequent promotion of Major Chapman to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Colonel Zook was, and had been for several months, the acting brigadier-general, a position which he occupied till his own promotion to that rank, after the battle of Fredericksburg. Major Throop's new commission was dated the 17th of September, 1862, the day of the battle of Antietam. Immediately after rejoining his regiment, Major Throop entered upon his duties, and though suffering constant pain and inconvenience from his wounded arm, was enabled to fulfil them during the few days which elapsed before he received his mortal wound.

On the 11th of December, the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York supported the engineers while laying a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock, and were exposed to a severe fire from the enemy from which they suffered severely in officers and men. Among others the lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-seventh was wounded and the command of the regiment, for the rest of that day and during the battle of Fredericksburg, consequently devolved upon Major Throop. He was struck twice by spent balls during the action of the 11th, once on the thigh and once on the bridge of the nose, the latter breaking the skin and making a bruise which had not healed at the time of his death.

In the terrible and disastrous engagement of the 13th of December, Major Throop led the Fifty-seventh regiment into the severest of the fire. They charged up the heights through a front and flank fire, stopping to tear down a fence which impeded their progress. A soldier of the regiment, wounded at this spot, has described to me in vivid terms the animation and spirit of his commanding officer as he assisted, with hand and foot, in the demolition of the fence, and when the work was accomplished shouted the order to advance again, and sprung forward up the impregnable heights.

In about three minutes the same man saw two of his comrades carrying the bleeding body of Major Throop past the spot where he lay. A minie-ball, fired from the flank, had entered his right leg and brought him to the ground. As he was being carried from the field, a shell exploded near him and two of the pieces entered his left arm just below the unhealed wound received at Antietam. After the death of Major Throop, an accident revealed to his friends an affecting and characteristic incident, which occurred immediately after he

received his death wound. A gentleman of Philadelphia, who, as agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, had occasion to visit Utica in the succeeding February, spent an evening there with a family with whom Major Throop was intimate. While recounting his experience, he said that he was particularly impressed with the patience, unselfishness and fortitude of a wounded officer who was brought in, while he was in attendance at the hospital on the battle-field of Fredericksburg, and was laid down by his bearers so carelessly and roughly as evidently to cause him great pain. The gentleman's attention was attracted to this officer by the mildness of his reproof to the men, under circumstances where an outburst of anger and oaths might have been expected, and tendering the sufferer his assistance, the latter requested him to attend in the first place to a soldier whose case appeared to him more urgent than his own. A conversation ensued, in which the gentleman learned that the officer was from Utica, but omitted to inquire his name; and the incident made such an impression upon him that he desired to learn, if possible, his name and history and the result of his wounds.

The whole was so characteristic of Major Throop that it scarcely needed a statement of his rank and a description of his person to enable the hearers to identify their deceased friend as the subject of the inquiry.

Lieutenant (then captain) Bell had been shot through the shoulder in the action of the 11th, and the relative position of the two friends at Antietam was reversed at Fredericksburg. Captain Bell at once devoted himself to his suffering friend; attended to his removal across the river when the army retreated; procured him to be transported to Washington, and accompanied him to the officers' hospital at Georgetown. In that admirable institution Major Throop received the most skillful attendance and the most tender and affectionate nursing. His genial manners and the patience with which he bore his sufferings, soon made him a general favorite. The matron of the hospital became so much attached to him that she solicited and obtained relief from other duties in order to nurse him. The surgeons gave up to him many hours of their own leisure time, becoming his friends and companions, as well as his professional advisers. Among the attendants and patients he soon became well known, and the multifarious duties of the former and the sufferings of the latter did not check the flow of their sympathy and interest toward one so amiable, so cheerful, so patient, and so unselfish.

It was at first supposed that the wound was not mortal, and his recovery was confidently predicted. Many efforts were made to

discover the ball, but they were unsuccessful till the 27th of December, on which day it was found imbedded in the bone just below the knee-joint, and extracted, after a difficult operation, by Dr. Wells, the surgeon in charge. The wound progressed favorably for a time, but it soon became apparent that his system, enfeebled by his previous wound, was unable to rally; and on the 2d of January, 1863, symptoms of pyæmia were discovered, and I was notified by telegraph to proceed at once to Washington. I arrived on the 3d, and found that favorable symptoms had ensued, and there were some hopes of his recovery. The next day, however, the surgeons informed me that these must be abandoned, and that nothing remained but to prepare him and ourselves for the great change.

The duty of informing him that he must prepare for death devolved upon me. He had hitherto expected a complete recovery, but he received the dreadful intelligence which I had to communicate to him with that fortitude and unselfishness which formed the principal traits of his character. "Well," said he, "do my friends think I have done my duty? All say that my regiment was the last on the field." I hastened to assure him that his reputation as a soldier was a matter concerning which he need not entertain the slightest anxiety; that his family and his friends were not only satisfied with it, but proud of it. He then added, "If that is so, I care not for death on my own account, but, oh, I know how you and mother, and ——, and —— will feel it." After a slight pause we commenced to converse upon religious subjects. He said that while the life he had led had been such that he had neglected the practice, and he feared sometimes the precepts of religion, he had never faltered in his faith or in his desire to conform his life to the rules of conduct laid down in the Scriptures. He expressed his anxiety to see a minister of the gospel, and have prayers and the service of his church read in his room, and, if he was deemed worthy of it, to receive the communion before he died. These wishes were all complied with.

He lingered, sometimes so faint and feeble that it seemed as if the candle of life was just going out, and sometimes rallying so much that we began almost to hope against hope, till the morning of Monday, the 12th of January, when he expired so gently, gradually and painlessly that the watchers at his bed-side were ignorant of the precise moment when the spirit left the body.

His remains were brought to Utica, and his funeral attended at Grace Church, in that city, on the 16th of January. He was buried with military honors, under the direction of the officers of the Forty-fifth Regiment of the National Guard of New York. An immense concourse attended the services. The press of New York city, Albany

and Detroit did honor to his memory by appropriate eulogies. His remains are interred in the Forest Hill cemetery, and a modest but graceful marble monument, decorated with military emblems and inscribed with the names of the battles in which he fought, marks the spot where lies all that is mortal of as faithful a son, brother and friend, as honorable, conscientious, and high-minded a citizen, and as gallant a soldier, as can be found in the ranks of the victims of the war.

Major Throop's personal appearance was striking and commanding; his stature exceeded six feet in height; his figure was erect and graceful; and his countenance uncommonly pleasing and attractive. As has already been intimated, unselfishness and benevolence toward his fellow men formed the most prominent traits in his character; and they combined with his warmth of feeling, his love of honor, and his buoyancy of spirit, to render him a general favorite.

He abhorred meanness and duplicity of all kinds, and his heart and his purse were always open to the claims of friendship or misfortune. Conscientiousness and chivalric regard for his honor and reputation were also among his striking traits, and secured to him in civil as in military life the respect and confidence of his associates and superiors.

MONTGOMERY H. THROOP.

SOLOMON WINCHESTER.

Captain Solomon Winchester, who fell while commanding the Tenth Regiment New York State Volunteers, at the storming of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, May tenth, 1829. His ancestors were from Wales. He left his father's house at the early age of fourteen, and apprenticed himself to the printer's business, and soon went to New York and worked with his uncle, Jonas Winchester, a large book publisher of that city. Early aspiring for the life of a soldier, he sought the first opportunity and enlisted in the United States Artillery at Governor's Island. He did not long remain in the service, as, being a minor, his father, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, procured his release. He was soon after found at the head of the Winchester Gazette, at Winchester, New Hampshire, which paper he conducted with marked ability, showing a degree of mental development and acumen seldom met with at his age. Relinquishing that paper he removed to Upton, Massachusetts, where he took the lead in a grand temperance movement, and organized the Upton Mechanics' Temperance Society. The movement was eminently successful, and embraced among its lecturers the Rev. John Pierpont. Here Winchester developed a peculiar trait of his character

— he was the "people's man," a co-laborer for the advancement of the working classes, a benefactor of his race. In 1850 we find him one of the proprietors of the Welcome Guest, in Brooklyn, New York. In 1855 he joined the Brooklyn Dramatic Academy, and did himself much credit in the representations of that society. In 1859 he originated a secret society called "The Legion of Honor," the ritual and correspondence being in secret cipher of his own invention. In 1853 he became a mason, and became W. Master of two lodges; was selected as delegate of his lodge (St. John G. L. State of New York) to heal the difficulties in Lodges 59 and 60, of the State, in which his rare talent became manifest to all. We next find him connected with the Illinois State Journal, at Springfield, Illinois, the residence of President Lincoln. Here, having adopted the principles of the Republican party, he did much to advance its interests.

On the breaking out of the war in 1861 we find him in New York city, and eager to enter the service. The position of captain in the Tenth opened to him. A friend stepped forward, supplied his outfit, replenished his purse, and sent him on his way rejoicing. Rev. H. W. Beecher and others presented him a fine Colt's revolver. The following notice explains itself:

(Washington, D. C., Republican — copied into New York papers.)

Captain Solomon Winchester.—Captain Winchester, of the Tenth New York volunteer regiment, who lost his life at Fredericksburg, in the late battle, had a singular presentiment, while stopping here sick, with a friend on H street. He was here some four weeks, and spent most of his time writing to his friends, and had photographs taken and sent to them, often remarking, "I am going to write to all my friends, for I never had such feelings in my life. You know that I am not a coward, but I feel that I shall never come off the field alive. I don't know why it is, but my feelings are dreadful. I don't care for myself; but oh! my poor wife and children; what will they do? I would give anything in the world, but my honor, if I could remain away from my regiment. Only think: I have been in the service eighteen months and not received a scratch. I suppose my friends think I am a coward; but let the chance come, and I will show them." When he met his death-wound he was in command of the regiment, in front of the rebel batteries, the men all flat on the ground waiting for orders to charge. Winchester alone stood up. When reminded of his danger, he replied, "It's time enough for me to lie down when they knock me down." At that moment the rebels commenced a cross-fire. A piece of shell struck one of his legs, mangling it in a most frightful manner. He died shortly after. Winchester was one of those warm, genial men, generous to a fault; and to say his men liked him would be too mild, for they loved him, and yet no officer ever had better control over his men; his commands were like magic. He was the council, the pride and boast of the whole regiment. In him the country has sustained the loss of a gallant and brave officer. He had more than ordinary talents, and could always use them for the benefit of his friends, but seldom for himself. His fault, if fault it be, was, he knew not the value of money. At one time he was prominent in the American party, being the originator of a secret society, the ritual in secret cipher, and was distinguished as a mason, well known throughout New York State by the fraternity. He was about thirty years of age, born in New Hampshire, a printer by trade. He leaves hosts of warm friends who will ever cherish his memory. He was an affectionate and fond husband and parent, and leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances. May the God of battles protect them.

As an officer he was prompt to every duty required; respectful to his superiors, and generous to his inferiors. To say that his men loved

him would scarcely express it — they idolized him. His companions were few and well chosen, and his friendships firm and unchanging. He was extremely modest and retiring, trusting rather to the praise of others than himself. When, on one occasion, he had commanded an eminently successful expedition up the Pokomoke river, from Fortress Monroe, and meeting Major-General B. F. Butler, in the bay, on their return, on being called for to show himself and receive the gratulations of that general, his modesty was so apparent that those who surrounded him lifted him above their heads to the bulwarks of the vessel, and even then speech failed him.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE DIARY OF DR. TAYLOR ELMORE, ASSISTANT SURGEON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLS.

January 1, 1863 — Pleasant; no snow or rain; very comfortable without coat; I am soldiering way down in old Virginia; camp near Fairfax station, in a beautiful woods; I have in charge the Seventy-eighth Regiment; no news to-day.

January 3 — A man was found on the field of battle in a state of syncope, with a wound over the parietal bone, with his elbow shattered, apparently the effect of a fall, with his leg broken and the bone extending through the skin, the result of a fall from his horse.

January 8 — Have been sick with fever since the second; this morning I start for Washington: pleasant; am having a fine time in company with Lieutenant Scott and mail agent Fuller.

January 10 — Was in the Senate yesterday; this evening arrived in Alexandria by boat.

January 15 — Visited the Seventy-eighth and attended surgeon's call in our own regiment alone; raised our tent upon logs to-day.

January 17 — Am detailed to take charge of the Seventy-eighth Regiment; we march to-morrow at seven o'clock; perhaps we are bound for North Carolina, and perhaps not.

January 19 — Started on march toward Dumfries; slept in a dense wood, with a bag of corn for a pillow; the large fire in front kept us nicely warm; I did not sleep any before two o'clock; the novelty was too much for me.

January 20 — Marched five miles to-day; this morning at seven we moved to, I don't know where, but toward Dumfries, and this evening are in camp within two miles of that place; eight o'clock and we've just got our tents up; 'tis raining hard, but we are safe in bed — the colonel, adjutant, Lieutenant Beecher and myself; everything is lovely; hard tack and raw pork, good.

January 21 — This morning at seven we started for Stafford Court-House; roads perfectly awful; artillery, ordnance and forage wagons all stuck fast in Virginia mud; it has rained hard all day; wagons won't be through to-night; no forage for horses and very little for ourselves; 'tis now eight o'clock P. M., and we have no tent to sleep under; this is soldiering under difficulties indeed; have marched one and a half miles to-day.

January 22 — Swam the Onanticon creek on horseback this morning; went back to Dumfries this morning so as to strike a better road to Stafford Court-House; 'tis much worse; near night, and we have marched two miles, and that without stopping; I wonder if General Green intends to kill them all to-day; one man and mule in mud up to belly.

January 23 — Slept nicely last night, ten of us in a tent, nice fire with two large back-logs in front of tent, which kept us warm all night; this morning is beautiful; we are located on quite an eminence which overlooks the Potomac; the view is lovely; left camp at four o'clock, A. M.; marched two miles and crossed the Quamsumtic creek, and then marched two miles more; 'tis six o'clock and we are in camp broiling our beefsteak; our bed is nice to-night.

January 24 — Started for Fairfax Court-House, and arrived here at four o'clock this evening; we have had a lovely march to-day, and I enjoyed it much, for I love this kind of life; we forded Aquia creek this afternoon, at four o'clock, on our horses.

January 25 — This morning started from Stafford Court-House for Aquia creek landing; we are now within one mile; the road is quite bad on account of the rain last night, but not as bad as before; the day has been quite pleasant and we enjoyed the march; the country appeared quite civilized here; three o'clock and we are at our quarters, one mile beyond said landing, in the woods on the mount; to-morrow we go down to the landing and take the place of a brigade.

January 26 — Moved from our camp on the hill, down here to our present quarters at the landing, where we have a beautiful view of the boats, etc.; we have a nice wall tent pitched this evening; will sleep better to-night, I reckon, for we'll avoid the heavy dew.

January 27 — Rained hard all day; very muddy and unpleasant; my horse gone back to ambulance corps; went up and visited the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to-day; they kept me busy prescribing for them, although I am in charge of the Seventy-eighth; it is very pleasant here about the landing in pleasant weather, but it is perfectly awful while it is raining so hard.

January 28 — Rained all day and snowed all night; the men all slept under miserable shelter tents.

January 31 — This morning prescribed for the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, also visited the sick in quarters, for the reason that Doctor Hand was unwell; had morning call at the Seventy-eighth before going to the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh; only seven men sick.

February 1 — Very pleasant in forenoon, rain in the afternoon; it is the first Sunday that has appeared like Sunday since I enlisted, for I had surgeon's call early in the morning and got through early; the remainder of the day has been quiet, and I have enjoyed it reading.

February 2 — 'Tis a lovely morning; the boats are moving more lively than any time before; I sent letter to family.

February 3 — 'Twas bitter cold this morning and has continued so through the day; I attended the sick in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh this morning, as Doctor Hand had gone to Falmouth.

February 4 — Pleasant; in the evening rode on horseback to Stafford Court-House to see Doctor Ball.

February 5 — It has snowed gently all day and made it very unpleasant getting about; about twelve o'clock this P. M., Lieutenant Gail was shot at the Landing.

February 6 — It is raining very hard and makes it very unpleasant; this morning Doctor Farrington cut off the cauliflower excess on the limb of one of his patients.

February 7 — The day has been very pleasant; our men have moved camp half a mile distant; also the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh; we moved our hospital in the morning early; selected a spot for the hospital tent of the Seventy-eighth; called on Lieutenant Gail; saw Burnside's Corps come in at Landing, bound for Fortress Monroe; he is going to try the water again, it is said.

February 8 — The day has been very pleasant; we have moved to-day; I came here this morning with the team; selected a spot for tent, which is the best one we have ever had, it is, indeed, a nice little home in the wilderness; our camp is splendid; after selecting this spot in the morning, I mounted horse and went to Landing where I have been all day doing sanitary duty.

February 9 — Pleasant; I visited the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh; then went to Landing; saw Lieutenant Gail.

February 10 — Pleasant; started at seven this morning to see Doctor Dunn, and made requisition for medicines, pocket case, &c.; had surgeon's call after my return; called on the sanitary physician and obtained a number of articles for hospital.

February 11 — It has rained a little all day; this afternoon went up to Dr. Ball's and made requisition for a pocket case of instruments; came back and vaccinated myself and others.

February 13 — The day has been very pleasant, and warm as summer; I have had a nice time in Falmouth; saw Fredericksburg, &c.; great slaughter among the rebels on the night of the 27th of December; after getting into our camp at Aquia Landing, Major B. and staff first attacked; they then jumped to me with vengeance, but with the assistance of Arnold, we cleaned them out severely.

February 14 — The day has been very mild and pleasant.

February 15 — Rained all day, but cleared off in the evening.

February 16 — The day has been pleasant and warm.

February 17 — The day has been quite cold; this morning we had six inches of snow on the ground for a change.

February 18 — It has rained hard all day.

February 19 — Rained hard all last night, and this morning the snow is nearly gone; the soldiers nearly drowned out of their tents.

day has been pleasant; went to the landing and dressed Lieut. Gall's wound.
s morning was very pleasant and warm; remained so until nearly night, when
change, and about 10 o'clock in the evening commenced snowing hard.
e morning the snow was full ten inches deep; it has snowed hard all day, and
four inches of snow on the ground this P. M.; the day has been as severe as
e have at home.
day has been very pleasant, notwithstanding we have so much snow.
o men died in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh.
ned awful this morning.
il day — warm and pleasant.
day has been warm and pleasant; have been mustered for pay to-day.
rainy in the morning; pleasant evening.
has been pleasant; nothing of interest occurring.
nt A. M.; hail-storm P. M.; quite a time in camp in regard to the uncouth
blished in the Binghamton paper.
ant; snow ; raining hard this morning.

April 1 — Very cold morning.

April 2 — Pleasant, although quite windy.

April 10 — April 4th and 7th very cold and windy: President Lincoln reviewed our corps at Stafford Court-House to-day; it was a magnificent t.

April 11 — There was heavy connonading rd Court-House a good part of this A. M.; so, brisk musket firing; our regiment wa up there; every man in line and on hand, anxious to go and join them, but the firing ceas bre we were quite ready, and hearing no more of it, we all returned to quarters.

April 12 — Started from Aquia Creek on a furlough home; day warm and pleasant.

April 22 — Returned from Owego to-day.

April 27 — Started from Aquia Creek landing on march; at Stafford Court-House at noon; at night camped, and had made 17 miles.

April 28 — At night encamped within two miles of Kelley's Ford, Va.; have made 17 miles to-day; the country is beautiful.

April 29 — This morning at six, we started for Fredericksburg and crossed the pontoon bridge at Kelley's Ford, at seven o'clock; about eight A. M. we captured six rebels; we have 60,000 effective men with us; we crossed the Rappidan at nine o'clock this evening, and swam the creek and camped on the hill, where we could hardly find wood enough to make pins to pitch our tents.

April 30 — Started on a forced march for Fredericksburg at eight o'clock, and "double quicked" it for 12 miles; a good part of the way our One Hundred and Thirty-seventh beat all for marching, and now at three P. M. are scouting all through these thick oak woods, some eight miles from Fredericksburg, so as to prevent the rebels from getting into Fredericksburg this way, as the greater part of our force has gone on to Fredericksburg by the regular turnpike; we have now 350 prisoners at head-quarters.

May 1 — Started from camp near Chancellorsville at nearly 11 o'clock: after marching one mile the fight commenced at 20 minutes before 12, A. M., and ceased at 10 minutes past eight, P. M.: It was a terrible fight — heavy shelling and musketry not excelled; also two splendid bayonet charges. Our line extends ten miles, and our men all worked hard and faithfully all night throwing up rifle-pits along this line. It is a lovely moonlight night.

May 2 — The fight commenced with terrible energy this seven A. M., and continued until one o'clock at night; heavy cannonading and musketry all the while; 1,500 killed and wounded of the rebs, and 700 of our men.

May 3 — Sedgwick's corps came in this morning with the First and Sixth corps; now we'll give them fun; Sedgwick did not come this morning, but about five this P. M. was coming on from Fredericksburg, driving the rebels before him with an army of 30,000, having taken Fredericksburg; to-day has been a terrible battle, probably 3,000 killed and wounded, including both sides; we have been driven back one mile, but shall hold them now, we reckon, as we are largely re-enforced: General Hooker is with us.

May 4 — Fighting more or less all day, but not so hard; we built intrenchments all night last night on the hill, after the hospital was shelled and burned.

May 6 — Started for Aquia Landing this morning on a retreat; did it up nicely; crossed the Pontoon bridge of the Rappahannock at six o'clock A. M.: halted at noon nine miles from Stafford, C. H.; it rained all night and has all day; the roads have been awful all the way.

May 7 — Returned to camp near Aquia Creek, at five P. M., this evening.

May 8 — Have been quiet in camp to-day.

May 24 — It has been very warm ever since we came back from Chancellorsville.

June 5 — It is said the Ninth Corps have crossed the river to-day a little below Fredericksburg, and Stoneman's cavalry crossed still lower down.

June 6 — Very refreshing shower this evening, the first rain we have had in five weeks.

June 13 — Started from Aquia creek, thought we were only going a mile beyond Brook's Station to guard the railroad; we did guard it until about seven o'clock, and then were immediately ordered to Dumfries; we tore up all the railroad track from Falmouth to Aquia landing, and also sent all our property away from the landing and burned all the buildings.

June 14 — Started from camp near Brook's Station about eight in the evening; marched one mile and stopped until two in the morning, when we marched, and at eleven o'clock A. M. was in Dumfries, twenty miles.

June 15 — Marched twenty-two miles; 200 men fell out from exhaustion; General Grant and General Pemberton had an awful battle of musketry and cannon to-day; probably Pemberton was nearly out of ammunition and so made a desperate effort to conquer with what he had.

June 16 — Remained all day at Stafford C. H., attending the sick.

June 17 — Started from Stafford Court-House at half-past four o'clock A. M., and marched within two miles of Dranesville; arrived here in this splendid camp at eleven o'clock A. M., having made only ten miles; we have marched very slow to-day; our men have been resting in this beautiful camp since we came in, and it is now nine P. M.

June 18 — Marched at half-past seven A. M.; many men fell out by the way-side after only one hour's march; it was an awful day; about four o'clock P. M. we had a splendid shower, which revived the men immediately, and we marched on rapidly, and encamped four miles from Leesburgh.

June 19 — Marched only four miles, and are now in camp one mile from Leesburgh; three deserters have been shot here to-day, belonging to the First Corps; our men are bringing in sheep, pork, chickens, milk, &c., at a great rate; they are bound to live; this is a magnificent country.

June 20 — Started from Ball's Bluff at near here, this morning at four o'clock; Ball's Bluff is the old battle-ground of General Stone, where Colonel Baker was killed; marched about two miles and encamped at Goose creek, three miles from Leesburgh, where we are guarding the pontoon bridge, 135 feet long across the Potomac; they are having a fight at Aldie, near Manassas Gap, about fifteen miles distant.

June 21 — To-day has been the exciting day, instead of yesterday, at Aldie; Pleasanton has been fighting Stewart all day and has cleaned him out nicely; this morning went out scouting all through the woods with the colonel; we have here the neatest camp we ever had; there can be no better, neither is there finer country in the world than this.

June 22 — The chaplain, Lieutenant Beecher, and myself, went across Goose creek this afternoon, and had a narrow escape from six rebels, we having no arms; chaplain and myself crossed the pontoon bridge this afternoon to the Maryland side, and brought in with us some butter and milk and some wheat bread.

June 23 — Have been to-day at General Geary's head-quarters to serve as witness in court-martial; went to Leesburgh, visited cemetery, &c.; the battle at Ball's Bluff was in October, 1861; at Dranesville, December 20, 1861—400 rebels killed there and left on the field until March, 1862, when our men buried them.

June 25 — Started at five o'clock and marched across the pontoon bridge at Edward's Ferry, and on through Poolsville and Monocacy Church; then three miles further, to Monocacy river, near the Potomac; we have marched ten miles in the rain and mud; we are now in Loudon county, twelve miles from Frederick City and twelve from Harper's Ferry.

June 27 — Started from Monocacy creek at half-past four o'clock, and crossed the Aqueduct, and so on to Point of Rocks, and marched along on the tow-path to Petersville, a lovely little village.

June 28 — Started at six o'clock A. M. from camp near Petersville and marched a few miles and came to Slabtown, near Centreville, and Eagle Bridge, and at ten o'clock A. M. marched through Jeffersonville, a splendid town of about 3,000 population; we are now in camp within two miles of Frederick City; our camp is one of the most magnificent woods I ever saw, and the country through which we have marched is perfectly splendid—"Oh! my Maryland!"

June 29 — Monday morning started from camp at four A. M., and marched one mile beyond Frederick City, after marching through the city, and had breakfast; the next town was Emmettsburg; next we crossed the Monocacy river; next Israil creek; next we came to Walkersville;

next town was Woodboro, a very neat little village; camped in a beautiful wood near Terneytown, after marching twenty-two miles.

June 30 — Started from camp at seven o'clock; we are in Terneytown, a splendid village, and one of the most lovely sights ever beheld was when we came through town; infantry on one side of the road, and Pleasanton's cavalry on the other, dashing through on the run, and the ladies of the town were beauties, and were all out waving their handkerchiefs; next came Littletown, Pennsylvania, a pretty town.

July 1 — Started from camp about eight; marched to the two taverns and two miles beyond, and camped until half-past three, when we started toward Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to join in the fight; Major-General Reynolds was killed to-day; many wounded are coming in (five P. M.); more rebels wounded than our men thus far; will encamp near here.

July 2 — Have been fighting all day, more or less; general engagement — a bloody fight; our regiment suffered terribly just at dark; held our position all day in the intrenchments; dressed the wounds of seven of our men this evening.

July 3 — A terrible battle, and our men have done splendidly; it is said we have Longstreet; we have nearly his whole brigade prisoners.

July 4 — We have been nearly quiet most all day — only looking out for the rebel sharpshooters; very little cannonading; saw General Ewell's adjutant-general this morning and cut a portion of his coat off, the gold lace and stars having been taken off before.

July 7 — Started on march from Littlestown at four A. M., after crossing the Pennsylvania line into Maryland and going toward Frederick City; General Taylor, chief of artillery, passed while we rested; then we marched through Woodbury, a nice town; we marched twenty-seven miles to-day and the roads very bad and muddy.

July 8 — Started this morning at five o'clock and marched seventeen miles, and camped one mile south of Frederick City; saw the spy which we hung to a tree near Frederick City; it rained terribly all the morning, but came off pleasant in the afternoon, and the men got their clothes, blankets, &c., nicely dry.

July 9 — Started at five A. M., and marched to Crampton's Gap by nine o'clock A. M., after passing through Burketsville, next through the Gap, where General Slocum took the Heights from General Longstreet, September 14, 1862; we came on beyond the Gap a few miles and halted for dinner, at 11 A. M., six miles from Boonsboro.

July 10 — Started at half past three A. M., in the direction of Sharpsburg, which is six or eight miles; we halted at Peterstown, about one mile from P., at half past six A. M., on account of heavy cannonading there; encamped at about two o'clock P. M., within one mile of Bakersville, and have been throwing up breast-works all day.

July 11 — Started on march this morning at nine o'clock; marched a few miles and halted at nine o'clock at Fairplay, Md.

July 12 — There has been no fighting to-day, with the exception of a little cannonading to get into Hagerstown, which was considered absolutely necessary; we have had Sabbath to-day, for General Mead ordered that there should be no fighting to-day unless attacked by the enemy; at twelve o'clock to-night we all moved up two miles nearer the enemy, six miles from Williamsport; took Hagerstown to-day; we were attacked by the enemy.

July 13 — Built intrenchments to-day, the best and strongest on the line by all odds; men all very tired to-night; it has rained hard nearly all day.

July 15 — Started from our splendid fortifications within two miles of Hagerstown and Funkstown, also within four miles of Williamsport, at five A. M., and marched over Antietam battle-ground, through Sharpsburg, and camped two miles from Harper's Ferry.

July 16 — This morning marched at five A. M., and camped at seven A. M., at Pleasant Valley, after marching through Sandy Hook; we have been here all day working at the pay-rolls.

July 17 — Have been encamped in Pleasant Valley all day; it has rained hard all day.

July 18 — This morning very pleasant.

July 19 — Marched from camp at four A. M., and halted at six a long time for the second corps to pass, and while we halted burned a barn of the rebels; it was a splendid sight; camped after marching twelve miles.

July 20 — Marched very leisurely to-day on account of the second corps being in our way; at half past five P. M., encamped at Snickersville, near Snicker's Gap, a few miles from Berryville; to-day we have had great times foraging horses, cattle, fowls, &c.; have also had the rogue's march in camp.

July 21 — Have been all day at Snicker's Gap.

July 22 — Nothing special has transpired to-day, only that we moved this P. M., on the hill at the Gap.

July 23 — Started on march from Snicker's Gap this morning, at half-past five; marched through Upperville, and from thence to Paris, where we arrived at twelve M., having made fifteen miles; the day has been intensely hot; have followed the Blue Ridge of mountains all day; P. M., marched on eight miles more and camped for the night within four miles of Manassas Gap.

July 24 — Marched to Manassas Gap, in the Blue Ridge mountains; captured 200 rebels there; Lee's remaining force skedaddled on toward Culpepper, so, after leaving the Fifth Corps at Front Royal, five miles from the Gap, we came back and encamped near Piedmont, at seven P. M., after a terrible march; the sun intensely hot all day.

July 25 — Started from camp at four o'clock A. M.; at half-past eight marched through Rectortown; next, White Plain.

July 26 — Camp near Thoroughfare Gap; started at four o'clock this morning and marched through the Gap; after passing Broad Run, next Haymarket village; next Greenwich, and so to Catlin Station, marching twenty-five miles, and the hottest day we have yet had.

July 31 — Started on march at four o'clock; were called up at half-past two, and marched until nine o'clock in the evening, when we halted for coffee, after which we slept until two o'clock in the morning, and then resumed the march and went four miles and encamped near Kemper Ford, where we are building intrenchments to protect the ferry.

August 1 — There has been heavy firing all day until late this evening in the direction of Culpepper; to-day one of Stewart's cavalry came across the river with a flag of truce, which he presented to the colonel, in order to see his wife, which he was allowed to do under guard, for a short time.

September 13 — Delivered Mrs. McDonald of a nine pound boy, at Kemper's Ford, Virginia.

September 15—Started from Kemper's Ford at dark, and made Kelley's Ford at ten o'clock at night.

September 16 — Crossed the Rappahannock at five o'clock this morning; reached Stephensburg at twelve M. and encamped for the night.

September 17 — Marched at ten A. M. and encamped near the Rapidan, seven miles from Brandy Station, four and a half from Raccoon Ford.

September 18 — Still in camp, as yestesday; two deserters in this division to-day.

September 19 — This evening, about five o'clock, General Kilpatrick came out in our rear with his men and fired their guns; we all thought it was the enemy; the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh was in line five minutes sooner than any other regiment in the brigade.

September 24 — Started from our camp near Raccoon Ford, Virginia, at five o'clock, and marched back again in the direction of Stephensburg; halted to rest.

September 25 — Marched from Stephensburg to Brandy Station and encamped until morning.

September 26 — Marched over the battle ground at Brandy Station and on to Bealton Station, four miles, and encamped to await the cars for transportation; could not go on to-day on account of the bushwhackers burning the bridge.

September 28 — Took the cars at Bealton Station at half-past one P. M. and rode along the Orange and Alexandria road, through Catlin Station and Fairfax Station, on to Washington, where we halted two hours in the evening; after leaving the Long Bridge struck the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; rode all night.

September 29 — Reached Harper's Ferry about half-past one o'clock P. M.; reached Martinsburg four P. M., a pretty village and pretty girls; reached Cumberland at eleven P. M.

September 30 — Reached New Creek at two A. M., Piedmont at three A. M. — a very pretty town and a business place; Oaklandville, also quite a town; Cheat River small fry; Newburgh, not much account; Grafton, a right smart town; Wheeling, a nice city; the last of Virginia.

October 1 — Crossed the Ohio river and camped in the village of Bellair.

October 2 — Left Bellair, on Saturday at four A. M., after stopping in Columbus, Zanesville, and other places, four hours each; Columbus, a splendid city.

October 3 — Started from Bellair at four A. M., and reached Cincinnati at ten, evening; and arrived at Richmond, Indiana, a splendid city, next; Cambridge, London, Dayton.

October 4 — Arrived at Indianapolis at daybreak.

October 5 — Arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, at two P. M.

October 6 — Arrived at Nashville at about noon, and pitched our camp in a pleasant grove just in front of an old secesh mansion; secesh feels very indignant.

October 12 — Started from Nashville and marched the men with eight days' rations, fifteen miles; a very rainy day.

October 13 — Started from Severn at seven A. M., and reached Murfreesboro' by half-past three P. M; men all rode in the wagons; rained hard all day; quartered for the night in a secesh house; marched over Stone River battle-ground.

October 14 — Started from Murfreesboro' at nine o'clock A. M., and made Shelbyville, twenty-five miles, at half-past seven P. M.: regiment footed it all the way; the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh rode. It was very rainy and muddy.

October 15 — Rested all day; very heavy rain.

October 16 — Started from Shelbyville at eight A. M., and reached Tullahoma at 11 P. M.; the day pleasant, but the roads muddy; Tullahoma is where Bragg retreated to after the battle at Stone river; this battle was on the last of December, 1862, and first January, 1863.

October 17 — Rested all day in Tullahoma.

October 18 — Started from Tullahoma at seven A. M., and arrived in Decherd at three P. M.; here Rosey drove Bragg from the town by a splendid charge; line of battle formed right here at the depot, on the third of July, 1863; they fought all the way from Shelbyville here; it was a seven days fight.

October 19 — Started from Decherd at one o'clock P. M. for Wartrace, with eighteen sick men on cars; first crossed the Elk river, where we saw a splendid camp of blacks guarding the bridge across the Elk river; Decherd is twenty-five miles from Tullahoma; train would not stop at Wartrace, but carried us on to Murfreesboro'.

October 20 — Ordered to report to Christiana, instead of Wartrace; arrived at Christiana at noon, and a miserable hole it is, too; called on Mr. Grant at four P. M.; he is a true Union man, has a splendid residence, and four fine daughters, who played the piano and sang for us.

October 21 — Rested all day; Dr. Whiton and myself took dinner at Colonel Grant's; after dinner took the parlor and listened to the music of piano and voices of four handsome but sensible young ladies, and then returned to camp; visited the sick, and retired; General Grant passed here this P. M. on his way to Chattanooga.

October 22 — Took the cars at Christiana, with the sick, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M., and arrived at Fosterville, at twelve M.; weather pleasant.

October 23 — Went down to Murfreesboro' by the first train this morning, to get some medicines for my sick; very rainy and cold to-day.

October 25 — Rested all day; was watching for a train for Murfreesboro' — came along in the evening and I took it, but had to stay all night at Christiana; had a pleasant time at Colonel Grant's.

October 27 — Started for the regiment at ten and a half A. M., and arrived at Stevenson, Alabama, in the evening, after passing through Christiana, Fosterville, Bell Buckle, Wartrace, Tullahoma, and Decherd.

October 28 — Started from Stevenson at 12 M., and arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., at two P. M.; met with some of our sick here, who were left in rear of regiment; the Tennessee river is magnificent, and the scenery around is splendid.

October 30 — Started for Chattanooga this A. M., at nine o'clock; halted at Shell Mound for dinner; only made three miles by dark; rained terribly all day; roads very bad; slept in a corn-crib nearly full of corn; occasionally the feathers would prick a little in the night.

October 31 — Marched within five miles of Lookout Mountain; halted at dark, and took tea; rested until half-past seven, until the moon was up nicely, when we marched to Lookout Mountain, or near it, and encamped at one A. M.

November 1 — Men building breast-works all day on the mountain, directly opposite Lookout Mountain; rebels have been shelling Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain, more or less all day, but all to no purpose.

November 3 — Very warm and pleasant; just like summer; uncomfortable with a coat on; the rebels have been throwing shell more or less all day from Lookout Mountain.

November 23 — To-day there has been heavy cannonading and musketry firing in direction of Chattanooga.

November 24 — Our brigade charged Lookout Mountain, supported by a brigade of the Fourth Corps: captured two pieces of artillery, and camped directly under Point Lookout; the day has been very foggy and the night rainy; our men on the mountain without blankets; captured 2,500 prisoners.

November 25 — Early this morning we planted the old flag on the top of Lookout; at two P. M. started for Missionary Ridge, and captured it by dark, with 8,000 prisoners; encamped for the night at the foot of the mountain.

November 26 — To-day, at noon, the whole command started in search of the retreating army, and encamped for the night on the heights near Chickamauga creek.

November 27 — To-day, at nine o'clock, we attacked the enemy at the gap in the mountain, at Ringgold, Ga., and after a desperate effort put the enemy to flight.

November 28 — Remained all day in Ringgold, while the regiment went out on picket at the mountain head; had my quarters in a corner building in town.

November 29 — All day in town; a good portion of my time spent in the drug store, looking over medicines.

December 1 — This morning bade adieu to Ringgold, at two o'clock A. M.; left the town in flames; marched 30 miles to Raccoon Mountain — our old camp — halted only three times on the route; got a new horse on that occasion.

December 3 — Grand review of Second Division; four major-generals present.

December 5 — This evening sent for hand-book of surgery.

December 9 — Furlough sent in for Sergeant Newman.

December 14 — Sergeant Newman died this morning.

December 15 — Sergeant Newman's furlough returned this evening, having only been to brigade head-quarters, where it was disapproved and suffered to go no further; had it went through as it should have done, no doubt Sergeant Newman's life would have been preserved.

January 3, 1864 — At Wauhatchie, Tenn.

January 4 — Started from Wauhatchie, Tenn., for Stevenson, Ala.; very rainy, icy and cold; made Whiteside and a little more, and then camped in a thick wood; rained nearly all night.

January 5 — Very cold; ground frozen; passed the Great Cave, also Shell Mound; encamped at Bridgeport, Ala., a day or two, and then went on to Stevenson, Ala.

January 22 — General Vance (rebel) and all his staff came through here to-day — were captured near Mayville—are being taken to Nashville.

January 25 — Very warm and pleasant.

January 26 — Warm as summer, quite uncomfortable with coat on.

February 4 — To-day Colonel Ireland has had one of the band men standing on a post all day long, and it has nearly killed him; Colonel ought to have his neck stretched for it.

February 5 — Visited the band man this A. M., and found him suffering terribly from intense cerebral difficulty; this evening was ordered not to visit him again.

February 6 — This A. M. visited him again and found him quite ill.

February 7 — 400 rebels deserted and came into our lines to-day, at Chattanooga.

February 10 — Post quartermaster told me this A. M. at eleven o'clock, that he had already issued rations for 400 destitute rebel familes, and the building was yet thronged with them.

February 20 — Our men are all under arms to-night and expecting an attack by Morgan with a very large force: it is now one o'clock and a very cold night; we are all ready for him.

February 21 — Quite pleasant and warm, for the first day during the month.

February 23 — Very pleasant; we can see the rebel fires across the river, on Raccoon Mountain; it is said there is a large force of infantry, 20,000, beside a large one of cavalry; we are all quite alarmed with our little handful of men.

March 2 — Taken sick with chills and fever at the Alabama House.

March 15 — Relapse this evening.

March 16 — Train of cars captured to-day, between here and Stevenson and Nashville; cars running by the way of Huntsville; twenty cars burned; two white men and all the negroes killed.

March 21 — Quite sick again with chills and fever; saw General Sherman on the car at depot last night.

March 22 — Snow on the ground this morning, fourteen inches deep.

March 29 — Very rainy and cold; received a letter and picture from wife; destroyed the picture, it was miserable.

April 1 — Colonel Ireland sent Washburn to Harper's; drew some desiccated vegetables on the Third, and got Harper under arrest.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, *Assist.-Adj't.-Gen'l.*:

General — I would most respectfully ask that I may be sent to officers' hospital at Nashville, for medical treatment. Since the 26th of I have been confined to my bed with typhoid fever; and I think if permitted to go to Nashville, where I can receive proper care and nourishment, that I shall be able to resume my duties in a short time.

Head-quarters One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Regiment,
Near Marietta, Ga., *June* 14, 1864.

Dr. Elmore left the regiment at Cassville, Ga., May 22, to go to hospital at Chattanooga — was able to walk about when he left. He died on the 25th of May of pneumonia, in general hospital at Chattanooga, and was buried in the National Cemetery at that place.

EXTRACTS

FROM DIARY OF PRIVATE EDWIN MARVIN, COMPANY C, NINETY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLS.

February 12, 1864 — Left Newburgh, N. Y., for Goshen; stayed at Jay's Hotel over night; drew John McCleary's money for him, and sent home to his sister $250 and kept $45 for him.

February 13 — Left Goshen at 12.40 P. M., for Jersey City; arrived at New York at three o'clock P. M.; stayed at Girard House.

February 14 — Left New York City for Fort Schuyler, at ten A. M., and got to the Fort at one P. M.; quarters very good, but water brackish.

February 15 — Weather cold and cloudy.

February 16 — Still at Fort Schuyler; snow and very cold night.

February 17 — Very cold.

February 18 — Still at Fort Schuyler; the weather is very cold; —— has the tremens; C. Blake and M. Doyle, sick; General Brown refused to let us have water at the Fort.

February 19 — Still at the Fort; weather still very cold.

February 20-21 — Still at the Fort; weather cold but pleasant.

February 22 — Still at the Fort; cloudy and cold; expect to leave the Fort to-morrow.

February 23 — Still at McDougal barracks; expect to leave to-day for parts unknown.

February 24 — Still at the Fort; it rained last night; warm and pleasant morning.

February 25 — Still at McDougal barracks; the weather is beautiful.

February 26 — Still at the Fort; rained last night; cloudy day.

February 27 — Still at the Fort.

February 28 — Weather cold but pleasant; no word of leaving here to-day.

February 29 — Left the Fort at three o'clock for Fortress Monroe.

March 1 — On the ocean on steamer Catawba; a dense fog prevailing.

March 2 — Arrived at Fortress Monroe at twelve o'clock, M., and then started for Norfolk, Va., at one o'clock; stayed in Norfolk over night; weather beautiful; went to the theater.

March 3 — Left Norfolk for the regiment at three o'clock, P. M.; sailed up the Elizabeth river and through the Dismal Swamp canal to Pongo bridge or Deep creek; the weather very pleasant and warm.

March 4 — Have just got settled in our tents; good quarters and the weather fine; we are encamped on the edge of the Dismal Swamp, and opposite to us is a cavalry regiment; we are about six miles from Albemarle Sound; our scouts brought in two rebs and killed two; had boiled eggs for breakfast.

March 5 — Buried orderly-sergeant of Company H; I officiated as chaplain; had a thunder shower in the afternoon; guard brought in the father of the reb that was shot yesterday; female friends visited the prisoners in the guard-house.

March 6 — Started for Norfolk at ten o'clock; had a light shower of rain; rumor of rebs being all around; took four reb prisoners down to Norfolk; arrived at Norfolk at eight P. M.

March 7 — Still in Norfolk; the day is fine; went to the Sanitary Commission and got some Jamaica ginger; bought some medicines for self and company; General Kilpatrick's cavalry returned from the raid toward Richmond; saw John Hanmore; went to the theater at night.

March 8 — Started to go up to the regiment, but did not go; was sick all day.

March 9 — Left Norfolk for the regiment, at nine o'clock, arrived at three o'clock; weather fine.

March 10 — Rain and warm.

March 11 — Still troubled with the earache; warm but rainy; ten of us presented Sergeant Clark B. Colwell with a masonic pin, with which he was very well pleased.

March 12 — Nothing of interest transpiring.

March 13 — Beautiful day; some of our boys went to church out by the woods.

March 14 — Most of our boys received letters this morning; Philly Scroutt got news of the death of two of his children; poor fellow.

March 15 — Weather cold and cloudy.

March 16 — Nothing of importance.

March 17 — Came to Norfolk sick with the erysipelas in the face and head.

April 8 — Have been absent, sick, since the seventeenth of March, and have just got back to camp.

April 9 — Very heavy storm of wind and rain.

April 10 — Beautiful day.

April 11—Went into the adjutant's office as clerk; weather pleasant.

April 12—Weather pleasant and mild.

April 13—Fine morning; wind quite heavy in the afternoon.

April 14—A most beautiful day; the trees are in blossom.

April 15—The day is warm but cloudy; nothing new; it is dull here; no fights with the enemy; in fact there is no enemy near us; one case of small-pox in camp of the Twentieth New York Cavalry.

April 16—Sunshine and shade; fixed up new quarters for the adjutant and myself.

April 17—A pleasant day, but cool; nothing of importance occurring.

April 18—Had battalion drill for the first time; pleasant day, but cool.

April 19—Left Pongo Bridge for Yorktown on the little wheel-barrow Three Brothers; left Pongo at twelve o'clock; arrived at Norfolk at six o'clock; went to the theater.

April 20—A most beautiful morning; still at Norfolk; regiment arrived at one o'clock; got on the Webster at dark, but laid all night at Norfolk.

April 21—Started at day-break for Yorktown; arrived at eight o'clock.

April 22—Some of the members of Company C were transferred to other companies, and it made a good deal of bad feeling among those transferred.

April 23—A beautiful morning.

April 24—Regiment and me went to the negro huts called Slate Town.

April 25—Had brigade parade; nothing of importance occurred.

April 26—Pleasant day; at night went to the Fort on fatigue duty.

April 27—Beautiful day; had orders to pack our surplus things and leave them at Yorktown; I wish I was out of this regiment, for I do not like it at all; so say all.

April 28—General Butler arrived at the Fort; went on guard at Slate City; the night was cold, and we had no place of shelter.

April 29—Gen B. F. Butler reviewed the troops at this post—about 10,000; still on patrol duty.

April 30—All of the troops at Yorktown reviewed by Major-General Butler; I think there was about twenty thousand troops here present, all told, and we mustered for pay for the first time; a beautiful day.

May 1—Rainy day and very pleasant; more troops arrived at this post, and the cry is, "still they come."

May 2—Signed pay-roll for the balance of State bounty; a beautiful day.

May 3—Went to Yorktown fort; just at night got marching orders; where, we do not know, but guess Richmond, or toward it.

May 4—Expect to leave here to-day for parts unknown; left Yorktown at dark on the ocean steamer Prometheus.

May 5—Landed at Hunter's Point on the James river.

May 6—Marched from Hunter's Point about five miles toward Petersburg; we were put on the advance and commenced building rifle-pits, but stopped, the Fourth and some other battery coming to our support; being on the advance, we slept on our arms all night.

May 7—Ordered to march at seven o'clock toward Petersburg; fighting at the front; we took the position from the enemy; cut the railroad and destroyed the railroad bridge; the Seventy-sixth Infantry and the Fourth Regular Battery fought the enemy all day.

May 8—A beautiful Sabbath morning; just seen wounded picket.

May 9—Very hot; went into battle this morning; John Shutes was wounded badly in the leg and McCleary slightly; stayed on the field all night; this was my first experience on the battle field; the shells and bullets rattled terribly; I was sick and fell out in the afternoon.

May 10—Very warm; still on the battle-field; drawn up in line of battle 'till nine o'clock, and was then withdrawn; we then fell back to our old camp, some four miles from the battle-field of the morning.

May 11—Moved our camp about fifty feet.

May 12—Started for the battle-field again; met the enemy and whipped them; are now about eight miles from Richmond; rainy and warm.

May 13—Still on the battle-field; the weather still warm and cloudy; we were in the reserve and slept on our arms all night; rained all night.

May 14—The battle still going on; just brought in a rebel cannon; our troops have just taken the rebel fort or breastwork; still rainy.

May 15—The battle still goes on; I think we will take Petersburg before long; last night went on picket duty in front of the enemy; I was sick and tired out; we kept up a running fire with the enemy all day and night.

May 16 — At daylight opened fire on us from the front and flanks and drove us out of the woods; we drove them back to the fort; Rodman, of Company C, was wounded; the fort around which we have been fighting is Fort Johnson; ordered in and got back to camp about one o'clock.

May 17 — A beautiful morning; we stayed in camp all day; but in the night we had an alarm, the rebels firing on our pickets.

May 18 — The enemy attacked our front and flank, and we have fought all day; but they did not make out anything.

May 19 — The rebels attacked us, but were repulsed; they are still pegging away, but they do not accomplish anything worth speaking of; the weather is very warm; our regiment built a breast-work in front of our encampment; we had a night attack from the rebels.

May 20 — The enemy made another attack; we had some rest at night.

May 21 — Our folks shelled the enemy this morning; this evening at ten o'clock the rebels made an attack on our breastworks, and were repulsed handsomely.

May 22 — All quiet on the James; shelling from the gun-boat on the James river on the enemy; in the evening there was a call for volunteers for secret duty; I volunteered, but they would not take me.

May 23 — All still at present; for a change there was no fighting to-day, and I was very glad, for the weather is very warm and smoky, as we have set all the woods on fire around us.

May 24 — Four of the left companies of our regiment went to building Fort Giles, near the bank (south) of the James river; the day is very hot and dry, although I suppose the boys will get their whistles wet to-night.

May 25 — Had to go on fatigue duty; little or no firing on the part of the rebels, and of course none on our part.

May 26 — Fatigue again this morning; we have not been visited by the rebels for some time; had orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

May 27 — I am on guard to-day, for the second time in all my soldiering experience; moved five miles to the rear of our former position.

May 28 — On guard; had orders to march at four o'clock P. M., which we did, over the left, for it was six o'clock when we started for Bermuda Hundred.

May 29 — We have just got on board of a transport for parts unknown; I learn that we are to go to West Point, up the York river; we are having a most lovely sail.

May 30 — Got to West Point last night and anchored; started this morning again for some place; landed at White House Landing at five o'clock P. M.

May 31 — Camped all night at White House landing; mounted-rifles came in at night; good news from the Army of the Potomac; Lee driven into the intrenchments at Richmond; we started for the Army of the Potomac and marched twenty miles, and then the regiment went on picket.

June 1 — A most beautiful day; but we had a most distressing march; arrived on the battle-ground just at night, and had to go right into action.

June 2 — The regiment, or what is left of it, has just returned from the battle-field.

June 3 — Another battle this morning; Colonel Wead, of this regiment, was killed, and many wounded; how many killed of the rank and file, I don't know.

June 4 — There is a prospect of getting the wounded off to-day; we are about eight miles from Richmond.

June 5 — Weather rainy and unpleasant; no fighting this morning; this evening the enemy made an assault on our lines, but were repulsed, with slight loss.

June 6 — A beautiful morning; nothing of interest; I have not heard from home for so long a time that I am getting heart-sick.

June 7 — The hospital was shelled yesterday, and we moved back about one mile; was detailed for ward four of general hospital; some cannonading on our right.

June 8 — Cloudy and cool; very few wounded coming in at present; an order issued sends a surgeon to the front with the regiment; no fighting on our front; some on our left; saw General Burnside to-day.

June 9 — No fighting; last night the quiet was only broken by occasional shots; the weather is cool and nice for the sick and wounded.

June 10 — The weather still lovely and cool; no fighting that I could hear; went to the rifle-pits at the extreme front.

June 11 — Weather cloudy; still in the rifle-pits; considerable firing but nobody hurt; we have orders to move from here to-day — where, I do not know, but suppose to Bottom's Bridge or Harrison's Landing, as the enemy are moving in that direction.

June 12 — Nice and cool; the rebs are firing pretty smart; one killed that I saw; two men wounded in our regiment; at two o'clock, left Cold Harbor for White House Landing; got there at nine o'clock P. M., and camped for the night.

June 13 — Took boat for Fort Monroe; got there in the night and stayed until morning.

June 14 — The weather is cool and pleasant; we are now sailing up the James river; arrived at Bermuda Hundred at twelve o'clock; rested and then went to our old camping ground for the night.

June 15 — Arose at two A. M., and got orders to march for Petersburg; arrived on the battle-field at six A. M., in good condition; we had a glorious victory to-day; we took 300 prisoners and thirteen cannon, and I think by to-morrow night we will have Petersburg.

June 16 — Had another fight this evening and advanced a little.

June 17 — No fighting this morning, only an occasional shot: we left the position in front of Petersburg at four o'clock P. M., and went back to the other side of the Appomattox river; arrived at our old camp about eleven o'clock.

June 18 — Weather a little cloudy; firing all night in front of Petersburg, and all day so far; good news, if true; Lee made a charge on our forces and was repulsed handsomely, with a loss on his part of 1,000 prisoners.

June 19 — We are under marching orders again; I hear that Petersburg is taken; glory to God!

June 20 — Had pickles served to the regiment; under orders to march.

June 21 — On the road to Petersburg again; we arrived within about one mile of Petersburg at ten o'clock A. M.; I think we could go into Petersburg if we choose; I think the rebs are on their last legs, for we have got them surrounded on all sides; sharp cannonading on all sides this P. M.

June 22 — In the rifle-pits one quarter of a mile from Petersburg; we went in last night; at night there was an alarm, but it did not amount to anything; the musquitoes are thicker than hops out West.

June 23 — Very warm and dry; we stayed in the rifle-pits all night, and then we moved farther front by a sap dug about a quarter of a mile.

June 24 — A very pleasant day; in our new rifle-pits, and a fearful place it was for half an hour; I never wish to be in such a place again; but we got the best of one whole regiment of South Carolina troops — the Twenty-Seventh South Carolina Conscripts.

June 25 — Still in the pits; no fighting this morning.

June 26 — We are in camp about two miles from Petersburg; behind us there are some five or six batteries playing on the bridge at Petersburg, that crosses the Appomattox; they open about six times a day.

June 27 — Very hot and dry; no rain for over a month; the batteries are at work; the enemy does not reply very often for some reason; we had a little rain in the afternoon, and at eight o'clock in the evening we started for the front again.

June 28 — Cool and pleasant; not much firing as yet; I have just received a letter from my wife, dated May 30; got through the day with one accident; Holmes shot in the neck.

June 29 — Cool and pleasant; the shells are flying very thick; the rebels are shelling our batteries, but I guess they won't make much by it, and I do not think they do much damage, as there are very few wounded or killed; moved to the rear some two miles off, that is, we are relieved two days from the rifle-pits.

June 30 — At three o'clock we were ordered to march to the front; we got there at half past five o'clock and the battle commenced, and it was sharp for awhile, but the results were not what we expected; we returned to camp at about ten o'clock P. M.

July 1 — Mustered for pay, and I hope we will get it before long; it is all quiet along the lines; we left our camp at dark for the rifle-pits.

July 2 — We are on the side of the road in pits dug for the purpose; in the afternoon there was a good deal of cannonading.

July 3 — Some firing but not so much as usual; at night we went back to our old encampment.

July 4 — This is the once glorious Fourth, but here in the army we should not know anything about it if we did not consult the almanac.

July 5 — We left for the rifle-pits last night; not much shelling during the day; in fact the day was most monotonous.

July 6 — It is very warm; some shelling, but not much; no casualties of any consequence; one or two men got wounded, but none in our regiment, I believe.

July 7 — Still in the pits; some shelling and a good deal of musket firing; a man in the Ninety-sixth was killed; his name was Fuller; started for old camp at sundown and arrived at 8.20.

July 8 — Cloudy and pleasant; went back to old camp at night.

July 9 — Nothing of interest transpired to-day; some of our officers and sutlers returned to the regiment; at night the regiment went back to the front; I was sick and did not go.

July 10 — Beautiful Sabbath morning; there was no shelling of consequence in the day, but at night there was a good deal of musket firing.

July 11 — Another pleasant morning; more shelling; Lieutenant Jo. S. Sneed came into camp from hospital; this evening we had a little shower; just before sundown there was another artillery duel.

July 12 — It is a very warm morning; to-day made up 1,000 pills; there was considerable shelling during the day and some musket firing; but very few casualties, however.

July 13 — Nothing of importance to-day; considerable shelling during the day and some musket firing; but two of the Ninety-eighth have been wounded in three days.

July 14 — Regiment came into camp at about ten P. M.; drew balance of bounty.

July 15 — It has been very peaceable for a day or two, but we had another artillery duel this morning; at eight o'clock P. M. we started again for the front; it is to the front four days and to the rear two days; so we go.

July 16 — Cloudy and cool; we are in the pits again, or gopher-holes, as the soldiers call them; dug out my gopher-hole and made it deeper.

July 17 — I was ordered to take charge of the medical stores, which consist of two lanterns, two large rubber coverings, one medicine chest, eight boxes of stores, the contents of which I don't know.

July 18 — Took up my quarters in the wagon; the big mortar opened this P. M. on the rebel fort on the other side of the river; Charles Black is driver of the medical wagon.

July 19 — Very still this morning; I have not heard a shot fired; we had a fine rain this evening; sharp firing, both by musketry and cannon; Dr. Van Rensselaer issued medicines to the Eighty-first.

July 20 — A good deal of shelling to-day; the weather is pleasant.

July 21 — The regiment went to the front again.

July 22 — The paymaster arrived yesterday; nothing of interest transpired to-day.

July 23 — Cool, but pleasant; I suppose we will get paid to-day; no firing of consequence yesterday; the rebels shelled our camp this evening most terribly, but, thank Providence, only one man was hurt out of our regiment.

July 24 — Oh, what a beautiful Sabbath morning this is; it is all quiet, not a shot to be heard on the whole line; sent home one hundred dollars to my wife through Lieutenant J. K. R. Oakley, care of Colonel I. R. Carpenter.

July 25 — Quite a change in the weather; it is very cool; had a heavy rain last night; the regiment went to the front again at eight o'clock P. M.

July 26 — Mild and pleasant; heavy firing on the right of us, which lasted about thirty minutes; during the day things were quiet; some mortar shelling toward night.

July 27 — Nothing of any consequence occurred to-day; there was some shelling toward night, but after dark it was quiet along the whole line, as far as I could judge.

July 28 — The weather is very warm again to-day; the brigade, or that part of it that was at the front, including our regiment, came into camp last night about eleven o'clock; there was a big fire in Petersburg to-night.

July 29 — Warm and dry; nothing of interest transpiring; rumors that we have got two of the rebel forts in front of Petersburg mined, and that the mines will be sprung to-night or to-morrow; our brigade is ordered further down to the left to-night, and I think there will be a fight.

July 30 — The weather is very hot; there has been some terrific fighting this morning; I am sorry to say that our troops met with a repulse; our loss is heavy; George McGrath is killed — he is the only one that I know at present out of our company.

July 31 — All quiet along the lines; sent sanitary stores to Dr. Van R.; the regiment came in from the front to-night; a lovely Sabbath.

August 1 — Nothing of interest transpiring; no fighting since Saturday of any consequence.

August 2 — Very warm; had a little shower in the evening.

August 3 — No firing at all that I could hear.

August 4 — Nothing of interest to note.

August 5 — Heavy firing on the left; the rebels made a charge, and our troops repulsed them handsomely; a good deal of firing in the night.

August 6 — Oh! dear, how hot, and the flies are so thick that one can hardly open his mouth for fear of being fly-blown; a good deal of firing after dark; had a fine shower at night.

August 7 — No fighting to-day; the Sabbath stillness was hardly broken by a shot.

August 8 — Very quiet this morning; Jo. has gone to the Point of Rocks for forage; I went to the front with the medicines; there was a large fire in Petersburg; it burned till in the night sometime.

August 9 — The contending armies had another brush this P. M.; ammunition barge blown up at City Point.

August 10 — Considerable fighting on the left; in fact they fought all night; it is rumored that Butler has been made secretary of state, and that fighting Jo. Hooker has taken his place in command of the department; I think it a good change all around.

August 11 — No firing during the day, but at sundown they go at it and keep it up all night these moonlight nights.

August 12 — The shelling commenced in earnest this A. M., four o'clock; it has been very sharp for about two hours, but during the day it has been quiet till about sundown, when it commenced again; the surgeon-in-chief went to the hospital, sick.

August 13 — Heavy firing, both on the left and right; Doctor Burte assumes the duties of surgeon-in-chief; firing quite heavy in the evening, but, as usual, we had the last word.

August 14 — Another beautiful Sabbath morning, but we hear no church bells to remind us of it; had a small shower this P. M.

August 15 — All quiet along the lines; Jo. has gone to the Point of Rocks for medical stores and forage; we had the heaviest shower of the season.

August 16 — Cool and pleasant; went to the regiment at the front to see the surgeon-in-chief of the brigade.

August 17 — Dr. Burte, Jr., the surgeon-in-chief of our brigade, visited me this P. M.; General Wright, with the Sixth corps, gained a splendid victory over the enemy on our left to-day.

August 18 — The weather is very warm; at eight o'clock A. M. the artillery along our whole line opened and kept up a continuous fire for about two hours; at Deep Bottom we are gaining advantages that are cheering to the heart of every lover of his country.

August 19 — It rained all day; at night the artillery blazed away for about an hour very lively on both sides.

August 20 — Another artillery battle last night; they have become quite the order of the day or night; they have been kept up now for four nights, and, as usual, we have it again to-night.

August 21 — The big mortar fired some dozen shots; they are fighting very hard on the extreme left; it seems to be around on the opposite side of Petersburg; a new position for our troops, held by General Wright of the Sixth corps.

August 22 — All quiet along the lines; cool and pleasant.

August 23 — Some firing on the left, but nothing to alarm anyone.

August 24 — Sent off medical stores to Bermuda Hundred; no firing last night of any consequence; a good deal of firing this P. M.

August 25 — Expect to move soon — where I do not know; there is not much firing this morning; a good deal of firing this P. M.

August 26 — We are still under orders to move, but we are here still, four o'clock; at eight o'clock we left Petersburg for Bermuda Hundred.

August 27 — We arrived at Bermuda Hundred at nine o'clock.

August 28 — Another beautiful Sabbath morning.

August 29 — Got settled in our new quarters; there is not so much picket firing here as there was at Petersburg.

August 30 — Nothing of interest.

August 31 — The weather is clear and pleasant, but the nights are getting quite cool; to-day the regiment mustered for pay.

September 1 — Got mules and a negro driver.

September 2 — Pounding away at Petersburg.

September 3 — Firing at Petersburg; cloudy but pleasant.

September 4 — Pleasant Sabbath; a good deal of firing at Petersburg.

September 5 — Cool nights — days warm; went to Point of Rocks to fill regiment panniers.

September 6 — General Grant rode around the breastworks and was cheered loudly.

September 7 — Troops reviewed by some general, whose name I did not learn.

September 8 — Cool and pleasant.

September 9 — Weather is nice; was very sick last night.

September 10 — A beautiful day.

September 11 — Nothing going on.

September 12 — All quiet.

September 13 — Weather pleasant; dull.

September 14 — No news.

September 15 — Nothing going on but battalion drills and reviews.

September 16 — Pleasant day.

September 17 — Pleasant and warm.

September 18 — Clear and cool.

September 19 — Went to medical purveyor for stores for brigade.

September 20 — Cloudy and dark.

September 21 — Stormy and warm.

September 22 — Rainy; dull.

September 23 — Nothing; wrote letters.

September 24 — Rainy; a shotted salute the whole line in honor of Sheridan's victory over Early.

September 25 — Wind north-west and weather cool.

September 26 — Weather fine.

September 27 — Rumors of a move.

September 28 — Had orders to have two days' cooked rations on hand by nine o'clock; the whole Eighteenth Corps were ordered to march, and they crossed the James river at Acker's landing in the night.

September 29 — This morning our troops surprised the rebs at Deep Bottom and captured their pickets, and they have been fighting all day, and have drove the enemy like sheep.

September 30 — Last night and the night before the rebs tried to break our line on the Weldon railroad, but were repulsed; I think the rebs are doomed; our forces were victorious all day, to-day; 2,500 prisoners; two regiments surrendered themselves.

October 1 — Still fighting — still victorious; terrible fighting at Petersburg last night; heavy firing on the right this evening.

October 2 — Not much fighting to-day.

October 3 — No fighting in hearing, except some heavy cannonading on the right.

October 4 — All quiet in the morning; in the evening some heavy firing on the right and left; our corps has not got back from the right; our regiment is still there, occupying the fort they took the first day they went there.

October 5 — Nothing of consequence; tried to draw rations, but could not do it; the weather is fine.

October 6 — Heavy fighting on the other side of the James river.

October 7 — Nothing of interest on either this or the other side of the river.

October 8 — No fighting to-day.

October 9 — Got orders to move my wagon to the other side of the James river; left at half-past one P. M., and arrived at the hospital at half-past five P. M.

October 10 — Had a heavy frost last night — the first I have seen this fall; left the hospital at nine A. M. for brigade head-quarters; arrived at half-past eleven A. M.

October 11 — All quiet on the James; went up to the fort; could see the rebel lines; weather beautiful.

October 12 — Nothing of consequence.

October 13 — We took another fort from the rebels on the right this morning; the cry is still "On to Richmond"

October 14 — The Johnny's desert with great rapidity; very fine weather; got a letter from Col. Carpenter and an envelope of ballots.

October 15 — No fighting on our line; Sheridan, though, is giving the rebels fits.

October 16 — Started at half-past four P. M. for field hospital, and got there at five P. M., and reported to Dr. Van Rensselaer.

October 17 — Went to base hospital, to medical purveyor, and he was not there; returned to the front at two P. M.

October 18 — Should judge from the appearances that we were preparing for a grand movement toward Richmond; General Butler and daughter passed up to the front.

October 19 — Sent my ballot and other letters; beautiful morning.

October 20 — Nothing of importance until toward evening, when news came of another victory by Sherman, and they fired a shotted salute along the whole line.

October 21 — Nothing of interest.

October 22 — Shelling on the river by us and the rebels; cannon and troops ordered farther front.

October 23 — Moved further up toward the fort.

October 24 — Nothing of importance.

October 25 — Beautiful day.

October 26—Ordered to move to the other side of the James; the whole corps is moving somewhere.

October 27 — A battle expected to-day; bad news from the right of our line; went to medical purveyor's and got panniers filled.

October 28 — Wind blows hard; no news from the front — right or left; our troops were defeated yesterday; a good many fell into the hands of the enemy; the First Brigade, First Division, did not charge this time; the corps returned at evening.

October 29 — Returned to my old position at the front.

October 30 — Sunday; nothing.

October 31 — Mustered for pay.

November 1 — Nothing of importance; beautiful day.

November 2 — Regiment had orders to move; the brigade went to Deep Bottom.

November 3 — The regiment moved; the brigade is still at Deep Bottom, in the mud.

November 4 — No word from the brigade yet; this morning the regiment and brigade took transports for the North, and I am left behind to follow if I can.

November 5 — Cool and windy; went to draw rations, but could not.

November 6 — Froze ice half an inch thick last night; heard firing in the night; it seemed to come from the extreme left, toward Petersburg.

November 7 — Stormy but warm; the two remaining regiments had orders to march at daylight, for they expected an attack on the right; there is a rumor that Fort Burnham, near Fort Harrison, is mined, but I do not believe it.

November 8 — No attack yet; very foggy but warm.

November 9 — Dr. Van Rensselaer returned this morning; he says the regiment has gone to Elmira; no attack yet.

November 10 — Had a smart shower from the south-west.

November 11 — Nothing of interest.

November 12 — Nothing to note; clear.

November 13 — Snowed quite hard in the afternoon.

November 14 — Cold and clear.

November 15 — Cold and cloudy.

November 16 — Clear and cold.

November 17 — Went to Deep Bottom for medical stores; regiment returned.

November 18 — Sergeant Mackey was mustered out, his time having expired.

November 19 — Lieutenant Oakley and Clark Colwell returned last night to the front from the North; cold and stormy.

November 20 — Cold and stormy.

November 21 — Cold and stormy; went to medical purveyor for stores.

November 22 — Nothing of interest.

November 23 — Froze very hard last night; nothing of interest.

November 24 — Thanksgiving to-day; government gives the army of the James poultry in place of fresh beef to-day, and also gives us nuts; firing at Dutch Gap; had chickens for dinner.

November 25 — The New Hampshire men had 700 pounds poultry for 175 men; had turkey for dinner.

November 26 — Nothing of consequence; had turkey.

November 27 — Had turkey for dinner.

November 28 — Clear and warm; went to Deep Bottom for medical stores.

November 29 — Beautiful day.

November 30 — The Eighteenth and Tenth Corps have been consolidated; charming weather.

December 1 — Clark B. Colwell got his commission as first lieutenant to-day.

December 2 — Heavy firing on the James from the rebel and our own batteries; shall have to move soon.

December 3 — Nothing of importance.

December 4 — Five rebels came into our lines at 11 o'clock, and gave themselves up as prisoners.

December 5 — Our brigade moved to the right; we are no more the Eighteenth but the Twenty-Fourth Corps.

December 6 — Two more regiments added to our brigade to-day, the Nineteenth Wisconsin and the Eleventh Connecticut; it is now composed of Ninety-eighth, Thirteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Eleventh, Nineteenth; I moved up to brigade head-quarters.

December 7 — Had orders to move at a moment's notice, and went up to the right about a mile.
December 8 — Commenced to build a shanty for myself; clear and cool.
December 9 — Cold; snowed all night; finished my shanty.
December 10 — The darkies and the rebs had a brush; weather dull and cloudy.
December 11 — Nothing of importance.
December 12 — Cold and heavy wind.
December 13 — Nothing; cold.
December 14 — Clear and cold.
December 15 — Nothing.
December 16 — Cloudy but pleasant.
December 17 — Pleasant; have been fixing up shanty for past two days.
December 18 — Glorious news from the South; Thomas has beaten Hood.
December 19 — Good news from Sherman; it is said he has taken Savannah.
December 20 — Clear and cold.
December 21 — Cold and rainy.
December 22 — Clear and cold; wind north-west and blowing great guns.
December 23 — Froze ice in the tent.
December 24 — Nothing of interest.
December 25 — Christmas; clear and pleasant, but dull.
December 26 — Deserters continue to come into our lines; firing on the left.
December 27 — Rumors that we have taken the Dansville road; heavy firing on the left; cloudy and warm.
December 28 — Went to the river with the team; firing on our troops; drawn up in line of battle for an attack.
December 29 — Nothing; clear and cool, but not bad for the season.
December 30 — Peace commissioners at Butler's head-quarters; glory to God in the highest!
December 31 — Mustered for pay.

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA.

January 1, 1865 — Clear and cold here in Virginia.
January 2 — Cloudy and cold.
January 3 — Went to the woods; snowing quite hard.
January 4 — Nothing of note.
January 5 — Cold and stormy.
January 6 — Cold.
January 7 — Two men shot for desertion in the Eighth Connecticut, Second Brigade.
January 8 — Cold, but pleasant.

JOURNAL

OF PHILO E. AND WILLIAM E. RUGGLES, COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLS.

August 20, 1862 — Were this day mustered into the service of the United States at Syracuse.
August 31 — We left home for the seat of war; went through to Washington and crossed the chain bridge into Virginia; our brigade was commanded by General Corcoran and known as "Corcoran's Flying Brigade."
September 7 — Broke camp, and marched through Burketsville to Roxville.
September 14 and 15 — Took part in the battle of South Mountain; rebel loss 500 killed and wounded; 500 prisoners, seven pieces of artillery.
September 16 and 17 — In the battle at Antietam, or present, but not engaged.
September 18 — Supported a battery.
September 19 — Marched to Williamsport.
September 20 — Skirmished with the enemy; the regiment fired two volleys in them; they opened on us with grape and canister for a short time, and then skedaddled across the river.
September 24 — In camp at Downsville.

September 25 — Went out in the country and bought some hoe-cake, and brought it in camp for supper.

September 26 — Went foraging; got some fresh pork to eat with hard-tack.

September 27 — Nothing new; drilling for first time.

September 28 — The first dress-parade, with muskets, to-day.

September 29 — Letter from home; very happy.

September 30 — Went to town, and got a good dinner.

October 1 — Took a tramp out in the country to buy something to eat; got some fresh pork and some pies and bread; the bread fifty cents per loaf, and thirty cents each for pies.

October 2-4 — We marched two miles to be reviewed by Old Abe; weather very hot; we sweat like butchers.

October 5 — Went to church, and wrote a letter home.

October 6-8 — Nothing to do but drill from ten A. M. till noon, and from three o'clock P. M. till five o'clock.

October 12 — Received orders to march; marched about one mile and was ordered back.

October 13-15 — Started and marched through Williamsport and Cedar Springs.

October 16-17 — It was very muddy; we got there in the night, at two o'clock A. M., rolled up in our blankets and went to sleep.

October 19 — Broke camp at seven o'clock; I marched in my stockings, my feet were so sore; I had to rest every few rods; got to the regiment at dark; rolled up in my blanket and went to sleep.

October 21 — Marched through Indian Springs to Hancock.

October 22 — Had a slight skirmish with the enemy and drove them across the river.

October 23 — Marched twelve miles toward camp.

October 25 — Reached Camp Downville.

October 26-27 — Reached our old camp, Williamsport.

October 28 — Marching orders.

October 29-30 — Quiet.

October 31 — March to Boonsborough, twelve miles, and then five miles to Roseville and stayed over night.

November 1 — Marched at three o'clock A. M. over South Mountain through Burketsville and Petersville to Berlin, twenty-five miles; camped for the night and next day.

November 2 — Heavy firing to the right; drew some clothing and prepared to march next day.

November 3 — Crossed the Potomac on pontoon bridges to Berlin in Virginia, and marched ten miles to Lovettsville.

November 4 — Marched at one o'clock A. M. through Goose Creek to Uniontown, where we had a skirmish with the enemy; stayed here until morning.

November 5 — Marched at one o'clock A. M. to White Plains, and camped for the night.

November 6-7 — Snowed.

November 8 — Went to camp.

November 9 — Broke camp and marched to New Baltimore; snowed and rained.

November 10-13 — Marched through Catlett's to Weaversville, and camped for the night.

November 17 — Marched fifteen miles, and camped in the woods.

November 18 — Marched to Spafford's Court-House, fifteen miles; for rations have had five hard tack per day for two weeks and sometimes only one; went out foraging and captured some pigs, etc.

November 19 — Heavy rain; large puddle of water in our tent; we rolled up in our blankets and slept soundly until morning.

November 20-21 — Went on picket; rained all day.

November 24 — Returned to camp with twenty-four prisoners; were ordered out to assist in digging some mules out of the mud and fix roads, removing trees, etc., felled by the rebels to block up the roads.

November 25-27 — Nothing to eat; the boys rallied on the sutler, and took all his goods.

November 29 — No rations; procured from the commissary twelve boxes of hard tack.

November 30 — Went on picket for three days; rations five hard tack per day.

December 4 — Returned to camp; procured some corn, which we brought in and roasted.

December 5 — Marched in the morning at eight o'clock.

December 6 — Marched eight miles; very muddy.

December 7 — After marching ten miles farther we went in camp.

December 10 — Commenced building camp and expect to remain here all winter.

December 11 — Received orders to march to the Rappahannock; heavy firing by our troops all the morning; at night all quiet; we lay on our arms all night.

December 12 — Laid pontoon bridges and crossed the river about six o'clock A. M.; heavy cannonading; immediately after crossing we were ordered in action; supported a battery in the afternoon; our loss was twelve wounded and one killed.

December 13 — The battle commenced at nine o'clock A. M.; we drew sixty rounds of ammunition; we marched up at four o'clock P. M.; the rebel batteries opened on us with pieces of railroad iron; we could see them coming through the air; we laid on the ground as close as possible and in many instances they came so low as to tear off the boy's knapsacks and wounding several; we laid here until morning.

December 14 — We were relieved, and went back to rest for a short time.

December 15 — Formed in line, and crossed the river at night.

December 16 — Commenced raining last night and rained until ten o'clock to-day; we marched to Camp Ellsworth, about five miles.

December 17 and 18 — Marched about two miles, and went in camp.

December 19 — Commenced building log-houses, and put up our tents for covering.

December 20–22 — Drew some clothing and rations.

December 23–25 — Christmas in camp; letters from home.

January 10, 1863 — Went on picket to the Rappahannock for three days.

January 11 — First day our post was on the river bank; Johnny Rebel, on the other side, asked me if we were friends; I said, yes; so we stuck our guns up in the ground; I commenced whistling Yankee Doodle and he Dixie, both walking our beats; he asked me if I had any coffee to trade for tobacco; I said I had; so he came down to the river bank, pulled out a boat and sent over some tobacco; I sent back some coffee; he sent me a newspaper, and I sent back an old one I had; he seemed to feel very happy and commenced whistling and singing.

January 12 — We were still on picket; traded again with Johnny Rebel, and several other of our boys did the same.

January 13 — Returned to camp and commenced winter quarters; had to fetch wood on our backs for two miles.

January 14–15 — The same.

January 16–19 — Drilling.

January 20 — Marched at eight o'clock eight miles along the Rappahannock and camped in the woods; rained all night; we built fires, rolled up in our blankets and went to sleep.

January 21 — Marched, at seven o'clock, in the rain and mud to our ankles; many of the mules got fast in the mud; we went in the woods about a mile and camped for the night.

January 24 — Returned to our old camp.

January 26 — General inspection, and, in the afternoon, washing in camp.

January 27 — Went on picket for three days, with eight day's rations of hard-tack, pork, sugar, and coffee.

January 28 — At our posts on the river bank; saw the rebels on the other side of the river without overcoats on, leaning against trees, looking as if they had no life in them.

January 29 — Weather clear; we returned to camp.

January 30 — Snowed and rained all day.

February 1 — In camp; brother and I went out and gathered wood.

February 2–5 — In camp.

February 6 — Went out two miles and traded some coffee for Indian meal and flour, and made some pancakes.

February 7 — Helped build roads and unload some tugs that lay in the river.

February 12 — Returned to camp.

February 18 — Went on picket for three days.

February 22–23 — In camp.

February 27–28 — In camp, drilling.

March 2 — Received a box from home.

March 4–5 — In camp.

March 11 — Went from camp on picket to the river; the rebels had nets and caught lots of fish; they sent us over some.

March 13 — Returned to camp.

March 14 — Brigade drill for the first time.

March 15 — Brigade drill in the afternoon and company drill in the morning.

March 23 — Went out to build a bridge.

March 25-26 — Brigade drill; received new tents and put them up.

March 28 — Went on picket to the river; built a brush house and made a fire to cook my supper of hard tack, potatoes, pork and beans, with some fish I caught in the river; while there I saw a Johnny rebel from the Thirty-eighth Georgia regiment; he asked me how I liked soldiering? I said, "bully, good;" he said he did not like it all, did not get enough to eat; I sent him over a piece of bread and three hard tacks; he said, "you Yankees live pretty well;" I asked him why he did not come over and live with us? he said he would in a few days; I have not seen him yet.

March 30-31 — On picket.

April 1-14 — Company, battalion and brigade drill.

April 14 — Received orders to march.

April 16 — Drew eight days' rations and went on picket for three days.

April 20 — In camp; rained all day.

April 21 — Drew some clothing.

April 22 — Building roads.

April 26 — Have had nothing to do for several days but fetch wood some two miles.

April 27 — Received marching orders; at two o'clock P. M. crossed the river; had five or six killed.

April 30 — The rebels opened fire on us at five o'clock P. M. and shelled us for a short time; our regiment acted as skirmishers, at double quick; they opened a sharp fire on us; but we soon got in a ravine and returned their fire until night.

April 31 — We crossed the river and swung our pontoons around.

May 2-3 — Crossed the river in the evening of the second and lay on the bank all day (May 3d); at three o'clock we went down in Fredericksburg.

May 4 — Formed in line of battle, and at daylight we were ordered to charge the rebel line, which we did three times and were repulsed each time, when another regiment relieved us and took the Heights; we formed in line as skirmishers and drove them six miles; we then supported a battery until six o'clock and were then ordered to the front; here we formed in line of battle and waited for the rebels to come out of the woods, but they did not come.

May 5 — The rebels tried to turn our flank and we were forced to retire, which we did across the river; it commenced raining; the boats got stuck in the mud.

May 6 — Still raining; we went in camp three miles west of Falmouth.

May 8 — Started for our old camp.

May 9-12 — Building our camp.

May 21 — Went on picket for three days.

June 10 — Started for Fredericksburg with eight days' rations; marched to the river and laid on our arms all night; we dug rifle-pits and returned the fire of their sharp-shooters.

June 12-13 — Rained hard in the morning; we recrossed the river and laid back of a hill till four o'clock next morning.

June 14 — Marched to Spafford Court-House, which we reached about dark — being some fifteen miles.

June 15 — Marched at four o'clock A. M., fifteen miles, to Dumfries.

June 16 — Left Dumfries at one o'clock A. M.; at six o'clock stopped and cooked breakfast; then marched through Wolf run; halted for three hours; then marched to Fairfax Station and camped for the night.

June 17 — Marched twenty miles and rested for the day.

June 18 — Marched at eight o'clock to Fairfax Court-House — five miles.

June 19 — Went in camp.

June 20-23 — Remained in camp.

June 24 — Received marching orders; marched at one o'clock P. M., to Centerville, twenty-five miles, and went on picket on the old Bull Run battle-ground.

June 26 — Marched to Gravi Springs, eighteen miles.

June 27 — Marched at four A. M. to the Potomac and crossed into Maryland.

June 28 — Marched at four A. M. to Poolsville — from there to Barnsville; stopped for dinner, and then marched eighteen miles farther and halted for the night.

June 29 — Marched to the turnpike, twenty-seven miles and went in camp.

June 30 — Marched at six A. M. to Union Mills, then to Manchester, twenty-two miles.

July 1 — In camp.

July 2 — Marched through Littletown to Gettysburg; got there before dark and went to the front; we marched very hard, fighting all the way; the Eleventh corps broke and run in the morning.

July 3 — Went to the front; our regiment was ordered to charge the rifle-pits, which we took with some loss; our brigade came in the rifle-pits, and we fired seventy rounds and were ordered out; our loss was fourteen killed and thirty wounded; this was the hottest engagement we had experienced; we laid on our arms all night.

July 4 — Heavy shower of rain in the morning; the rebel sharp-shooters bothered us all day; laid on our arms all night.

July 5 — Followed up the enemy; halted in the rear of Lee for the night; lots of prisoners, forage, etc.

July 6 — Marched at four A. M. some four miles; halted until three P. M.; then marched through Fairfield to Emmettsburg and halted for the night.

July 7 — Marched through Little Washington over the mountain and halted for the night, raining very hard all the time.

July 8 — Marched to Middletown and camped for the night.

July 9 — Marched to Boonsborough and supported the battery at night.

July 10 — Marched six miles; heavy cannonading and cavalry skirmishing.

July 12 — Marched to Funkstown and camped near the town all night; skirmishing all night.

July 13 — In the rifle-pits all day.

July 14 — Marched to Williamsport and camped for the night.

July 15 — Marched six miles and went in camp.

July 16 — Marched to Peterville and stayed two days.

July 19 — Marched at seven o'clock A. M. and crossed the Potomac at Berlin into Virginia; camped eleven miles south of Lovettsville.

July 20 — Marched through Etentown and camped for the night.

July 21 — In camp.

July 22 — Marched at one P. M. through Uniontown to Upperville and camped for the night.

July 23 — Marched five miles from camp; stopped and picked berries for awhile, and then to Salem, and camped.

July 24 — Marched to Orleans and camped for the night.

July 25-26 — In camp; berries very plenty; remained in camp until

September 17 — When we marched six miles; went in camp for a time and then marched through Sulpher Springs to Jeffersontown and went in camp at One Thousand Stone Mountain (Stonehouse Mountain).

September 30 — Still in camp.

October 1 — Marched at seven P. M., all night.

October 2 — At nine A. M. halted for breakfast, and then returned to Rappahannock Station and went in camp.

October 3 — Marched to Catlett Station and went in camp.

October 4-10 — Building camp for winter quarters.

October 11 — Went on picket to Warrenton Junction.

October 12 — Returned from picket; crossed Catlett Run and camped until morning.

October 14 — Marched through Centreville, across Bull Run, and camped five miles from Centreville.

October 20 — Marched twenty miles and went on picket all night.

October 16 — Marched three miles and went in camp, where we remained 17th and 18th.

October 19 — Marched to New Baltimore.

October 20 — Marched to Warrenton Junction and went in camp.

October 22 — Marched two miles and went in camp.

November 3 — Returned to camp and were reviewed.

November 4 — Brigade and battalion drill.

November 5-6 — In camp.

November 7 — Marched at six A. M., through Warrentown, to Rappahannock Station; part of our regiment deployed as skirmishers up and behind a hill, capturing a battery; we lost in our company my brother, Philo E. Ruggles, and three others killed, and three wounded; twelve others were wounded in the skirmish lines; we captured sixteen hundred prisoners and two thousand stand of arms.

November 8 — We marched down to the river and went on picket; we remained here in the forenoon, and in the afternoon moved in the woods and camped for the night.

November 9-10 — Fixed up camp; rebuilt the fort.

November 11 — Marched at nine o'clock to Brandy Station, and went in camp.

November 26 — Marched to the Rapidan and crossed; at one o'clock we formed in line of battle and marched up to the woods in front of the enemy's rifle pits.

November 27 — Marched to reinforce the right wing; marched ten miles and were ordered out as skirmishers and remained in line all night.

November 29 — Marched at five A. M., seven miles, to Gordonsville and Fredericksburg turnpike; formed in line of battle and laid on our arms all night.

November 30 — Marched at two A. M. five miles; halted for breakfast, and then five miles further, and camped for the night.

December 1 — Marched at eight A. M., all day and all night.

December 2 — Crossed the Rappahannock at six o'clock in the morning; marched twenty-six miles further and camped two miles from Brandy Station.

December 3 — Started from our old camp.

December 4 — In camp.

December 5-10 — Went on picket.

December 14 — In camp.

December 15 — General inspection.

December 16 — Battalion drill.

INDIVIDUAL RECORD

OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN BELONGING TO NEW YORK REGIMENTS IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. MILITARY HISTORY: Julius Solomon Vose Fillmore, First Regiment New York Volunteer Dragoons, Company C; enlisted August 8, 1862, at Attica, Wyoming county, for three years; original rank, private; promoted corporal September 1, 1863.

2. SERVICES AND REMARKS: Engaged in battles at Deserted House, Virginia, January 30, 1863; Siege of Suffolk, April 11, to May 3, 1863; South Quay, June 12, 1863; Franklin, June 13, 1863; Baltimore Cross Roads, Maryland, July 9, 1863; Manassas Plains, Virginia, October 17; Culpepper Court-House, November 30; Stannardsville, February 23, 1864; Todd's Tavern, May 7; Spottsylvania, May 8; Anderson's Bridge, May 10; Yellow Tavern, May 11; Meadow Bridge, May 12; Mechanicsville, May 12; Howe's Shop, May 28; Old Church, May 30; Cold Harbor, May 31 and June 1 — Trevillion; also, in skirmishes at Station, June 11 and 12; Darbytown, July 27 and 28; White Post, August 10; Newtown, August 11; Kearneysville, August 25; Shepardstown, August 25; Smithfield, August 28 and 29; Opequan Mills, September 19; Winchester, September 19. Good condition of health; in hospital a few days. Killed, September 19, 1864, in a cavalry charge at Winchester. As his friends could not obtain his body, he sleeps in an unknown grave.

CIVIL HISTORY: Born May 30, 1833, at Bennington, Wyoming county, New York; father's name, Henry Fillmore, still living; mother's maiden name, Mary Ann Vose, still living; nationality of parents, Americans; nationality of ancestors, English and French; common school education; widower; married at Attica, October 16, 1858; maiden name of wife, Helen Veumsey; one child, aged seven years; residence at date of enlistment, Alexander, Genesee county; name and post-office address of father, Henry Fillmore, Alexander, Genesee county; occupation prior to entering service, railroad employee. Three great grandfather's served in the Revolution; one of them was also in the war of 1812. Great grandfather Fillmore was seized by an English press-gang and brought to the colonies; deserted, joined Washington, served until the end of the war; died at the advanced age of 96, having lived in this country 80 years. In reference to general character, he was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a kind, indulgent husband and father, a steadfast friend and a favorite with his comrades. The adjutant of his regiment, in writing to his friends, says, "He was a good man and a brave soldier."

A photograph is furnished herewith.

Dated at Alexander, Genesee county, December 2, 1866.

MARY A. FILLMORE.

1. MILITARY HISTORY: John Gibson, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, Company H; enlisted September 28, 1861, at Elmira, New York, for three years; original rank, private; promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, November 6, 1861; first sergeant, May 23, 1862; second lieutenant, October 6, 1863; transferred to Battery B, First New York Artillery, December, 1863.

2. SERVICES AND REMARKS: Engaged in battles at Yorktown, April, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Mine Run, December 3, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 and 8; Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12 and 16, 1864; North Anna, May 24, 1864; Bethesda Church, June 1, 2 and 3, 1864; Petersburg, June 17 to August 16, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18, 19 and 21, 1864; Peeble's Farm, September 30; Hatcher's Run, October 28, 1864; also skirmishes at Chickahominy, May 21, 1862; Seven Pines, May 24, 1862; St. Mary's Church, June 29, 1862; Baltimore Cross Roads, July 3, 1863. Special service performed by recruiting, May, 1863, for 30 days. Received no wounds or injuries of any kind. Enjoyed excellent health. On furlough for ten days, March, 1863; fifteen days leave of absence, February, 1864. Never in hospital or otherwise detained from duty. Discharged, November 15, 1864, my term of service having expired. Was mustered out at my own request, having business of a pecuniary nature that required my personal attendance; I thought my services entitled me to thirty days, but could not obtain a leave of absence for more than ten.

Civil History: Born February 29, 1838, at Kingston, Frontenac county, Canada West; father's name, Richard Gibson, died, March, 1863; mother's maiden name, Mary Nickalls, still living; nationality of parents, Irish; academic education; married at Lowville, Lewis county, March 29, 1853; maiden name of wife, Mary McCormick; four children, eldest aged ten years; residence at date of enlistment, Port Leyden, Lewis county, New York; name and post-office of nearest relative, Mary Gibson, Portsmouth, Kingston, Canada West; occupation prior to entering the service, book-keeper; by trade a carriage builder; mother's brother, Gustavus Nickalls, First Lieutenant Her Majesty's Seventy-third Highlanders, was engaged in the battles of Vittoria, Badajos, Quatre Bras, Vimiera and Waterloo; was in garrison at St. Helena during the imprisonment of Napoleon Bonaparte on that Island.

A photograph will be furnished.

Dated at Port Leyden, August 26, 1866. JOHN GIBSON.

1. Military History: Alfred Gibbs. One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, afterward First New York Dragoons; commissioned September 6, 1862, at Albany, New York, for three years; original rank, colonel; promoted, brigadier and brevet major-general of volunteers, to brevet major, to brevet lieutenant-colonel, to brevet colonel, United States Army, March 13, 1865; transferred to brigadier-general of Volunteers, October 19, 1865; graduate of United States Military Academy, July 1, 1846; brevet second lieutenant in mounted rifles, July 1, 1846; Army in Mexico, under General Winfield Scott, first lieutenant April 20, 1849, captain, September 15, 1851, at Mexico.

2. Services and Remarks: Engaged in Mexican battles of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Contreras, Churubusco, San Antonio, Gauta, Chapultepec; affairs against Indians in Texas and New Mexico; Battles of the present war: siege of Suffolk, Blackwater, Deserted House, Manassas Plains, Culpepper, Mine Run, Burnett's Ford, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Mechanicsville, White House Landing, Trevillion Station, Sheridan's raid, Derby's Farm, Newtown, Smithfield, Berryville, Opequan, Winchester, Newmarket, Port Republic, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Sheridan's raid on Lynchburg canal and Virginia railroad, Sailors' Creek, Five Forks, and Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865; also skirmishes with Major-General Sheridan's cavalry; skirmishing from May 4, 1864, to May 4, 1865. Commanded Veteran Regiment New York Dragoons, Cavalry Reserve Brigade, Second Brigade Veteran Cavalry. Slightly wounded at battle of Cerro Gordo, April 19, 1847; severely wounded at Cooke's Spring, New Mexico, in fight with Apache Indians, March 5, 1856. Fit for duty in the field during service; never in hospital, occasionally suffering from old wounds. Still in service as major-general of volunteers, commanding First Brigade, First Cavalry, in Texas.

Civil History: Born April 23, 1823, at Hallett's Cove, Queens county, State of New York; father's name, Colonel George Gibbs, died in 1835; mother's maiden name, Laura Wolcott, still living; parents, American; nationality of ancestors, English before 1630. Military and collegiate education. Married at Richmond, Virginia, December 27, 1856; maiden name of wife, Foushee Blair; two children, the eldest eight years old. Residence at date of commission, New York city. Name and post-office of nearest relative, Laura Wolcott Gibbs, New York city. Occupation prior to entering the service, in the United States Army. Father was colonel in the war of 1812, promoted to brigadier-general; great grandfather Wolcott was in war of 1745; grandfather in 1775 in the battle in which the Connecticut line was engaged; Roger Wolcott, great great grandfather, Oliver Wolcott, great grandfather, Oliver Wolcott, grandfather, governors of the Colony and State of Connecticut; the latter succeeded Alexander Hamilton as secretary of the treasury under Washington and Adams; great grandfather a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from Colony of Connecticut; had three nephews in the regular and volunteer services, all of the family name. Character above reproach.

A photograph is furnished herewith.

Dated at San Antonio, Texas, September 19, 1865.

ALFRED GIBBS.
Brevet Col. U. S. A., Major-General Vols.

1. Military History: Michael Wiedrich, Brevet-Colonel, Fifteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Artillery; enlisted, January 30, 1864, for three years; date of commission, August 30, 1861; original rank, Captain First Regiment, New York Light Artillery; promoted, January 30, 1864, to Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fifteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers; Brevet-Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle on Weldon Railroad, Va., March 6, 1864; served in Militia of the State of New York, from the year 1841 to the year 1861.

2. SERVICES AND REMARKS: Engaged in the battles at Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 10; Freeman's Ford, Va., August 22, 1862; Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 24 and 25, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Po river, Va., May 12, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, May 19, 1864; Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 10, 1864; Petersburg, June 17, 18, 30 and July 29, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864; Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864 and February 6 and 7, 1865; also in skirmishes at, Dabney's Farm, March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Sulphur Springs, Va., August 24, 1862, and Watertown Bridge, Va., August 24 and 25, 1865. Slightly wounded in the right shoulder in the battle at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 1864, and in the battle of Five Forks, by rifle-shot, in the right elbow, which leaves the arm almost useless. Health, since entering the service, very good; was in the hospital from April 2, 1865, to April 21, and on sick leave from April 21 to June 2, 1865, on account of wounds received. Mustered out June 2, 1865, on account of wounds received.

CIVIL HISTORY: Born September 23, 1820, at Hochorveiller, Department du Bas Rhin, France; father's name, Michael Wiedrich, died March 26, 1865; mother's maiden name, Margaretha, still living; nationality of parents, French. Common school education. Married at Buffalo, New York, April 16, 1846; maiden name of wife, Maria; five children, eldest aged fourteen years. Residence at date of enlistment, Buffalo, New York. Occupation prior to entering the service, clerk; father was in the service of Napoleon I, from the year 1812 to 1815; brother, George Wiedrich, has served in the Twenty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, Company G; was wounded, August 30, 1862, in the battle of Bull Run, in the right arm, which is rendered entirely useless.

A photograph is furnished herewith.

Dated at Buffalo, New York, September 29, 1865.

M. WIEDRICH,
Colonel Fifteenth Regiment, Heavy Artillery.

1. MILITARY HISTORY: James Franklin Berry, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, Company I; enlisted December 7, 1863, at Rochester, N. Y.; served three years and four months; original rank, private; promoted to sergeant February 2, 1864, to first sergeant June 30, 1864, for good conduct; enlisted September 24, 1861 in the Fourteenth United States Infantry; served twenty-three months; got shot through both knees at the battle of Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862; taken prisoner the next morning; discharged May 19, 1863.

2. SERVICES AND REMARKS: Engaged in battles at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862; Gaines' Hill, Va., June 27, 1862; Mine Run, Va., May 6, 1864; White Oak Swamp, Va., June 6, 1864; Reams' Station, Va., June 23, 1864; Dinwiddie Court-House, June 24, 1864; Blackwater, Va., June 28, 1864; Stony Creek, Va., June 29, 1864; Reams' Station, Va., June 30, 1864; Fort Stephens, Md., July 12, 1864; Winchester, Va., August 13, 1864; Smithfield, Va., August 17, 1864; Shepherdstown, Va., August 25, 1864; White Post, Va., September 13, 1864; Winchester, September 19, 1864; Chester Gap, Va., September 26, 1864; Waynesboro, Va., September 27, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., October 3, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., October 9, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; also, in skirmishes at Chickahominy, Fredericksburg, Harrison's Landing, Charlestown, Snickers' Gap, Berryville, White Port, Front Royal, Milford, Columbia Furnace, Newtown, Sacy Springs, etc. Performed special service by running into a brigade of rebels, after dark, thinking they were our our men, with a squad of fifteen men, after a hard ride of twenty-five to thirty miles reached our lines, captured a 12-pounder at Waynesboro with six horses and two men, unaided. Shot through both knees at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862, at five o'clock P. M.; left on the field nineteen days exposed to the weather; taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, July 17, 1862; exchanged July 23, 1862. Health good; on duty every day since second enlistment. After I was exchanged I was taken to Philadelphia and placed in hospital; was five months confined to my bed; remained there until convalescent; discharged May 19, 1863. Discharged August 1, 1865, by reason of Special Orders Nos. 4 and 5, Head-quarters Middle Military Department, dated July 22, 1865.

CIVIL HISTORY: Born April 19, 1843, at Romulus, Seneca county, New York: father's name, John Berry, still living; mother's maiden name, Elizabeth Bryant, still living; nationality of parents, Americans; nationality of ancestors, Germans. Academic education. Married at Fayette, Seneca county, August 27, 1865; maiden name of wife, Sarah E. Mosher. Residence at date of enlistment, Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y.; name and post-office address of father, John Barry, Waterloo, Seneca county; occupation prior to entering service marble engraver. Charles E. Berry, enlisted September 12, 1861, in Company G, Fourteenth United States Infantry, as

private; promoted to sergeant-major at Snicker's Gap, for rescuing the regimental colors; was slightly wounded in the melee; was taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Va., August 19, 1864; taken to Salisbury, N. C.; exchanged March 1, 1865.

A photograph is furnished herewith.

Dated at Waterloo, Seneca county, March 9.

J. F. BERRY.

1. Military History: Jacob Roemer, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Artillery, Company L; enlisted September 21, 1861, at Flushing, Long Island, for three years; original rank, first lieutenant; promoted March 4, 1862, to captain commanding Battery L, Second New York Artillery, December 2, 1864; to brevet major, by the President, for meritorious services rendered at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. In the Cavalry service in Europe, 1838 and 1839; in New York State Militia Artillery from 1855 to July, 1861; as volunteer from July 1861 to November 15, 1863; as veteran from November to June 21, 1865.

2. Services and Remarks: Engaged in the battles of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; Sulphur Springs, August 24, 1862; Manassas, August 29 and 30, 1862; Antietam; Fredericksburg, December 11, 12, and 13, 1862; siege o Vicksburg to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Mississippi, July 11 to 17, 1862; Blue Springs, Tennessee, October 10, 1863; Campbell Station, November 16, 1863; siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, November 17 to 29, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 9 and 12, 1864; North Anna River, May 24 and 25, 1864; at Salem Church, June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor to the 12th; before Petersburg, June 17, 18, and 19, 1864; at Pegram House, September 1; at Fort McGilvery, April 1, 2 and 3, 1865; before Petersburg, 1865; also in skirmishes at Rappahannock Station, Virginia, August 11, 1862; Dansville, August, 1862; Point of Rocks; Sulphur Springs, Rutledge, and many others too numerous to mention. Performed special service as chief of artillery to Ninth Corps and of First and Third Division of same corps, from May to September, 1864. Wounded at Manassas, in right leg, by piece of shell, August 30, 1862; before Petersburg, May 17, by piece of wood, in right temple; July 9, 1864, bullet in left leg; badly cut by an ax under left knee, August 29, at Fort McGilvery; March 25, 1865, contusion of right shoulder and collar bone by piece of thirty-two pounder, from Chesterfield battery. Health very good. Never in hospital; on sick furlough twenty days, and sixteen days in camp on account of severe wound received from accidental cut from ax while erecting fort above Petersburg, August 29, 1864. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

Civil History: Born April 3, 1818, at Walheim, Alzey, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; father's name, George Roemer; mother's name, Clara; father died August 18, 1818; mother died March, 1822; nationality of parents, German. Common school education. Married at New York city, November 29, 1840; maiden name of wife, Sybella Warret; seven children, eldest aged twenty-four years. Residence at date of enlistment, Flushing, Queens county, Long Island, New York. Occupation prior to entering the service, shoe and leather dealer. Grandfather's brother came to this country with DeKalb, and participated in many battles in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and also served under General Greene, at Beaufort. At the time my great uncle was fighting in Georgia, aunt Roemer lived on the banks of the Hudson, one of the tory grocers refused to take Continental money; she went home, loaded a pistol, went to grocer's and asked him if he would take the money or contents of the pistol. He took the money. My eldest son, Louis Humboldt Roemer, then a youth of eleven years of age, accompanied my command from beginning to end and rendered me much service in carrying orders and trusty dispatches.

A photograph of battery position, June 18, 1864, is furnished herewith.

Dated at Flushing, Long Island, July 1, 1866.

JACOB ROEMER,
Brevet Major United States Volunteers.

1. Military History: William Harvey Brandenburg, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Company K; commissioned November 5, 1862, at Albany, N. Y., for nine months; original rank, captain; promoted special provost-marshal of parish St. John, Louisiana, April 18, 1863; was appointed adjutant of the Forty-sixth Regiment, New York Veteran Volunteers, April 11, 1865.

2. Services and Remarks: Engaged in the charges at Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 22, 27, and June 13, 1863; was taken prisoner the night of the 14th of June, and held as prisoner at Port Hudson, Louisiana; suffered considerably for want of food; had to eat mule meat and corn meal and molasses; aided Captain A. Gifford, of the the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York Volunteers, to escape, but could not escape myself on account of being discovered; was placed in

close confinement till the fort surrendered, when I again took command of my company; also, in skirmishes at Seifique Ferry, Amite river, Louisiana, March 22, 1862. Performed special service on general court-martial at Bonne Carre, Louisiana; commanded foraging expedition, July 8, 1863, with steamboat Fox, on Mississippi river. Health generally good, but slight fever. At my own quarters in consequence of intermittent fever. Mustered out September 10, 1863, at expiration of term of service.

CIVIL HISTORY: Born September 9, 1828, at Hamburg, Germany; father's name, John Joseph Brandenburg, died November 31, 1861, aged 81 years; mother's maiden name, Marie Magdalen Vagerholm, still living; nationality of parents, German. Common school education till the 9th year, government till the 15th year. Married at Albany, New York, February 26, 1853; maiden name of wife, Sarah Ann Duncan; two children, eldest aged 11 years. Residence at date of enlistment, Albany, New York. Occupation prior to entering the service, lieutenant of police. Father served from 1806 till 1815, in the wars in Germany, against the French; engaged in battles of Wagram, Jena, Austerlitz, Leipzig and Waterloo; was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Leipzig; when exchanged was promoted to a lieutenancy for meritorious services, and decorated with the order of merit.

A photograph will be furnished.

Dated at Albany, June 30, 1865.

WM. H. BRANDENBURG.

INQUIRIES

RELATING TO THE FORMATION AND EARLY MOVEMENTS OF COMPANIES OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, SUBMITTED BY THE BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers (known also as Normal School Company) Infantry; special order for raising, No. 1413, dated August 16, 1862; authorization to raise granted by Governor of New York to Rodney G. Kimball and Albert N. Husted; raised as an independent company and afterward attached to Forty-fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers as Company E, the former Company E having been consolidated with other companies; formed at Albany; camped at Albany barracks; commandant of post, C. A. Rice, captain Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers; location and description of camp, brick building near Albany poor-house; volunteering begun August 14, 1862, and ended September 24, 1862; no branch camps or recruiting stations. First commanders, Rodney G. Kimball, captain; first lieutenant, William Kidd; second lieutenant, Albert N. Husted; medical examiner of recruits, Mason F. Cogswell, M. D., post surgeon at Albany barracks. Mustered into service at Albany, by Captain W. G. Edgerton, Eleventh Infantry United States Army, on September 25, 1862. One hundred dollars bounty was paid by the United States and fifty dollars by New York State to ninety-nine men; several of the men received county bounties, but the facts have not been preserved; two hundred and forty-five dollars was contributed by friends of the company, and was expended in the purchase of india rubber blankets for the men. Left camp and State October 16, 1862, ninety-five strong, for Harper's Ferry, Va., by rail to New York, where arms and accoutrements were received, thence by way of Philadelphia to Washington, remained two or three days, and thence to Antietam Ford, where the Forty-fourth Regiment was stationed; arrived October 22, 1862. Inspected at Albany, just previous to departure, by Major J. T. Sprague, United States Army. The company was in the following general engagements: First Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Poplar Grove Church, and Weldon Railroad; also, skirmishes at Middleburgh, Jones' Cross Roads, Wapping Heights, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Tolopatamoy Creek, and Magnolia Swamp. Commanded by Captain R. G. Kimball; First Lieutenant A. N. Husted; Captain C. E. Royce; First Lieutenant A. N. Husted; Captain B. R. Wood, Jr.; Captain A. N. Husted.

Dated at Albany, N. Y., July 17, 1865.

RODNEY G. KIMBALL.

REPORT

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAVAL DIVISION, BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

New York City, *December* 31*st*, 1866.

Colonel: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Statistics for the year ending this date.

Since the last report, somewhat more than two thousand blanks for personal records have been sent out, together with the same number of circulars, with nearly as many letters. A large number of the blanks have been returned properly filled out.

Many of our naval officers (among them some of the most distinguished in the service) have used the blanks merely as a guide, and have prepared very full and detailed statements of their lives and services. These records are not only of exceeding interest, but are full of valuable historical and biographical facts which will afford a wealth of information to the future historian.

Various records of cruises have been received, together with rosters of officers, photographs, accounts of actions and special services, incidents and information relative to seamen and vessels from the Empire State.

Early in the summer, through the courtesy of the Department and of Commander Carter of the Monocacy, an opportunity was afforded for the transmission of a set of blanks and circulars to each vessel in the East Indies and on the coast of China; and, later, Commander Bradford took out in the Resaca packages for our Pacific Squadrons. The Iroquois, Commander English, and the Huron, Lieutenant-Commander Erben, have lately sailed for the Asiatic and Brazilian stations, and each has taken out letters, blanks and circulars for their respective destinations. In this manner nearly every vessel of the Navy, now in commission, has been supplied from this office.

The circulars distributed are of various forms, but most of the information, requests and interrogatories are contained in the following:

STATE OF NEW YORK:
Bureau of Military Statistics, Naval Division,
No. 64 Broadway (P. O. Box, 5992) New York.

Sir: To collect and "preserve a record of the part taken by seamen from this State in the naval service since the beginning of the war," is the object for which this office is created by Chapter 598, of the Laws of 1865. In accordance therewith, I have the honor to send you herewith blanks, which we trust will be filled out properly and in detail, and thus returned to this office.

More extended and detailed sketches than are allowed by the limits of the blank are, however, solicited. They should be written on foolscap paper (one side only), with a margin an inch wide upon the left hand edge of the sheet.

The importance of this material to the future historian and the posterity of these men cannot be overrated, and we would therefore earnestly solicit the co-operation of all in the prosecution of our inquiries, and particularly in the cases of the honored dead, and those who, having resigned, or been discharged, or mustered out, have returned to private life. Commanders of vessels and navy yards are requested to call the attention of their officers and men to this matter. In this connection we append a letter from Admiral Farragut, which evinces his appreciation of our efforts to do justice to our gallant navy, and to preserve for all time its glorious and undying record.

We also desire and shall be grateful for contributions to our archives, of books, maps, charts, documents, photographs, drawings, engravings, medals, copies of letters, diaries, and log-books, biographical and obituary notices, accounts of actions, cruises, special services, incidents, &c.

Trusting, sir, that you will afford us what aid lies in your power, I beg to remain.

Nearly three thousand officers and thirty thousand men entered the Navy from the State of New York. Our gallant sailors handle rope or boarding-pike with more facility than than they do the pen; nevertheless it is estimated that one-sixth of the men, and nearly all of the officers, kept diaries of events or wrote letters to their homes. These letters and diaries are frequently copious and form the most important and interesting materials for history.

Many of the officers of the navy, whose names reflect luster upon the service and their native State, have kindly offered to loan (for the purpose of copying) their large collections of official and private papers, documents, letter and log-books, etc., as well as diaries and journals. At the navy department, navy yards and other stations, are masses of official records and documents never to be published, but which, properly examined and collected, would be of great importance. The value of these records and documents is not to be estimated by money. They are priceless, and the State would evince wisdom in securing them at the small cost of clerk hire and traveling between New York and Washington, and other localities not farther distant. Admirals Farragut, Breese and others, have placed upon record their high appreciation of the Naval Division of this Bureau.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF REAR-ADMIRAL BREESE.

Samuel Livingston Breese, one of our veteran heroes and a retired rear-admiral of the United States Navy, is a native of Oneida county, New York, having been born at Whitesboro', on the 6th day of August, 1794.

Sidney Breese, his great grandfather, was a native of Wales, and an officer in the royal navy. Resigning his commission in 1740, he came to this country, settled and married in the city of New York, and died there in 1763. He left one son, Samuel, who resided until his death, in 1803, at Shrewsberry, New Jersey. The admiral's father was Arthur, who, in 1806, having been appointed clerk of the Supreme Court, removed to Utica, and his mother was Catherine, daughter of Henry Livingston, of Poughkeepsie.

In May, of 1811, he was appointed midshipman, his warrant bearing date December 16, 1810, and was soon after ordered to the frigate Congress, 38, then fitting out at the Washington navy yard, under the command of that accomplished officer, Captain John Smith. He joined his vessel in September, 1811, and was on board when Congress declared war against Great Britain on the 18th of June, 1812. Our little navy was mostly unprepared for active operations, but Captain

Smith sailed at once for New York, where he arrived with the United States and Argus on the 21st and joined Commodore Rogers, who was all ready to sail. That afternoon, within an hour after he had received official information of the declaration of war, the commodore set sail with his whole fleet, and stood out to sea in pursuit of a fleet of Jamaica vessels. The squadron chased H. B. M. ship Belvidere, 36, on the 23d, but failed to come up with the Jamaicamen. The pursuit was discontinued on the 13th of July, and the commodore passed by the Medeiras and went into Boston.

Having refitted, Commodore Rogers sailed on a second cruise, leaving the Hornet in port, and parting with the United States and Argus on the 12th of October, and captured on the 17th the brig Swallow, with a large amount of specie on board. He continued to stand to the eastward and traversed the northern Atlantic in several directions, but with no success. The Congress went south of the equator and made a third cruise of eight months, but, says Cooper, "her luck did not vary," and she returned to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where she was blockaded by the British. During these cruises, Mr. Breese discharged his duties with credit, and was studious and persevering in his efforts to master every detail of his profession.

In the following spring he was detached and sent to Vergennes, Vermont, with a draft of men for Commodore McDonough's squadron, which was then fitting out on Lake Champlain and was very deficient in officers. A portion of the fleet then being prepared consisted of ten row-galleys, and Mr. Breese, whose intelligence and manly bearing had attracted the attention of the commodore, was placed in command of the galley Nettle, mounting a long twenty-four and an eighteen pound columbiad, and early in September, 1814, was sent with others to oppose the advance of Prevost on Plattsburgh, by the shore road. The enemy had erected batteries, and the contest was sharp, until the wind (which blew directly on shore) had increased to a violent gale which compelled our galleys to retire. The large vessels of our fleet were anchored in a line parallel with the coast in Plattsburgh Bay, when the enemy doubled Cumberland Head for the attack, as eight bells were striking on the morning of September 11, 1814. The galleys were formed inside in line, and ordered to concentrate their fire on the Confiance, which was Captain Downie's flagship, and much heavier than the Saratoga. Through this severe and ever memorable contest, Mr. Breese bore his part gallantly and with efficient service, joining in the pursuit of the enemy's galleys after the engagement, until recalled to save the Confiance from sinking.* After the battle the midshipmen received swords from Congress, and Mr. Breese, with other officers and some two hundred men were transferred to Commodore Chauncey's squadron, on Lake Ontario, then expecting and awaiting an attack from the British commodore, Sir James Yeo. The attack, however, was not made, and Mr. Breese remained there until the proclamation of peace in March, 1815.

In May, 1816, Mr. Breese was promoted lieutenant, to rank from the 27th of April, and in the following November was ordered to and joined the Washington, 74, Commodore Isaac Chauncey, then fitting out at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for a cruise in the Mediterranean. Here Commodore Chauncey relieved Commodore Shaw, who had been engaged in watching the Barbary powers and protecting American commerce. Returning from that station, he was, after an interval of shore duty, ordered to the sloop-of-war Hornet, Captain George C. Reade, employed on detached service on the coast of Europe and Africa, and in the West Indies. After serving about two years on the Hornet, Lieutenant Breese was transferred to the frigate Constitution, Commodore Jacob Jones, which was then fitting out at Boston. Returning in 1824 from a cruise in the Mediterranean, he was unemployed, except on occasional shore duty, until 1827, when he received orders to the sloop of war Livingston, Commander Booth, and served in her as executive officer until 1829, subsequently serving for three years as executive officer of the Philadelphia navy yard.

On the 22d of December, 1835, Lieutenant Breese received his long merited promotion to the grade of master commandant. Nearly two years later, June 24, 1837, he was ordered to the command of the Ontario sloop of war, and in her cruised two years in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. Soon after his return home he was again, March 3, 1840, put on active service, this time in command of the Preble sloop of war, just launched and fitting out at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for a cruise on the coast of Labrador for the protection of our fisheries. While still absent he was promoted to the rank of post captain, to date from the 8th of September, 1841; and on the 25th of August, 1843, was appointed to the command of the Cumberland frigate, preparing at Boston to sail for the Mediterranean, with the broad pennant of Commodore Joseph Smith.

* The galleys behaved very unequally, but the Borer, Mr. Conover; Nettle, Mr. Breese, and one under the orders of Mr. Robbins, a master, and one or two more were considered to have been very gallantly handled.—*Cooper's Naval History, Vol. II, p. 221.*

Soon after the expiration of this cruise upon the European station, the war with Mexico broke out, and Captain Breese was given command of the new corvette Albany, of twenty guns, October 14, 1846, and proceeded in her to the Gulf of Mexico, where he joined the squadron of Commodore Conner. After some time spent in blockading the coast, he proceeded to Vera Cruz early in March, 1847, and was stationed with the John Adams near Isle Verde, about five miles to seaward of the city, with orders to put an officer on board each of General Scott's transports, as they arrive, to pilot her into the anchorage, at Anton Lizardo. On the evening of the 7th, the Albany took on board, at the latter place, a portion of the second brigade of regulars, which constituted the reserve under General Twiggs, and at sunrise on the 9th the fleet got under way for Sacrificios, the ten surf boats of the Albany being towed by the Endora. The weather was fine, the sea smooth and the disembarkation of the army an entire success. The investment of the city was completed by the 22d, and on the afternoon of the 25th Captain Breese took charge of the naval battery, relieving Captain Mayo of the Mississippi. On the following day, hostilities were suspended and negotiations opened for the surrender of that stronghold which took place on the 29th of March, when the military and naval forces entered the city.

Immediately on the reduction of Alvarado, Commodore Perry, who had relieved Commodore Conner, ordered a rendezvous at the island of Lobos, and made an attack on Tuspan on the 18th of April, when Captain Breese landed with about fifteen hundred men and captured the place, its batteries and two forts, with a loss of but three killed and eleven wounded. The Albany was then left to guard Tuspan until the 13th of June, when she took an active part in the capture of Tabasco. In July she returned home, when Captain Breese was detached, and on the 6th of October, 1847, ordered to special duty on the lakes.

On the 1st of April, 1852, he was placed in command of the Norfolk navy yard and station, and retained that position until the 15th of June, 1855, when he was ordered to hoist his broad pennant on the Congress frigate* (on board of which he made his first cruise as midshipman, in 1811), and proceed with a squadron to the Mediterranean. He remained abroad three years in command of his squadron, returning home in 1858, and soon after, on the 25th of October, was given the important command of the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, this command became at once the most important of any of our stations. Vessels were ordered home from aboard, repaired and refitted, new ones were rapidly constructed, naval stores in immense quantities were collected and dispatched to our squadrons and southern stations; recruiting was briskly kept up, workmen were doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard soon presented a scene of unwonted activity, and, apparently, of crowded confusion; but order reigned amid the seeming disorder, and war and supply vessels were got ready and manned, equipped, provisioned and dispatched with wonderful rapidity. The resources of the yard and its officers were taxed to the utmost, but Captain Breese proved himself the man for the emergency, and though his age debarred him from more active service, it did not prevent his being at that time a most useful and valuable officer in the position in which he was placed.

In the early part of 1862, Congress created the additional grades of commodore and rear-admiral, and also retired all officers over the age of 63 years. President Lincoln immediately commissioned Captain Breese a commodore, and a few months later he was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, both dating from the 16th of July, 1862. On the 10th of the same month he was relieved of the command of the navy yard by Admiral Paulding, and ordered to duty as light-house inspector. He has since been detached from the latter duty and placed on waiting orders.

Admiral Breese has passed 56 years in the service of his country — nearly 20 of which he has spent at sea; 13 have been actively employed on land, and for 23 he has been unemployed. His health has always been extremely good, and though 72 years have whitened the veteran hero's hair, he yet bears his age lightly, as he does his honors modestly. "As a man," says his old friend Paulding, who fought with him in his first fight in Plattsburgh Bay, "Breese was always quiet and manly, with much dignity, though social with his friends. As an officer, he was firm and judicious in his command, and possessed an accomplished knowledge of his profession, and, as a gentleman, pleasant and unexceptionable through his whole life, esteemed by his friends, and having no enemies."

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF REAR-ADMIRAL PAULDING.

The lives of few of our public men are so filled with interest as that of this distinguished and patriotic son of the Empire State. The charm of the surging ocean has ever been universally

* Sunk by the rebel ram Virginia, in Hampton Roads, March, 1862.

recognized, and the stories of those who make it their home, or at least the scene of their professional careers, have always received the most absorbing attention. But aside from this fact, this veteran sailor has been associated with many of the most interesting scenes and events in our history. Entering the service, like many of our naval heroes, when a mere boy, his first departure from his home was connected with the greatest inventive triumph of the age, and in his first engagement, which occurred within the land-locked waters of his native State, he conducted himself with conspicuous gallantry and rare presence of mind, and his subsequent career has not belied the promise of his youthful character and achievements.

Hiram Paulding, rear-admiral of the United States Navy, is a son of that sturdy patriot, John Paulding, and was born on the 11th of December, 1797, in Westchester county, New York, on the farm which Congress presented to his father for the fidelity and patriotism which he displayed in the capture of Major Andre, the unfortunate spy and adjutant-general of the British army. But this reward did not drive poverty from the door of the patriot farmer, and Hiram had few of the advantages then afforded by a country school. He labored upon his father's farm until he had nearly arrived at the age of 14, when the Hon. Pierre Van Courtlandt, then member of Congress from that district, made application for his appointment as a cadet at West Point. This was refused, and a midshipman's warrant given, which bore date the 1st of September, 1811. By causes so slight, did the would-be soldier come to tread the deck and at length wear the foul anchor with the two stars that might have graced his shoulders had his wish been gratified.

He at once commenced the study of mathematics and navigation, under the tuition of Master Gibbons, an Irish exile, and when the war with Great Britain broke out in 1812, was ordered to join Commodore Chauncey's little fleet on Lake Ontario. Leaving home for the first time, he took the steamer Fulton, on the Hudson river, when that vessel made the passage from New York to Albany in the quick time of 48 hours, but the watch at night proving faithless to his trust, the steamer passed on and the young midshipman was a week on an oyster schooner before he reached Albany. Thence, on the following day, he started in a stage for Utica, and the roads being heavy in the spring, he found upon his arrival, that a quantity of apples, with which he had filled the vacant space in his trunk, pounded to a pomace and his wardrobe in a sad plight. It was some days before a conveyance could be obtained for Sackett's Harbor, and then, in a one horse wagon, he, with a drum-major and the driver, who carried the mail, started on quite an eventful prilgrimage over corduroy roads. When about 40 miles from their destination, the road became impassable, being cumbered with broken wagons and ordnance, and other stores; the mail was carried on a saddle horse and the wagon left behind. Fortunately, they overtook the regiment of Colonel Tuttle on a forced march, when the colonel's servant took the scant baggage in his wagon, and young Paulding tramped on with the soldiers. As he was a mere stripling, he was frequently importuned by the officers to ride in the baggage wagon, but, with boyish pride, he thought it beneath the dignity of his profession, and, though sadly fatigued, marched on with the rest. The enemy was then expected to land at Sackett's Harbor at any moment, and the regiment was pressed forward to the utmost capacity of the men. Arriving late in the evening at a public house, within a short distance of the expected collision, the men were halted for refreshment, and with the officers he seated himself at the supper table. But the young midshipman, worn out by his march that day of nearly 40 miles, knew nothing from the time he was seated, until he awoke the next morning—the kind people having taken him from his chair and put him to bed. When he arose and started for the field of action, the enemy had landed, and for the first time he met with men, bleeding from wounds, being conveyed from the field of battle. What a contrast does this picture of the war of 1812 present, viewed by the light of half a century later, when railroads, steamers, telegraphs, and all the appliances of science play so important a part in warfare!

Here, in the squadron of Commodore Chauncey, he did not remain long before he was ordered to the President, the flag-ship of Commodore McDonough, on Lake Champlain. The naval force there was then quite small, but somewhat greater than that of the enemy, and held the lake to Rouse's Point. The season was advanced, and in November our squadron broke through the ice, retired up the lake and anchored for the winter near Vergennes. Both Americans and British were actively engaged during the winter in increasing and preparing their squadrons. The Saratoga and Ticonderoga were built, and soon after McDonough sailed in the spring, the brig Eagle, built by Eckford with unexampled energy, joined the squadron in Plattsburgh Bay, Midshipman Paulding was transferred to the Ticonderoga, and by various enterprises was rapidly schooled in the dangers and vicissitudes of war, until at last Sir George Prevost appeared before Plattsburgh with about twelve thousand men. In opposing his march along the shore, one of the gun-boats became disabled, and with other boats of the squadron, young Paulding was sent to

relieve and tow her off, in an adverse gale, which was accomplished with difficulty and some loss.

Commodore Downie soon followed Prevost, and on a calm and beautiful Sunday morning (September 11, 1811), they steered toward our anchorage, rounded Cumberland Head, under a light breeze, and were soon within range. The schooner Ticonderoga, 17, Lieutenant Stephen Cassin, with one hundred and ten men, was third in line, just astern of the flag-ship Saratoga, and with three galleys on her port bow. Her armament consisted of four eighteens, eight long twelves, four thirty-two pound carronades and one eighteen pound columbiad. She was engaged by the Finch, supported by the galleys, but after a hot contest of an hour she drove her off, and, being crippled, she (the Finch), drifted down on Crab Island. Soon after, the Preble, which held the rear of our line, was driven in shore, and the enemy concentrated a heavy fire upon the Ticonderoga, and several times attempted to board her. But, says Cooper, "she was very nobly fought," and gallantly kept them at bay.* Two hours and a quarter after the action begun, the Confiance struck, and the last British ensign in the bay was hauled down after an engagement which for skill and heroism is scarcely surpassed in our naval annals. The loss of the Ticonderoga was six killed and six wounded; among the former was Mr. Stansbury, the first lieutenant.

Our squadron was short of officers, and Midshipman Paulding, inexperienced boy though he was, commanded the second division of guns. Early in the fight, the matches and port-fires failed, and with great presence of mind he fired his division, to the end of the action, by exploding his pistol with the lock placed on the vent of the gun. This little incident was ever after the subject of praise from his officers, and Captain Cassin remarked with emphasis, "I was astonished to see him, then a mere boy, coolly going from gun to gun and performing this feat."

In the spring of 1815, Midshipman Paulding was ordered to the frigate Constellation, 36, Captain Charles Gordon, and sailed from New York with Commodore Decatur's squadron, on the 20th of May, and stood rapidly across the Atlantic, reaching Tangiers on the 13th of June. Entering the Mediterranean with his whole squadron, Decatur discovered on the 17th an Algerine frigate off Cape de Gatte, and gave chase. The Constellation was ahead, and soon opened fire, but, in obedience to a signal from the commodore, sheered off and allowed the flag-ship Guerriere to pass her and engage the enemy. After a running fight of twenty-five minutes, the Algerine struck, and proved to be the Marshonda, 46, commanded by Admiral Rais Hammida, who was killed in the action. On the 28th, our squadron rode at anchor in the bay of Algiers, and a treaty of peace and indemnity was soon after effected. Tunis was then visited, and a like treaty signed with that power.

Midshipman Paulding returned home in the fall, and in the following spring, April 27th, 1816, was promoted lieutenant. In the autumn, he joined the Independence, 74, in Boston harbor, and in the spring of 1817, was transferred to the brig Prometheus, in which he made a cruise on our coast. In the summer of the following year, he was ordered to the frigate Macedonia, and made a three years' cruise in the Pacific. Returning in 1821, and having a leave of absence, he went to Norwich, Vermont, and joined the military academy of Captain Partridge, where he spent a year and a half, with the exception of the summer of 1822, which, his health failing from study and confinement, he passed in surveying the Boston navy yard and other localities, and concluded by a three months' vacation (in the disguise and character of a seaman) in a rigging loft in Boston, fitting and repairing the rigging of vessels. He was finally recognized by Captain Holbrook, formerly of the Macedonian, and returned, in the fall, to his military studies at Norwich.

Early in 1823, a squadron, under the command of Commodore David Porter, was fitted out for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies, and Paulding was ordered to the steam galliot, Sea Gull (the first steam-vessel employed by the government), as her first lieutenant. He sailed on the 14th of February, and, after making a cruise in her, was transferred to Porter's flag-ship, the Peacock, in which he served several months.† Returning home, Lieutenant Paulding was then ordered to the frigate United States, which was fitting out for the Pacific. He was absent nearly four years, during which time he performed special service in conveying, through the deserts of Peru and the Andes, dispatches from Commodore Hull to General Bolivar, traversing about fifteen hundred miles. Returning from this mission, he volunteered in 1826 as first lieutenant of the schooner Dolphin, then going to the savage islands of the Pacific in pursuit of the mutineers of the whale ship Globe, and was absent about a year. During the search in the Mulgrave Islands,

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* There was a common feeling of admiration at the manner in which the Ticonderoga, Lieutenant-Commandant Cassin, defended the rear of the line, and at the noble conduct of all on board her. Once or twice the nearest vessels thought that schooner in flames, in consequence of the awful rapidity of her fire.— *Cooper's Naval History, Vol. II, p. 221.*

† See Cooper's Naval History, Vol. III, pp. 24, 25.

with one officer and thirteen men, he took from the natives, assembled in great numbers, the only two of the crew of the ill-fated ship that were still living. Returning to the coast of the Pacific, he rejoined his ship, the frigate United States, and arrived in New York in 1827.

In 1828 Lieutenant Paulding married his present most excellent and amiable wife, now the mother of six children, who live to bless her old age.

In 1830 he was ordered to the frigate Constellation as first lieutenant, and served in her nearly two years in the Mediterranean. In 1834 he was appointed to command the schooner Shark, 12, and made a cruise of about two years and a half on the same station. On the 9th of February, 1837, he was promoted commander, and in the following year was placed in command of the Levant sloop of war, in which he made a cruise in the West Indies, and on his return was put on duty at the New York navy-yard. On the 29th of February, 1844, he was promoted captain, and ordered to command the Vincennes sloop of war. On the departure of Commodore Biddle from the eastern seas, Captain Paulding was left in command of that station, where he remained for two years.

On his return, in 1847, he was employed on shore until the following year, when he took command of the frigate St. Lawrence, to cruise on the north coast of Europe and in the Baltic. She visited Southampton, Bremerhaven, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. It was immediately after the French revolution, and under the orders of the government, which desired to aid Germany in the establishment of a naval marine, he took on board at Bremerhaven six Prussian midshipmen, to be instructed in naval life and practices. By invitation he visited Berlin and was there handsomely entertained in the royal palace. The Prince Albert was sent to confer with him in regard to the formation of a German navy, and together they went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where the German Parliament was then in session. He was invited to dine with the members, and was offered a high position in the new navy.

In 1851 Captain Paulding returned to New York in the St. Lawrence, and the following year assumed command of the Washington navy yard, after having been ordered to the ship of the line Vermont, which did not sail, as was intended, for Japan. He remained in command of the navy yard about three years, and was then appointed to command the Home Squadron. He found this command troublesome and in many ways painful, involving him with the government and individual hostilities, for ambitious politicians were then paving the way for the subsequent rebellion and endeavoring to bend all things to secure their selfish ends. Although condemned by his own government for violating the territory of Nicaragua, by the arrest of Walker and his fillibusters in December, 1858, that nation voted him a sword, and "viento caballarious" of land from the public domain. He was relieved from command of the Home Squadron for this act, and was not again employed until the breaking out of the rebellion.

Though, to the actors in them, the events of the past six years seem like a long, hideous dream, with its crimson tints of glory, and 1861 seems far distant, all recollect the condition of our nation in those dark and perilous days. Officers occupying high official positions abandoned their trusts, and many who remained were doubtful in their fidelity. It was impossible to discriminate, for the loyal man of to-day was too often the traitor of the morrow. One officer, now one of the highest and most trusted in the service, and holding the rank of rear admiral, then holding one of the most important positions in the gift of the department, declared that he would not fight on either side, and stood aloof from the government during the period of trial. Treason and traitors were bold and defiant even in the Navy Department, and men who had free access there openly gloried in the honor of a correspondence with Jefferson Davis.

Against his own wish, by order of the President, Captain Paulding took service in the Department to aid the Secretary of the Navy in discharging the responsible duties then devolving upon him. In this position it became necessary for him, under the orders of the Department, to make two important visits to the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia. Open hostilities had not then commenced, but many threatening demonstrations were made. His orders on his first visit were to urge the commandant to send the steam frigate Merrimac, which was then ready for sea, at once to Hampton Roads and embark all the small arms then in store. A general spirit of insubordination prevailed among the workmen, but the officers of the yard, all of whom, except the commandant, were from the South, assured him that they would stand up and defend the government property, although they knew that the convention then in session would take Virginia out of the Union. They merely desired that other officers should be sent to relieve them. Captain Paulding conveyed this message to the President who directed the Secretary of the Navy to send northern officers to take their places, but, before anything could be done, the officers had abandoned their trust and Virginia had seceded.

On this information being received Captain Paulding was sent* with the screw sloop Pawnee, &c. to remove the vessels that were then ready for sea, and to "destroy all the public property that could not be taken away." When he reached the navy yard, the ships had been scuttled and sunk so far that nothing could be done with them, and the great shears had been cut away directly under the guns of the frigate Cumberland. Nothing was left for him to do but to destroy the public property that could not be taken away, which he did so far as his orders were obeyed. The light-boats had been sunk in the channel and it was otherwise being obstructed, but with great hazard to the Pawnee he towed the Cumberland out of the flames of the burning yard and anchored her safely in Hampton Roads. She had been threatened with fire-ships and batteries, and the commanding officer was not without serious apprehensions, but through the skill and bravery of Captain Paulding the brave old ship was saved to us.†

Immediately upon his accomplishment of this service, Captain Paulding returned to Washington as rapidly as possible, the President deeming the presence of the Pawnee necessary for the defense of the Capital. When he departed for Norfolk he was informed that there were then in Washington but 250 men who could be relied upon, while Maryland and the District of Columbia were in a revolutionary commotion. Our foreign squadrons were ordered home, officers of known loyalty sent to relieve those from the South, whose sympathies might be with their rebellious friends, and the fractional part of the navy, at home, put afloat as expeditiously as possible.

When this was done, other assistance was brought to the department, and Captain Paulding was appointed president of the retiring board, and subsequently on a board with Captains Smith and Davis "to investigate the plans and specifications that might be submitted for the construction of one or more armed ships and floating batteries," which reported on the 16th of September.‡ In the autumn of 1861, he was ordered to the command of the United States navy yard, at Brooklyn, New York, which he held with rare usefulness to the country for three years and a half.

In 1862, Congress created the additional grades of commodore and rear-admiral, and Captain Paulding was appointed commodore under the provisions of that act, and was soon after promoted to rear-admiral by President Lincoln, who held him in high regard — both commissions bearing date the 16th of July.

The rebellion being crushed and peace restored to the republic, Admiral Paulding was relieved of his command by Commodore Charles H. Bell, and permitted to rest from his arduous labors. After being for some time placed on waiting orders, he was appointed, on the first of May, 1866, governor of the Naval Asylum, near Philadelphia, among his old comrades of naval life, who, there, under the fostering care of the government they served and fought to protect, have found a quiet and peaceful home in their last days.

For more than 55 years has Hiram Paulding now worn the naval uniform of the republic; nearly 23 of those years have been passed upon the ocean, while 12 more have been actively employed in his country's service upon the land. He has served in 20 vessels and commanded six, and for three years floated his broad pennant on the flag-ship of the Home Squadron. With his staunch loyalty and stern probity unquestioned, he bears his honors spotless and without a charge. The blood of that sturdy patriot, John Paulding, still courses through his veins with the old spirit and vigor, and the admiral of '66, is yet the undaunted midshipman of '14. Sixty-nine years have not bent his form nor made his step less firm, and though they have silvered his brow, they have but added wisdom to the brain, and charity and prudence to his still fresh heart. His honored name has reflected luster upon the State of his nativity, which will ever hold him in reverent memory.

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* April 16, 1861.

† Rebellion Record, Vol. IV, Docs., p. 509.

‡ Report Secretary of the Navy, 1861, pages 16 and 152.

PERSONAL RECORDS

OF OFFICERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN THE NAVAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Albert, John Seaman, chief engineer: Born May 11, 1835, at Brooklyn New York, of Quaker descent, and resided at Kingston, Ulster county, at the time of his entry into the service, as third assistant engineer, September 8, 1855, his occupation being that of a machinist. He was promoted successively to the grade of second and first assistant engineer, and to that of chief, on the 29th of October, 1861. After waiting orders two months, in 1862, while the Housatonic was being fitted out, he sailed in her, and in the following January was engaged off Charleston with the rams Chocuro and Palmetto State. He also participated in several boat expeditions in St. Mark's Bay, Florida. He superintended the building of steam machinery, at the Novelty Works, for the Wampanoag and Miantonomah; at the Morgan Works, hull and engines of the Muscoota, and engines of the Ammonoosuc; gun-boat boilers at the Allaire Works; and the engines of the Tullahoma, at the New York Steam-Engine Works. He received an academic education, has been married and is now a widower. A brother, First Assistant Engineer Sidney Albert, served during the war on the United States steamer Wyoming, in her cruise after the Alabama, and the fight in the straits of Limodo Lake.

Ammen, Daniel, captain, is of Swiss descent, and was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 15th of May, 1820. His father, David Ammen, served on the northern frontier during the war of 1812, and his brother graduated at West Point in 1831, and commanded a brigade in Buell's army. Captain Ammen was appointed a midshipman, July 7, 1836, passed his examination in 1842, and was promoted lieutenant in 1849, and lieutenant-commander in 1861, commander July 16, 1862, and captain in 1866. Served in the West Indies, on the coast of Labrador, in the Mediterranean, East Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and the waters of Paraguay, in the Pacific and California, before the late war, and was on Coast Survey duty in 1847, 1849, and 1851, Naval Observatory in 1855-6, and at the Baltimore Rendezvous in 1860. He commanded the Seneca in the battle of Port Royal, at Port Royal Ferry, and in the operations against Savannah and Fernandina; the iron-clad Patapsco, in the attack on Fort Sumter, on the seventh of April, and the preceding attack on Fort McAllister, and the Mohican in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher. Is still in service.

Angell, Albert Henry, landsman: Is a son of Joseph Angell, of England, and was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and was a printer in Brooklyn at the time of his entry into the service on the 30th of September, 1862. He served on the monitor Catskill in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and participated in Admiral Dupont's attack on Charleston, in April, 1863; Admiral Dahlgren's attacks on the 10th, 11th, 18th, and 24th of July, and the 17th of August, 1863. "Vessel struck one hundred times, several shots cutting through wood and iron, two killed, three wounded. In three months one-half of the crew were sick from exposure, there being no hammocks nor blankets for that length of time, and nothing but the wet deck to sleep on. Thermometer when in action ranged one hundred to one hundred and thirty-five degrees." Sent a fifteen-inch shell into a blockade runner, which set her on fire and compelled her to run on shore. On picket duty in North Edisto, South Carolina, in March, May, and June, 1863. Had the pleurisy, and was one week on the sick list. Honorably discharged, at the Brooklyn navy yard, October 10th, 1863, on the expiration of his term of service. Is married, and resides in Brooklyn.

Ankers, John Henry, acting ensign United States Navy: Born July 24, 1836, in New York city. His parents, Mary A. Coates and John Ankers, were Americans, but of French and German descent. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolution, and his grandfather was under Decatur, at the burning of the Philadelphia in Tripoli harbor, and served in the navy during the war of 1812. Young Ankers graduated at the New York Free Academy, and, entering the commercial marine, became master of a ship. He was appointed master's mate, August 8, 1861, and resigned on the 17th of August, 1862. On the 27th of October, he was appointed an acting ensign from Williamsburgh, and ordered to the receiving ship North Carolina; transferred to the Circassian on the 28th of November, and served in her until the 1st of November, 1863, when he was ordered to the Seneca; thence to the ship John Adams, April 22, 1864, and to the bark Gemsbok, as execu-

tive officer, November 10, 1864. Was honorably discharged, October 28, 1865. Health while in service, good. Married in 1862, and resides in Brooklyn.

Avery, Edward Woodbridge, acting assistant surgeon: Is of English descent, and was born at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 1st of January, 1841. His father served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, great uncles and other relations, in the Revolution. He received a collegiate education, and resided in the city of New York, when he entered the navy, with the above rank, on the 30th of May, 1864. He was ordered to the Banshee, and served on that vessel until the 6th of September, when he was transferred to the bark Midnight; on her he served in the East Gulf Squadron, and participated in three boat expeditions, on the west coast of Florida, and as many skirmishes with rebel cavalry. In July, 1865, the Midnight went out of commission, and Mr. Avery was placed on waiting orders until the 9th of October, when he was honorably discharged. He is unmarried, and resides in Clinton, N. Y.

Bailey, Theodorus, rear-admiral: Son of William Bailey and Phœbe Platt, was of Welsh and English ancestry, and was born at Chateaugay, Franklin county, N. Y., on the 12th of April, 1805. His grandfather, Colonel John Bailey, and Captain W. Platt, served in the Revolution; two nephews in New York volunteer regiments, during the late war, and one, Thurber Bailey, a young lawyer of promise, died off Fort Pickens, while acting as secretary to his uncle, on the frigate Colorado. He entered the service as midshipman, January 1, 1818, at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; was promoted lieutenant, March 3, 1827, and, successively, commander and captain, which latter grade he held when the rebellion broke out. His commission bore date December 15, 1855, and he was then the seventy-second in lineal rank. He was promoted commodore on the establishment of that grade, July 16, 1862, and rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. During the Mexican war he captured Lapaz, in Lower California, and San Blas in Mexico, and soon after the breaking out of the rebellion sent an expedition of boats into the Pensacola navy yard, and cut out the privateer Judah. In the great river fight of April 24, 1862, he led the first division of Farragut's fleet, in the Cayuga, with conspicuous skill and gallantry, destroying three rebel gun-boats with his own vessel. On the same day, he led the battle with the Chalmette batteries, and captured the Chalmette regiment of infantry, with its colors and camp and garrison equipage. He was the first to arrive off New Orleans, and was detailed by Flag-officer Farragut to demand the surrender of the city, which he did, landing with an aid, and passing through a hostile and threatening mob of fifty thousand people. He was afterward placed in command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron; captured one hundred and fifty-six prizes; organized expeditions to harass the enemy, and kept up a close blockade of the coast. On the close of the war he was for a short time allowed to rest from his active labors, and was then ordered to command the Portsmouth navy yard. He has had the yellow fever twice, Chagres fever once, and has undergone two severe surgical operations — altogether, about five months sick in forty-eight years of service — but has never been in hospital. Admiral Bailey was married in 1830, has five children, and resides at Oyster Bay, New York.

Babcock, Heman Potter, passed assistant surgeon: Was born at Buffalo, New York, October 28, 1840, and was a medical student prior to entering the navy, on the 24th of September, 1862, as assistant surgeon, from which he was promoted to his present rank, October 30, 1865. He served on the Wabash, Agawam (in the James river and the sounds of North Carolina), Chattanooga and Sacramento, and is still in service on the last named vessel. Is married and resides at present in Boston, Massachusetts.

Baldwin, Charles Edward, acting master's mate: Is of English descent and was born at Cohoes, Albany county, New York, on the 13th of April, 1839. His great-grandfather was a chaplain during the Revolution, and his only brother was a private in the One Hundred and Ninety-second New York Volunteer Infantry. He received an acedemic education and was a druggist at Waterford, when he entered the navy as a landsman, on the 7th of September, 1861. Served on the gun-boat Yankee a year and eleven days, participating in the engagements at Cockpit Point and on the James river, when he was promoted acting master's mate and ordered to the Cœur du Lion. On this vessel he participated in the actions at Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, and on the Nansemond. On the 19th of April, 1863, he was severely wounded in the chin by a splinter, on the 28th was sent to the hospital with a fever, and on the 22d of May, resigned on account of ill health.

Baldwin, Charles Henry, commander: Is of English and Irish descent, and was born September 3, 1822, in the city of New York, where he received a common school education. His grand-

father was an officer in the Revolution, his father in the war of 1812, and his brother an army paymaster in the late war. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, on the 24th of April, 1839, and was a lieutenant when he resigned in July, 1854, to become a merchant in San Francisco. When the war broke out he tendered his services to the department, and, on the 27th of December, 1861, was commissioned as acting lieutenant, from which he was promoted commander, on the 18th of November, 1862. After commanding the Clifton for six months and taking part in the capture of New Orleans and the first attack on Vicksburg, he was transferred to the Vanderbilt, which he commanded for two years and two months. In December, 1864, he was detached and ordered to the navy yard at More Island, California, as inspector of ordnance, upon which duty he is still engaged. He was married at San Francisco in 1857, but resides in New York.

Bampton, Benjamin Chase, first assistant engineer: Was born on the 10th of August, 1836, in the city of New York, where he was educated, and was four years a marine engineer, when he entered the navy as a third assistant engineer, May 20, 1857, and was ordered to the Mississippi steam frigate. After a thirty-one month's cruise in the East Indies, he returned in January, 1860, and, in August, was promoted second assistant engineer, and ordered to the Susquehanna steam frigate. Cruised in the Mediterranean until recalled, on the breaking out of the rebellion, and ordered to the steam sloop Iroquois, in July, 1861. In March, 1862, the Iroquois was detached from special duty in search of pirates in the West Indies, and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in which she was engaged in the six day's bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip; the action of April 24, 1862; the capture of New Orleans; the passage and repassage of the Vicksburg batteries, and the fight with the ram Arkansas. In August, Mr. Bampton was transferred to the Albatross, on the Texas blockade, where he served until October, when he came home on the prize steamer Carolina. On the 17th of December he was promoted first assistant engineer, and ordered to the New York navy yard, on special duty; detached in January, 1863, and ordered as chief engineer to the iron-clad Passaic, off Charleston; returned to New York in April, and ordered to the navy yard there on special duty, in June. In April, 1864, ordered to the Nyack, in which he participated in the bombardment and capture of Forts Fisher and Anderson, and the taking of Wilmington, N. C. Returned to New York in April, 1865, and sailed again in July, for the Pacific Squadron, reaching Valparaiso in November, and since cruising between that port and Panama. Mr. Bampton is married, and resides in New York.

Barnes, John Sanford, lieutenant-commander: Is a son of General James Barnes, United States Volunteers, whose father fought at Bunker Hill, and through the Revolution, and was born at West Point, N. Y., on the 12th of May, 1836. After graduating from college, he entered the navy on the 1st of October, 1851, as midshipman, and was promoted master in 1856, but resigned in October, 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Re-entered the service as acting lieutenant in 1861, and was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1864, to date from July 16, 1862, thus reinstated to his former position. Participated in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, August 28, 1861: Forts Beauregard and Walker, November 7, 1861; attacks on Charleston and its defences, until the destruction of Fort Sumter; actions on the James river, up to the capture of Richmond; and the naval actions resulting in the capture of Wilmington, N. C. Was fleet captain of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron for one year.

Barrett, Peter, gunner: Was born at Moyne, county Mayo, Ireland, March 22, 1831, and served in the British navy from 1840 to 1843, receiving a silver medal for his services in the China war. Upon his discharge, he entered the merchant marine, and resided in the city of New York, when he entered the navy as a petty officer, in May, 1854. He was promoted gunner, May 7, 1862, and served on the monitor Monadnock, during most of the late war. He participated in the bombardment and capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg, on the 4th, 8th, 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st of August, 1863; the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the attacks on, and capture of Fort Fisher, December 24th and 25th, 1864, and January 13th to 15th, 1865. He has also served seven months at the Philadelphia navy yard, from October 20, 1862, to June 8, 1863. Is still in service, is married and resides in New York city.

Barton, George DeForrest, paymaster: Was born on the 23d of March, 1841, in New York city, where he received an academic education and was a salesman in an importing house when he entered the navy as an acting assistant paymaster, on the 31st of May, 1861. He was promoted assistant paymaster July 2, 1864, and paymaster May 4, 1866. He participated in actions on the Rappahannock river, in June, 1861; on the James in July; capture of Forts Hatteras and Clarke, North Carolina, in August; at Chicamacomico in October; Fort Fisher and batteries in 1862; Fort Caswell, February, 1863; rebel ram Albemarle, May, 1864; James river, July, August and Septem-

ber, 1864. Is unmarried, and now on the Swatara, coming home from the Mediterranean. Was eight months on shore duty in New York city, settling the accounts of the Monticello, 1863, Sassacus, 1864, St. Louis, 1865, and Supply, 1866—two months for each vessel. His maternal great-grandfather served in the Revolution, and his paternal grandfather was a major in the regular army during the war of 1812. A brother served in the Seventh Regiment New York State Militia, in Maryland.

Batcheller, Oliver A., lieutenant-commander: Was born on the 1st of June, 1842, at Batchellerville, Saratoga county, New York, and was completing his academic course, November 26, 1859, when he was appointed to the Naval Academy. He was promoted ensign November 22, 1862; master, for gallantry in action, April 15, 1863; lieutenant, February 22, 1864; and lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866. He was engaged in Farragut's attack on Port Hudson, March 14 and 15, 1863, and its siege in June and July; battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864; and the capture of Fort Morgan, on the 22d of the same month. Is unmarried and still in service on the Colorado, to which he was transferred in April 1865, from the Frolic.

Bates, Newton Lemuel, surgeon, ranking with lieutenant-commander: Is of English descent, and was born at Parma, Monroe county, New York, on the 16th of November, 1837. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolution. He received a collegiate education and was a physician and surgeon attached to the Buffalo Hospital, when he entered the service, the 31st of July, 1861, as assistant surgeon, from which he was promoted passed assistant surgeon June 22, 1864, and surgeon September 22, 1865. He served at the New York Naval Hospital from July 10, 1861, to October 2, when he was ordered to the United States Steamer Seneca, on which he participated in the battle of Port Royal, November 7, 1861, and several engagements with guerillas in Florida. He was detached October 6, 1862, and after serving at the Naval Laboratory at New York, until January 3, 1863, was ordered to the Mississippi Squadron, and then, February 14, to the gun-boat Benton. He took part in the running of the Vicksburg batteries, bombardment of Grand Gulf, and seige of Vicksburg, from April to July, 1863, and on the 18th of the following February was detached and ordered to the Naval Laboratory at New York. Is married, and still in service.

Belknap, Thomas, yeoman: Was born on the 9th of January, 1835, at Newburgh, Orange county, New York, received a common school education, and was a clerk when he shipped on the Octorara, at the Brooklyn navy yard, on the 10th of February, 1862. He participated in the fight with the Virginia, in Hampton Roads, April 11, 1862; in the first siege of Vicksburg, when the Octorara was the flag-ship of Commodore Porter; battle of Mobile Bay and reduction of Fort Gaines and Powell, August 5 and 6, 1864; reduction of Fort Morgan, August 22; capture of Mobile, April, 1865; in blockade duty, and in the West Indies on special service. On the 10th of August, 1865, the Octorara was put out of commission, and he was honorably discharged. Is unmarried, and resides at Newburgh, New York.

Bell, Henry Hoff, rear-admiral: Was born in North Carolina and entered the navy from that State, as midshipman, on the 4th of August, 1823. He was successively promoted passed midshipman, lieutenant, commander, and in 1854, captain; commodore, July 16, 1862, and rear-admiral July 25, 1866. While a commander, serving on the San Jacinto, the flag-ship of Commodore Armstrong, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, he commanded the boats of that vessel in the attack and capture of the barrier forts on the Canton river.

Bennet, Wilhelmus Westfall: Was born on the 2d of October, 1833, at Montague, New Jersey, and shipped in the navy at New York city on the 23d of May, 1861. He served one year on board the R. R. Cuyler, in the Gulf Squadron, and was honorably discharged on the 19th of June, 1862. Served three years in the army. Is unmarried, and resides at Carpenter's Point, Orange county, N. Y. Was a millwright prior to entering the service.

Bernbaum, Ole Kreuse, acting master: Was born on the 26th of June, 1839, in Ribe, Denmark, and was an officer in the merchant marine when he entered the navy from Brooklyn in 1864, as a master's mate. He was promoted acting ensign, April 7, 1865, and acting master, May 30, 1866. Was ordered to the Savannah on receiving his appointment; to the Shamrock, June 7, 1864; to the Susquehanna, July 11; to the Naval Rendezvous at Brooklyn, September 3; to the Susquehanna, September 16, and to the receiving ship Vermont, July 30, 1866. Participated in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher. Is married, and still in service.

Bertholf, Horace, landsman: Was born on the 3d of September, 1843, at Florida, Orange county, N. Y. Received a common school education, and was a farmer when he shipped, at New York, on the Mississippi transport, on the 14th of October, 1864. He participated in the capture of the pirate Florida, and was subsequently transferred to the Wachusett sloop of war. He was honorably discharged on the 20th of December, 1866, at Boston, Mass. Is unmarried, and resides in Florida, N. Y. Had two brothers in the service.

Berrett, William Herman, acting assistant surgeon: He was born on the 1st of February, 1837, at Coethen, Anhalt, Germany, and, receiving a collegiate education, came to New York, where he became a druggist. He entered the service at New York, on the 18th of May, 1863, as surgeon's steward, and one year later, May 17, was examined and passed as acting assistant surgeon. He was engaged during the war in the blockade duty off Wilmington, N. C.; in several unimportant engagements with shore batteries around Forts Fisher and Caswell, and cruising after blockade runners and rebel pirates. He served on the United States steamers Quaker City and Mount Vernon. Was always in good health and on duty. He is unmarried. Honorably discharged October 9, 1865.

Birnie, Edward Anderson, acting assistant paymaster: is of Irish and American descent, and was born at Frederick, Maryland, September 28, 1835. His first service was as commander's clerk, on the Paraguay expedition, and for two years from the 20th of May, 1859, he was naval storekeeper, on the African station. On his return home, after the breaking out of the late war, he was, on the 16th of December, 1861, appointed an acting assistant paymaster. In 1863 he was on special duty for four months, in the bureau of provisions and clothing, until his resignation, on the 1st of April of that year. Is married, and resides in the city of New York.

Blake, Homer Crane, commander: Is of English descent, and was born on the first of February, 1822, in Dutchess county, New York. His father, Elisha Blake, served as an artillery officer in the war of 1812, at Flatbush, L. I. He received an academic education, and, on the second of March, 1840, was appointed an acting midshipman from Ohio, whither his parents had removed. In December he joined the Constellation frigate, and made a cruise around the world, returning in 1844, when he joined the Preble, served in her a year, on the African station, and then entered the Naval Academy, whence he graduated in 1846. Ordered to the Preble, he served two years on the coast of California; a short time at the New York navy yard, and then on coast survey duty at Galveston, Texas, whence, in 1850, he was ordered to the Raritan frigate. While in the Pacific, he was transferred to the St. Mary, and came home by way of the East Indies and Cape of Good Hope, thus, in nine years, making three cruises round the world. In 1853 he was detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the receiving ship Ohio, and Boston navy yard. Was promoted master in 1855, and lieutenant on the 14th of September of the same year. He then served 31 months on the St. Lawrence, on the Brazil station, taking part in the Paraguay expedition; was then ordered to the North Carolina, and thence to the supply store ship of the African Squadron, and, after a cruise to St. Paul de Loando, returned home on account of ill health. In July, 1861, he was placed on a board to reorganize the revenue service and examine its officers, and in August was ordered to the Sabine frigate, on the blockade of South Carolina, and in December he became her executive officer. In February, 1862, assisted in the rescue of the Vermont ship of the line, disabled in a storm, and soon after was ordered to command the R. R. Cuyler, on the Mobile blockade. He was transferred to the command of the purchased steamer, Hatteras, of four guns, in November, and blockaded Mississippi sound until the loss of Galveston, when he was ordered to assist in the recapture of that port. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 11th of January, 1863, off Galveston, he fell in with and gallantly engaged the pirate Alabama, but after a most heroic, but unequal fight of half an hour, the Hatteras went down with the American flag floating at her main-top mast head. The court of inquiry reported that Mr. Blake performed his duties "in an efficient and praiseworthy manner," and that his conduct was "altogether commendable and proper." On his exchange in May, he was ordered to command the double-ender Eutaw, on which he served off Wilmington, and on the James river, and covered the landing of our troops at City Point, in 1864. In July of that year he participated in many engagements, particularly one at Malvern Hill. In the same month he convoyed the Tecumseh to Mobile, and on his return, was stationed at Deep Bottom, to cover the right of our army. On the 25th of January, 1865, he assumed command of the division of the James, on the falling back of Commander Parker, and with the Onondaga and a few torpedo boats, bravely held the rebel fleet at bay until reinforced, preventing the most disastrous consequences, and receiving the warm approbation of Admiral Porter. On being relieved by Commodore Radford, he was

ordered to command the iron-clad division, torpedo boat station, and the naval picket line, and continued in the James, in the discharge of these duties, until May, 1865, when the Onondaga was put out of commission, and, after two months waiting orders, was appointed navigation officer at the Portsmouth navy yard. He is married and resides in New York. Was promoted lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862, and commander March third, 1866.

Blake, John, chaplain, ranking with commander: Born on the 20th of June, 1811, at Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y. After being ordained, he entered the army, and served as chaplain of the First United States Artillery, from 1840 to 1845. On the 27th of February, 1847, he was appointed chaplain in the navy, at Washington, D. C. Served on the Raritan, frigate, 1849-50; Sabine, frigate, 1858-9; Congress, frigate, 1859 to August, 1861; storeship Vermont, 1863-4; New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va., 1864 to July 14, 1866, when he was detached and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn navy yard. He is unmarried, and resides in New York.

Blodgett, William James, signal quartermaster: Is of English and Scotch descent, and was born on the 4th of October, 1830, in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y. He received a common school education, and was a sailor for eleven years, before entering the service as a seaman, on the 24th of September, 1861. He was ordered to the Santiago de Cuba, and rated quartermaster, November 25th. Was engaged on blockade duty; was three times sent in charge of prizes to Key West, and in 1863 participated in Dupont's bombardment of the defenses of Charleston. Honorably discharged, January 30, 1864. Is unmarried, and now in the mercantile marine. His maternal grandfather served through the whole of the Revolution; his father and two uncles in the war of 1812-14, and his brother Hiram, adjutant Seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, was the first volunteer in Schoharie county, for the late war.

Bloodgood, Delavan, surgeon, ranking with commander: Is of Dutch and English descent, and was born at Springfield, Erie county, N. Y., on the 20th of August, 1831. He graduated, and received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. at Madison University (Hamilton, N. Y.), and that of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was a physician and surgeon prior to entering the service on the 13th of March, 1857, as assistant surgeon. On the 20th of December, 1861, he was promoted passed assistant surgeon, and on the 24th of the following January to surgeon. On board United States steamship Mohawk in December, 1860, and January, 1861, and took part in the preservation, to the government, of Key West and the Tortugas. In March and April, 1861; of the embarkation at Pass Cavallo, of the troops surrendered by General Twiggs: in April and May, of the defense of Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island, and the rest of the year on blockade duty off St. Marks, Florida. On board the Dacotah he participated in the engagement at Sewell's Point, and with the ram Virginia, in May, 1862; the reoccupation of Norfolk, and engagements with rebel batteries on the James river in the summer of 1862; cruised three months in the West Indies after privateers, in the fall, and then went in pursuit of the Alabama. Returning early in 1863, the Dacotah was placed on the blockade of the North Carolina coast, until July, 1864; returning home at that time on the railroad from Washington, Bloodgood was captured by Gilmore and his band at Gunpowder river, Md. He was also present at the recapture of the Chesapeake, in December, 1863, and accompanied her into Halifax. Was on duty on the Vermont from August to December, 1864, when he was ordered to the Michigan on the lakes. In January, 1866, he was again transferred to the Vermont. He is married and resides in New York.

Bogert, Edward Strong, surgeon, ranking with lieutenant-commander: Is of Dutch and English descent, was born at Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., on the 7th of May, 1836, and received an academic education. His great-grandfather was a captain in the British army, but both his grandfathers served in the Continental army during the Revolution. Mr. Bogert was unmarried and a practicing physician at New Brighton, Staten Island, when he entered the service as assistant surgeon, July 30, 1861. From hospital duty at New York, he joined the frigate Congress, August 24th, but was transferred to the Cayuga on the 23d of December. On this vessel he participated in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip; the action with the Chalmette batteries, and skirmishes with guerrillas on the Mississippi. He was on hospital duty at New York from December, 1863, to the 1st of June, 1864, when he was ordered to the Niagara. On the 22d of June, he was promoted passed assistant surgeon, and on the 6th of April, 1866, to surgeon. In October, 1865, on the return of the Niagara, he was detached and ordered to the New York naval hospital. Is still in service.

Boggs, Ely Moore, acting ensign: Was born on the 9th of March, 1836, in New York city, where he recived a common school education. Was a seaman, and resided in Brooklyn at the

period of his entry into the service, as acting master's mate, October 19, 1863, but had served nearly two years in the marine artillery. Promoted acting ensign, May 19, 1864. He participated in the capture of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston and Goldsborough, N. C., and Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; also in actions with batteries on the James river. Honorably discharged, September 15, 1865, at his own request. Is married, and resides in Brooklyn.

Bradley, John Brown, acting midshipman: Was born at Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, on the 8th of October, 1843, and had been fitted for college, when he was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in September, 1858. His grandfather served through the Revolution, and his father, Colonel John Bradley, through the war of 1812, and for twenty-five years thereafter. He remained at the Academy, except while making a practice cruise to Europe in 1859, and a visit home in 1860, until the rebellion broke out, when his class was detached for active service and he was ordered to the steam frigate Roanoke, on the southern blockade. In September, 1861, he was detached, and, after serving a month at the Brooklyn navy-yard, drilling newly appointed officers in gunnery, was ordered to the gun-boat Isaac Smith, for duty as acting master. In the terrible gale off Hatteras, by which Commodore Dupont's fleet was dispersed, Mr. Bradley performed heroic services, "at the imminent peril of the lives of himself and crew," with great skill and courage, in endeavoring to rescue the troops and crew from the disabled transport Governor. "On our approach to Port Royal," says his superior officer, "he was detached in an open boat, in sounding and marking out the channel, when he came under the fire of Tatnall's fleet, the shot and shell falling thick and fast around him. In the bombardment of the forts which ensued, he commanded the only gun left us on board after the gale, which he handled with much coolness and skill. His noble conduct in the gale, as well as his ever readiness to be foremost when danger was to be encountered, has been a topic of discussion time and again in the ward-room, and always much to his credit; for we all knew him to be a young officer of much talent, brave, truthful and generous, always attending divine service on board, and responding in his prayers with deep emotion. I never knew him to utter a profane or vulgar word during all the time he was on board this ship." From the squadron of flag-officer Dupont he was transferred to that of flag-officer Farragut, and participated in the memorable action of April 24, 1862, having volunteered as aid to Captain Alden, of the Richmond. "It was a hard-fought battle," wrote the captain to Colonel Bradley, and nobly did your son do his duty, exposed constantly as he was to showers of missiles, thrown from the mouths of more than two hundred cannon upon our devoted heads. Your son, as my aid, carried my orders with as much steadiness as a veteran, and while in the act of carrying an order from me to carry to the first lieutenant, notwithstanding it was in the heat of the fight, the military salute of touching the hat was not forgotten, but before his hand fell to his side he lay at my feet, his spirit passing, without the least sign of pain, to God who gave it."

Brady, John Francis, coal-heaver: Was born of Irish parents, on the 17th of December, 1842, at Lansingburgh, Rensselaer county, New York, where he received a common school education, and was a brush-maker prior to the late war. He first served for some time in the Thirtieth New York Volunteer Infantry, and on the 5th of August, 1864, shipped at Brooklyn on board the United States supply steamer Newbern, from which he was honorably discharged at the New York navy yard on the 9th of June, 1865. Had a brother in the Army and Navy, who served in all the naval engagements from Vicksburg to Galveston.

Braine, Daniel Lawrence, lieutenant-commander: Born May 18, 1829, in the city of New York, where he received a common school and academic education, soon after which he entered the service from Galveston, Texas, July 4, 1846. His parents were American, of English and Scotch descent, his father and grandfather having been New York merchants. During the war with Mexico he served in the Gulf, on the Austin, General Taylor, Mississippi (flag-ship), Raritan, St. Mary and John Adams, and participated in the attack on Alvarado; the capture of Tobasco, Saguna, Tampico and Tuspan; bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz; recapture of Tobasco, and the blockade of the Mexican coast. Since that time and prior to the late war, he served on the steamer Michigan on the lakes; on the frigate Savannah and sloop of war St. Mary's, in the Pacific; on the Saranac, in the West Indies; at the Naval Academy; on the St. Louis, in the Mediterranean (where he rescued Martin Costa); on Coast Survey duty; on the sloop of war Vincennes, in the South Atlantic. On the receiving ship North Carolina, at New York, in 1859; was wrecked on and mainly contributed to save the North Star on his voyage to Aspinwall to join the frigate Roanoke; transported the Japanese embassy from Aspinwall to New York; and on the breaking out of the Rebellion was a lieutenant on duty on the receiving ship North Carolina,

On the 24th of April, 1861, he received very unexpected orders from Captain Breese, commandant of the navy yard, to take command of the steamer Monticello, the first vessel fitted out by the Union Defense Committee of New York City and the government to cruise after privateers. She was fitted out in twenty-four hours, mounted one ten-inch gun and two thirty-two pounders, and sailed for Annapolis, stopping in Hampton Roads to take on board a bearer of dispatches. She was then detailed by Commodore Pendergrast to blockade the James, Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers. Off Capes Henry and Charles, Captain Eagle took command, May 5th, and Lieutenant Braine remained as executive officer. On the 19th of May occurred the first naval fight of the war. The Monticello attacked the masked battery at Sewell's Point and silenced it after an action of an hour and fifteen minutes. She was struck thirteen times by small nine-pound shot, and went to Washington for repairs, when Lieutenant Braine resumed command. On the 29th of June he engaged the rebels on the Rappahannock, and on the 3d of July was relieved of the command by Commander Gillis, but remained on board as executive officer. After cruising in the Chesapeake, Potomac and Rappahannock, she went to New York in July for repairs, and was purchased by the government. Upon her return, after being stationed for a time in James river and off the Capes, she joined Flag Officer Stringham's expedition to Hatteras Inlet. In the engagement there,* the Monticello had the most dangerous station, and for fifty-five minutes was aground under the fire of a battery of fourteen guns at six hundred yards, but received no vital injury and lost but two men wounded. She was then sent to Philadelphia for repairs and Lieutenant Braine ordered to command her. She sailed again on the 23d of September, towed two schooners to Hatteras, was sent to the relief of the Twentieth Indiana at Chickomina, and shelled out eighteen hundred rebels at Kinekeet. On the 6th of October was sent to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., and blockaded those ports until November, when, after repairing at Hampton Roads, she was ordered to the blockade of Cape Fear river. On the 11th of November engaged and silenced a two-gun battery on Federal Point. In June, 1862, he cut out two schooners in Little River Inlet, burned them and a large amount of cotton, turpentine, rosin, etc. On the 16th of the following month he was promoted lieutenant-commander, and, on the 11th of October, captured the schooner Revere. Captured the English schooner, Sue, March 30th, 1863, and the Odd Fellow, April 15th, and on the 29th made a raid on Murrell's Inlet, burning store-houses, a schooner with a valuable cargo, and two thousand bales of cotton. On the 23d of June the Monticello arrived at Philadelphia for repairs, and was put out of commission on the 6th of July. After two months of ordnance duty at the New York navy yard, Mr. Braine was ordered to command the new steamer Vicksburg. Started to sea in chase of the Chesapeake, December 13th, but was detained at Sandy Hook and ordered back. Sailed again on the 20th, but was again detained to blockade the port of New York, overhauling all outward bound steamers to prevent similar seizures, until the 9th of February, 1864, when he sailed to join the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. On blockade duty off the coast of North Carolina, until the 6th of July, when he took part in the defense of Annapolis during the raid around Washington, until the 15th, when he returned to the blockade off Cape Fear river. In October, Admiral Porter took command of the squadron, and Mr. Braine was ordered to command the first-class gun-boat Pequot. He was actively engaged in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, on the 24th of December, and remained at anchor close to the fort all night. In the second attack, on the 13th of January, 1865, the Pequot was again engaged, and was one of the division of gun-boats that shelled and cleared the woods prior to the landing of the troops. On the morning of the 14th she joined the iron-clad division and was made fast to the new Ironsides. The fire on both sides rapidly increased, but that of the fleet soon told on the fort and silenced it during the afternoon. At four o'clock the Pequot burst her thirty-pounder rifled-gun, maining three men. At one o'clock on the morning of the 15th, she again hotly engaged the fort at eight hundred yards, and at ten opened with the whole fleet. Half an hour later she manned her boats and sent them armed and equipped to join in the assault, and at one o'clock weighed anchor, stood in near the Monadnock and opened fire with all her guns at close quarters. On the surrender of Fort Fisher Admiral Porter pushed his light draught gun-boats up the Cape Fear river and engaged Fort Anderson (the Pequot leading), which fell on the 19th of February. Obstructions and torpedoes were removed, Wilmington taken, and most of the gun-boats sent to the James river, where Mr. Braine took part in the occupation of Richmond. On the 3d of June, 1865, after uninterrupted active service from the 24th of April, 1861, he was ordered to take charge of the ordnance office at the New York navy yard on the Pequot's going out of commission.

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* See Third Annual Report of Bureau of Military Record, pages 303-4.

Brayton, Daniel Coffin, sail-maker: Was born on the 17th of February, 1829, of Puritan descent, on the island of Nantucket, and received a common school education. He served for some time at the Brooklyn navy yard, and entered the navy as a sail-maker, on the 30th of August, 1851. Was on duty at the New York navy yard until November 23, 1863, when he was detached and ordered to the sloop of war Brooklyn.* At the battle in Mobile bay, August 5, 1864, after the action with Fort Morgan, he was severely wounded by a shell from the ram Tennessee, which burst on the berth deck, killing five and wounding thirteen, and was detained from duty thereby, for the first time, for three weeks. He was present at the surrender of Fort Morgan, on the 22d of August, and participated in both bombardments, and the capture of Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and January, 1865. He was detached from the Brooklyn, in January, and in May was ordered to the New York navy yard, on special duty, whence he was transferred to the Boston navy yard, on the 30th of November. His father and grandfather, though not in the service, were connected with the navy in 1812, and 1846-8. His brother was sail-maker on the United States steamer Powhatan, lost his right hand, and was taken prisoner at Fort Sumter, September, 8, 1864, and died in prison at Columbia, S. C., on the 22d of April.

Brittan, Samuel Byron, Jr., acting masters' mate: Was a son of Professor S. B. Brittan, of New York, and was born at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 17th of June, 1845. Less than sixteen years of age, he accepted the position of aid and secretary to Captain William D. Porter, of the gun-boat Essex, and, on the 24th of October, 1861, then residing at Irvington, N. Y., he was appointed acting master's mate, and assigned to the Mississippi Squadron. In the action of the 6th of February, 1862, about twenty minutes before the surrender of Fort Henry, while in the act of drawing his cutlass and cheering on the tired men at the guns, a forty-two pound shot entered the forward port, and, taking off the upper and back portion of his head, exploded the boiler and carried death to several others on board. "He was a brave, sincere and high minded youth, of prepossessing person and manners, and was alike admired and beloved. His symmetrical and muscular proportions, and manly deportment, not less than his courage and intelligence, presented all the characteristics of an early and vigorous manhood."

Brosnahan, John Glennon, second assistant engineer: Was born of Irish parents on the 25th of May, 1839, in New York city, where he received an academic education, and was a machinist before entering the service, November 21, 1863, as third assistant engineer, from which he was promoted, to his present rank, on the 21st of November, 1863. He had previously served three months in the Eighth New York State Militia, and was wounded in the right arm at Bull Run. From the Pawnee he was ordered to the Tuscarora, in March, 1865; thence to the Dictator, July 13th, and in November to special duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York. He was engaged in action on Stono river, July 16, 1863; Stono Inlet, December 25, 1863; with Battery Pringle, S. C., July 3 to 10, 1864; rebel fort on the Chattahoochee, December 21 to 24, 1864; and Tagoda creek, S. C., February 4, 1865. Was waiting orders two and a half months during the war; is unmarried; still in service, and resides in New York city.

Brown, Henry, acting volunteer lieutenant: Was born at Drobak, Norway, January 11, 1828, received a common school education, and was master of a merchant vessel; married, and residing at Nassau, New Providence, when he entered the service on the 26th of August, 1861, as acting master, from which he was promoted to the above rank, January 6, 1864. He commanded the schooner John Griffith, from January 22, 1862 to June 6, 1864; the United States steamship Dunbarton, from July 22, 1864 to April 1, 1865; and the receiving ship Great Western, on the Mississippi, from April 26th to November 2, 1865; and participated in the action with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862; attack on Vicksburg, July, 1862; bombardment and capture of Port Hudson, July 9, 1863, and the bombardment of Fort Powell, Mobile Bay, February, 1864. Honorably discharged, February 28, 1866, on the reduction of the volunteer navy, and resides at East New York. His grandfather served in the Danish navy, during the wars with England in 1801, 1807 and 1814; and his brother, Hans T. Brown, served as seaman and master's mate from 1861 to 1864.

Brown, Latham Allyn, acting master: Was born at Gale's Ferry, Connecticut, February 17, 1829; received a common school education, went to sea, and at the age of twenty-three commanded a vessel in the Pacific. He returned from Europe at the close of 1861, and on the 22d of January, 1862, while residing in Williamsburgh, received his appointment as acting master. After six weeks' instruction in gunnery on the North Carolina, he sailed on the Connecticut on the

* Section 3, Annual Report, Bureau of Military Record, page 5.

10th of March, arrived at the South West Pass on the 1st of April, was temporarily transferred to the Brooklyn, and on the 6th was ordered by flag-officer Farragut to the Kineo, Lieutenant Ransom. He remained on the Kineo two years and eight months, and participated in the engagements with Fort Jackson, April 17 and 19, 1862; passage of the Forts, April 24; bombardment of Grand Gulf, May 26; Baton Rouge, August 5; destruction of the ram Arkansas, August 20; battle below Donaldsonville, October 4, when he was wounded in the groin by a musket ball; action above Donaldsonville, October 21st; Manshoe Bend, October 31; captured a rebel signal station above Baton Rouge, March 10, 1863; Port Hudson, March 14 and May 24; and eleven engagements at or near Donaldsonville, from June 28 to July 11. The Mississippi being then open to commerce, the Kineo remained at New Orleans for repairs until August 15, and then sailed for Baltimore. After his marriage Mr. Brown remained on duty with the Kineo at Baltimore, until the 27th of January, 1864, when she sailed for New Orleans and thence to Galveston, where he remained on blockade duty for nine months. Ordered to the Vincennes, at Ship Island, December 9; detached May 30, 1865; came home and was honorably discharged, September 19.

Bryant, William Henry, acting ensign: Is of English and Irish descent, and was born February 22, 1840, in the city of New York, where he was educated in the common schools. Was an officer in the merchant marine, and then a stevedore prior to his entry into the service as master's mate, September 8, 1861, from which he was promoted acting ensign, September 8, 1862. He was ordered to the Brandywine, October 21, 1861; thence to the Dacotah, January 26, 1863; to the Monticello, February 24; to the Brooklyn navy yard, July 16; to the Vicksburg, October 2; to the Britannia, July 3, 1864; and to the Philadelphia navy yard in 1865. Participated in the actions in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862; at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January, 1865: at St. Mark's, Florida; brought prize schooner Odd Fellow from Little river to New York; and captured Pond Hill Battery, with twenty-one prisoners, at the second Fort Fisher fight. Health poor while in service. Is unmarried and resides in New York. His brother John served three years in the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Volunteer Infantry.

Canning, Joseph Chauncey, acting assistant paymaster: Was born at Gill, Massachusetts, on the 30th of May, 1821; received an academic education and went into business in New York. He was for two years purser of the Collins' line of steamers, and was married when he entered the service, with the above rank, on the 3d of August, 1861. He participated in the action of March 9, 1862, in Hampton Roads, and commanded one of the rifled guns of the Mohican in both bombardments of Fort Fisher. Was then placed on duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, at the Navy Department, and resigned May 31, 1866. His grandfather, Captain Ebenezer Smith, served at Monmouth, Valley Forge, and other fields, and was placed by General Washington in charge of Major Andre the night before his execution.

Cargon, Silas, second-class fireman: Is of Irish and Dutch descent and was born on the 2d of February, 1838, in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer, county, New York, where he received a common school education, and was a boatman prior to entering the Navy. He shipped at New York city, October 21, 1859, on board the United States steamer Mohican, and cruised nearly two years on the west coast of Africa, participating in the capture of the slaver Eric, Captain Gordon. In September, 1861, the Mohican was ordered home, and joined the Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Here Mr. Cargon took part in the battle of Port Royal, November 7, 1861; the sinking of the Stone Fleet in Charleston harbor, and the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick. He was honorably discharged, on the 15th of July, 1862, and entered the military service, serving until the battle of the Wilderness, where he lost an arm. Is unmarried and resides at Castleton, Rensselaer county, New York. His brother, Peter, served in the Ninety-first New York Volunteer Infantry.

Carmody, Robert Emmet, midshipman: Was born of Irish parents, on the 5th of January, 1845, at Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York, received a collegiate education, and when the war broke out enlisted in the Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, but receiving a warrant as midshipman, November 20, 1861, was discharged and ordered to the Naval Academy. From the 1st of November to the 1st of June of each year was on shore duty at the Academy, but cruised in the summers of 1862 and 1863 on the school ship Marion; on the Macedonian in 1864, and on the Sabine in 1865. At a naval general court-martial at the Academy at Newport, R. I., October 13, 1864, he was arraigned on the charge of drunkenness, found guilty, and sentenced to "be suspended from duty for six months, be dismissed from the Naval Academy during that period, and that his pay and emoluments be suspended during one-half of that period." Approved by general orders No. 41, Navy Department.

Carroll, John, landsman: Is of Irish and French descent, and was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, on the 24th of June, 1842. He was a blacksmith prior to entering the service on the 1st of September, 1864, and served on the Susquehanna at both bombardments, and the capture of Fort Fisher. Was honorably discharged, May 31, 1865, is unmarried, and now resides at Petroleum Center, Pa.

Carter, John Champe, commander (retired): Is of English descent, and was born on the 8th of November, 1804, at Fredericksburg, Va. He entered the navy at Louisville, Ky., on the 1st of January, 1825, as midshipman, from which he was successively promoted, passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; lieutenant, February 9, 1837, and commander, September 14, 1855. In 1860 he was placed in command of the naval rendezvous at New York, but early in 1862 was ordered to command the steam sloop Mississippi. Upon the expiration of this cruise, in October, 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Michigan, and until November of the following year was on special service on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Superior, protecting the frontier; resisting raiders from Canada; recruiting men for the navy (about five thousand in number); rendering assistance to vessels in distress; guarding the prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio; preventing riots and resistance to the draft, and affording protection to the merchants of the lake cities. He also arrested the ringleaders of a plot to capture the Michigan and release the prisoners at Johnson's Island. Was then ordered to command the receiving ship Vermont, but, in 1865, was detached and detailed as a member of a general naval court-martial; awaiting orders since March, 1866. Is married and has two children, the eldest of whom, Charles Edward, has served three years during the late war as master's mate. Commander Carter has been forty-two years in the navy, nineteen of which have been passed at sea, six on shore and sixteen unemployed or waiting orders.

Case, Augustus Ludlow, captain: Was born on the 3d of February, 1813, in the village of Newburgh, Orange county, New York, and received a common school education. His grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army, and four uncles were in the naval service, three during the war of 1812. He entered the service as midshipman, April 1, 1828, and was promoted passed midshipman in June, 1834; lieutenant, in February, 1841; commander, in September, 1855, and captain in January, 1863. Prior to the late war, he served on the receiving ship Fulton, at New York, 1828; frigate Hudson, on the Brazil station, 1828–31; sloop of war St. Louis, in the West Indies, 1832–3; coast survey schooner Experiment, 1836; bark Pioneer, South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition, 1836–7, and in Massachusetts Bay, 1837–8; store ship Relief, in the South Pacific, 1838–9; sloop Vincennes (which discovered the Antarctic continent) 1839–42; frigate Brandywine, East India Squadron, 1843–45; assisted at the disembarkation of troops, etc., for the seige of Vera Cruz, and served in the naval battery under Captain Breese; on the surrender of Vera Cruz, was ordered to the brig Porpoise, and participated in the capture of Alvarado, Laguna and Palisada; bomb brig Vesuvius (at the capture of Tabasco), and sloop John Adams, 1847; sloop of war Germantown, 1848–9; sloop of war Vincennes, in the Pacific, 1849–51; commanded sloop Warren on the Pacific station, 1851–3; inspector of the third light-house district, at New York, 1853–7, and commanded steamer Caledonia, Paraguay Expedition, 1858–9. In March, 1861, he was ordered to the Navy Department, to assist Captain Stringham, in the office of detail, but was detached in April, and served as fleet captain in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Commodores Stringham, Goldsborough and Lee, flag-ships Minnesota, Susquehanna, Dacotah, Southfield and Philadelphia. On his promotion to captain, in January, 1863, he was detached and ordered to command the sloop of war Iroquois, and subsequently the force blockading New Inlet, N. C. In October, the steamer requiring extensive repairs of machinery and boilers, was ordered north, and his health having become much impaired, Captain Case was detached and appointed a member of the board to revise the regulations for the navy. In April, 1864, he was ordered to the New York navy yard, as executive officer, and in April, 1865, to the flag-ship Colorado, as fleet captain to Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, commanding European Squadron. On the 15th of October, 1866, he was detached, and on his return home placed on the light-house board. He participated in the operations against and capture of Vera Cruz, in March, 1847 operations against and capture of Tobasco, in July, 1847; capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, N. C., August 27 and 28, 1861; capture of Roanoke Island and forts, N. C., February 7 and 8, 1862, and the cutting out of the blockade runner Kate, from under the batteries at New Inlet, N. C., in August, 1863. He is married, is still in the service, and resides at Newburgh, N. Y.

Chandler, Thomas Knowlton, acting passed assistant surgeon: His ancestors came from England in 1637, and took part in the Indian wars of New England, the Revolution, and the war of

1812—Joshua Chandler serving in the navy in the latter. Thomas K. was born on the 5th of August, 1817, at Charlotte Center, Chautauqua county, N. Y. Received an academic education, and was a physician prior to entering the service at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1863, as an acting assistant surgeon. He was ordered to the Princess Royal, on which he was engaged at Donaldsonville, La., in June, 1863, and on the blockade of Texas from February, 1864, until July 27, 1865, when he was transferred to the Hetzel. He was detached, April 19, 1866, and placed on waiting orders; promoted to his present rank on the 9th of June, and ordered to the Washington navy yard, August 13. Is unmarried and still in service on the Penobscot. Had an uncle and two cousins in the late war—two of whom are now dead.

Chandler, Ralph, commander: Is of English descent, and was born at Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., on the 3d of August, 1829. Received a common school education and entered the Naval Academy on the 27th of September, 1845. Graduated passed midshipman in 1851, and was promoted lieutenant, September 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and commander, July 25, 1866. He served on the frigate Independence, in 1847, and was first lieutenant of a company during the occupation of Mazatlan, (losing 33 out of 52 men during that time). He returned home from the survey of the Parana river in August, 1860, and in November was ordered to the Vandalia sloop of war, fitting out for the East Indies. News was received at the Cape of Good Hope of the breaking out of the rebellion, and Commander Lee at once returned home, arriving in April, 1861, when the Vandalia was placed on the Charleston blockade. She was the only sailing vessel in the Port Royal battle of the 7th of November, and her guns were handled with such rapidity that she was twice reported on fire. Lieutenant Chandler was detached on the 11th of December, and on the 7th of January, 1862, ordered to the San Jacinto, as executive officer. She joined the North Atlantic blockading squadron in March, and was engaged in the bombardment of Sewell's Point and the recapture of Norfolk. She then sailed for Key West, bearing the broad pennant of flag-officer Lardner, but in July returned to Boston with the yellow fever, with which Lieutenant Chandler was also attacked. In September she sailed for the West Indies, in search of the Alabama, and met her at Martinique. On her return, off the coast of Cuba, she lost her propellor in eight fathoms. It was of bell metal and weighed seven and a half tons, but was recovered by Lieutenant-Commander Chandler in 24 hours, for which he received the thanks of the department. The San Jacinto reached New York in February, 1863, and on the 21st of March Mr. Chandler was ordeded to the Roanoke, as executive officer. On the 29th of the same month he was transferred to the command of the San Jacinto, and sailed for Key West, where he was ordered to command the Huntsville, on the 18th of January, 1864. Arrived at New York with the yellow fever on the 3d of August, and on the 26th ordered to command the York street naval rendezvous, Brooklyn, where he reformed many existing abuses. Ordered, November 21, to command the Maumee, and joined her at Beaufort, N. C., on the 19th of December, in time to take part in the operations against Fort Fisher. As soon as the fort fell he was ordered to buoy out the bar and then took the advance up the river. The day after the occupation of Wilmington he was transferred to the command of the Lenaper double-ender, but was detached on the 25th of March, 1865, and ordered to take command of the monitor Sangamon, on the James river, above Dutch Gap canal. As soon as it was known that Richmond was being evacuated, he was ordered to clear the river of torpedoes and obstructions, and such was his dispatch, that the day after Richmond was occupied, the river was navigable, and most of our fleet were off the city. In July the Sangamon was towed to Philadelphia by the Shamrock, and on the 12th, Mr. Chandler was detached and placed on waiting orders, until ordered to command the Don. He is married and resides in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolution, one commanding a privateer, and being two years an inmate of Dartmouth prison, and his brother Robert served on the staff of General Auger as A. A. G.

Chaney, Moses, Jr., landsman: Was born on the 2d of September, 1829, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he received a common school education, and was a farmer when he entered the navy, at the Brooklyn navy yard, September 1, 1864, on board the Susquehanna. He participated in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher, December 24 and 25, 1864, and January 14 and 15, 1865, his station being in the powder division forward. He was transferred to the school ship Savannah, on the 5th of April, thence to the receiving ship Vermont, on the 7th of May, and was mustered out at the Brooklyn navy yard, May 17, 1865. He is married and resides at Potsdam.

Chauncey, John St. Clair, captain (retired): Is a son of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, and was born in the city of New York on the 8th of March, 1805. He received an academic and collegiate education, and entered the navy, as midshipman, on the 1st of January, 1812. He was success-

ively promoted passed midshipman, 1822; lieutenant, January 13, 1825; commander, September 8, 1841, and captain, September 14, 1855. In July, 1822, he captured seven piratical vessels, and the crew of one with all their plunder. At the battle of Hatteras Inlet, August 29 and 30, 1861, he commanded the United States steamship Susquehanna, and was second in command of the squadron. During the late war he was engaged on court-martial duty at Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, one year and seven months, and on ordnance duty from May, 1862, to November 1, 1863. In May, 1861, he was ordered to the command of the San Jacinto, but the orders not being received in time, Captain Wilkes was sent in his stead. Captain Chauncey has seen eighteen years of sea service, has been on shore duty ten years, and twenty-seven years unemployed. He is married and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. His son served on the Susquehanna, at Hatteras, in August, 1861.

Coe, William Henry, acting assistant surgeon: Was born on the 17th of January, 1841, at Pavilion, Genesee county, N. Y., and received a collegiate education, but resided at Lima, Livingston county, when he entered the navy, on the 27th of December, 1864. He had previously served eighteen months in the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, and six months as a medical cadet, United States Army. He served on the John Adams and Flambeau in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and was present at the taking of Charleston, on the 18th of February, 1865. The war being closed he resigned on the 24th of June, 1865, and returned to civil life at East Avon, N. Y.

Coleman, Ferdinand T., acting master: Is of English quaker descent, and was born at Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 21st of November, 1837. He received an academic education and resided at Flatlands, Kings county, when he entered the service at Cairo, Illinois, as an acting master's mate, on the 1st of October, 1861. He was successively promoted to fourth master, June 1st, 1862; third master, September 1st; acting ensign, October 1, 1862, and acting master, May 15, 1863, and served on the gun-boat Tyler, until July 29, 1862, when he was transferred to the Mound City. He was engaged in the actions at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh (April 6, 1862), Chickasaw (Tennessee river), Eastport, Yazoo river (with ram Arkansas, July 16, 1862), Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg (May 29, 1863), Deer Creek and Red river expeditions, and other minor affairs. Was mentioned for bravery in the action with the Arkansas, in which he was wounded by splinters, and promoted acting master "for gallant conduct in action." Honorably discharged, December 1, 1865.

Coleman, Silas Bunker, acting master: Is a brother of the foregoing, and was born on the 29th of July, 1843, in New York city. Received a collegiate education, and was a resident of Flatlands, Long Island, when he entered the service at Cairo, Illinois, on the 1st of January, 1862, as paymaster's clerk. Was successively promoted acting master's mate, July 1, 1862; fourth master, September 1, 1862; acting ensign, October 1, 1862; and acting master July 6, 1864; and served on the gun-boat Tyler, iron-clad Mound City, iron-clad Pittsburg, flag-ship Tempest (as executive officer), and in command of the Naumkeag. He was engaged in the actions at Forts Henry and Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Chickasaw, Eastport, with the Arkansas, July 16, 1862; Vicksburg, April 15 and May 29, 1864; Grand Gulf, Red river expedition, and minor actions. Was officially mentioned for "coolness and bravery" in the action with the Arkansas, and honorably discharged at Flatlands, December 12, 1865. Is unmarried and resides in Washington, D. C.

Cooper, Theodore, second assistant engineer: Is a great grandson of Arthur Erwin, colonel of Berks county militia during the Revolution, and was born at Erwin, Steuben county, New York, on the 12th of January, 1839. Graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and was a civil engineer at Cooper Plains, New York, when he entered the navy on the 24th of December, 1861, as a third assistant engineer. Promoted to his present rank September 8, 1863. The Chocura, to which he was attached during the war, was never in any great engagement, though frequently in minor actions with shore batteries. She took part in the bombardment of Yorktown, Virginia; was the first vessel to open up the York and Pamunkey rivers; did guard duty on York river from April to November, 1862; then on Wilmington blockade until August, 1863; then on the Texas blockade until July 1, 1865, when he was ordered to the Naval Academy as assistant instructor of steam engineering. Broke his right arm by catching it in the machinery, but was never absent from duty. Is unmarried, and had three brothers engaged in the late war.

Corbin, Job, surgeon, ranking with lieutenant-commander: Was born on the 23d of November, 1834, at Grand Isle, Vermont, and was a physician prior to his entry into the navy, on the 9th of May, 1861, as an assistant surgeon, from which he was promoted surgeon, March 9, 1864. He served on the Maratanza until July, 1863, when he was ordered to the naval hospital at Chelsea,

Massachusetts. Served on the Iroquois, 1864-5, and the Idaho in 1866. Was detached from the latter vessel May 23, 1866, and on the 11th of October was ordered to the Saco. Is unmarried and resides in New York.

Cowie, George, Jr., acting second assistant engineer: Was born on the 28th of April, 1846, at Clatt, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was educated at the Cooper Institute, New York, and was a machinist in the Delamater Iron Works in that city. He entered the navy as acting third assistant engineer, on the 23d of May, 1864, and was ordered to the United States steamer Alabama, on which he served until she went out of commission. He participated in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher, and in the first attack regained his hearing, which had been impaired when a child. He was promoted on the 22d of April, 1865, and in the same year was ordered to the Estrella, flag-ship of the Gulf Squadron. He is unmarried, and still in service.

Coy, Charles Sibley, acting volunteer lieutenant: Was born on the 3d of May, 1840, at Canandaigua, New York, received an acedemic education, and was in the merchant marine prior to entering the navy, as an acting master's mate, on the 7th of October, 1861. He was subsequently promoted acting ensign, January 16, 1863; acting master, January 27, 1864; and acting volunteer lieutenant, June 12, 1865. From the North Carolina he was transferred to the Wyoming, October 30, 1861; thence to the Lancaster, November 23, 1861; and, on the 27th of June, 1864, to the Saginaw, from which he was detached May 15, 1866. His service was entirely in the Pacific, where for a time he commanded the Saginaw and made a short cruise after the Shenandoah. Honorably discharged, October 12, 1866. Was married in San Francisco, in 1865, and resides in Canandaigua, New York.

Craven, Thomas T., rear-admiral: Is a son of Tunis Craven, who was for many years naval storekeeper at the Brooklyn and Portsmouth navy yards, and was born in the District of Columbia. He entered the service on the 1st of May, 1822, as midshipman; was promoted passed midshipman, May 24, 1828; lieutenant, May 27, 1830; commander, December 16, 1852; captain, June 7, 1861; commodore, July 16, 1862; and rear-admiral, October 10, 1866. He served on the United States frigate in the Pacific in 1823-7; on the Erie, in the West Indies, 1828-30; on the Boxer as first lieutenant, 1832-5; in command of the Vincennes, flag-ship of Wilkes' exploring expedition, 1838-9; schooner Boxer, 1840; frigate Macedonian, on the coast of Africa, 1843; razee Independence, flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1850-1; commandant of midshipmen, etc., at the Naval Academy, 1851-5; in command of frigate Congress, flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, 1855-8; Superintendent of Naval Academy, 1858-60; flag-officer of the Potomac flotilla, June to November, 1861; in command of sloop of war Brooklyn,* November, 1861, to August, 1862; in command of steam frigate Niagara, on special service, October, 1863, to September, 1865; and is now in command of the Mare Island navy yard, California. On the 7th of November, 1865, a naval general court-martial was convened at Washington and tried Commodore Craven on the charge of "failing to do his utmost to overtake and capture or destroy a vessel which it was his duty to encounter." The court, of which Vice-Admiral Farragut was president, found him guilty in a less degree than charged, and sentenced him to be suspended for two years, on leave pay. The finding of the court was returned by the Secretary of the Navy for revision, was revised and the same sentence rendered. Disapproved, and Commodore Craven released from arrest by general order No. 68, Navy Department, December 6, 1865.

Cronk, Charles Warner, first assistant engineer: Is descended from Revolutionary ancestors, and was born on the 18th of November, 1835, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he received a common school education. He was an engineer and a machinist at Newburgh, when he entered the service on the 10th of October, 1863, as second assistant engineer, from which he was promoted to his present rank, October 29, 1864. He served on the Nereus, on the Wilmington blockade, until the 25th of October, 1864, when he was ordered to superintend the construction of the iron-clad Naubuc, at Williamsburgh, New York. On the 1st of March, 1865, he was detached and ordered, September 20, to the Vanderbilt, in which he made a cruise to the Pacific, under Commodore Rodgers. Is married and still in service. His brother, S. H. Cronk, was a private in the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Volunteer Infantry.

Day, William Plummer, midshipman: Was born in the city of New York, on the 20th of September, 1848, and entered the navy with the above rank at Annapolis, July 20, 1865.

Denton, Leonard, acting ensign: Is of English descent, and was born at North Hempstead, Queen's county, New York, on the 17th of August, 1830. Received a common school education.

* Section 3, Annual Report of the Bureau of Military Record, pages 367-10.

and was a seaman in the merchant service, residing at Mineola, New York, prior to entering the service. Was commissioned an acting ensign, January 25, 1865, and served on the Miami, in the James river, until the surrender of Lee, when he was transferred to the Valley City, and cruised in the sounds of North Carolina. Honorably discharged, October 5, 1865. Is married, and resides in Jamaica, L. I.

De Witt, Augustus, acting third assistant engineer: Was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, December 30, 1822; received a common school education, and was a blacksmith and engineer at Tompkin's Cove, Rockland county, New York, when he entered the navy with the above rank, on the 3d of September, 1864. Served on the Pembina on the Texas blockade. Discharged, April 6, 1865, on account of fracture of skull. Is married, and resides at West Haverstraw.

Dunderdale, Cleaveland Forbes, acting ensign: Born September 14, 1841, at Petersburg, Va., of English parents. His grandfather, Alexander Forbes, was commissary-general on the staff of General Lord Cornwallis and fought through the Revolution. Receiving a good common school education, he followed the sea until the 30th of June, 1862, when, at Brooklyn, New York, he was appointed a master's mate; promoted to acting ensign, March 9, 1864, while at Key West, Flordia, where he served until July on the staff of Commodore Bailey, during the yellow fever season; left New York in bark Roebuck, August, 1862, for the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and remained on blockade duty until September, 1864, cutting out vessels in rivers and bays on all parts of the Florida coast; transferred to the Stars and Stripes, March 10, 1864; to the San Jacinto, April 18, 1864; to the Savannah, October 20, 1864; to the North Carolina, January 13, 1865; to the Sagamore, February 6, 1865; and to the Vanderbilt, February 20, 1865; he was also on shore duty at the Brooklyn navy yard during the winter of 1864-5. Health, while in the service, good. Is unmarried, and resides in Brooklyn. Had one brother, Frederick, in the Fortieth New York Volunteer Infantry. Honorably discharged, January 16, 1866.

Eagle, Henry, commodore: Was born of Irish parents, in the city of New York, on the 7th of April, 1801, and received an academic education. His father, Henry Eagle, was major in the Irish brigade of New York city during the war of 1812, and had two brothers in the British army, one a major, the other a surgeon. Commodore Eagle entered the navy as midshipman, January 1, 1818; was promoted lieutenant, in 1827; commander, in 1846; captain, in 1855, and commodore, on the retired list, on the 16th of July, 1862. He served from 1818 to 1821 on the frigate Macedonian, in the Pacific; made a voyage to China in 1823-4, on the Beaver; cruised in the West Indies, in the brig Enterprise, in 1825; on the sloop of war Erin, in the Mediterranean, 1825-7; 1827-8, after pirates in West Indies, in the sloop of war Natches; 1829-31, on the Brazil station, in the frigate Hudson; 1834-7, in the sloop of war Erie, on the same station; 1840-2, in the Pacific, on the the Yorktown; 1842-4, commanded the schooner shark, in the Pacific; 1847-8, commanded bomb vessel Etna, and during the Mexican war was military governor of Frontera, Tobasco, and Mexico for eight months; 1853-5, commanded United States steamer Princeton, cruising in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the West Indies. On the 5th of May, 1861, he took command of the Monticello, blockaded the James and Elizabeth rivers, and made an attack on Sewell's Point battery, on the 19th of the same month. In the summer of 1861, he was ordered to command the frigate Santee, and in her blockaded the ports of Pensacola and Galveston. On the morning of the 8th of November, he sent a boat expedition into the harbor of Galveston, which gallantly boarded and captured the privateer Royal Yacht. In August, 1862, he was detached, and after remaining for some time waiting orders, was, in 1863, appointed prize commissioner, at New York, and was employed in that capacity until ordered on the light-house board, in 1865, as inspector of the eighth district. Commodore Eagle is married, and resides in the city of New York. He has been forty-nine years in the service, of which nearly nineteen have been passed at sea, twelve on shore duty, and eighteen unemployed. His eldest son, Clifford F., was captain in the First Regiment United States Colored Troops.

Eastman, Thomas Henderson, lieutenant-commander: Is a great-grandson of Commodore Thomas Truxton, and son of Lieutenant-Colonel Seth Eastman, First United States Infantry, and was born at West Point, on the 17th of August, 1837. He received a common school education, and was appointed to the Naval Academy, on the 31st of January, 1853. His subsequent promotions were, to passed midshipman, April 29, 1859; to master, September 5, 1859; to lieutenant, January 16, 1861, and to lieutenant-commander, September 30, 1862. He was ordered to the Wabash, July, 1856; to the Colorado, March, 1858; to the Roanoke, July, 1858; to the Constellation, May, 1859; to the prize Cora (which he brought home with 800 negroes on board), October, 1860; to the Naval Observatory, February, 1861; to the Water Witch, March, 1861; to the Thomas

Freeborn, July, 1861; to the Philadelphia ice-boat, August, 1861; to the Pawnee, October, 1861; to the Keystone State, June, 1862; to command the Conemaugh, February, 1863; to the Keystone State, May, 1863; to ordnance duty, July, 1863; to the Wehawken, September, 1863; to command the Flag, November, 1863; to command the Memphis, same month; to the Wabash, February, 1864; to the Canandaigua, same month; to the Potomac Flotilla, in March; to command the Don, in July; to the Detail office, Navy Department, May, 1865, and to command the school ship Constitution, at the Naval Academy, in February, 1866. Was engaged in several actions with the Potomac batteries, in 1861-2; the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, 1861, and with iron-clad rams, at Charleston bar, January, 1863. Mr. Eastman is married, and resides in New York. One brother was a captain in the Sixth United States Infantry, and died of disease contracted on the Peninsula, and another served in the navy as master and ensign during the late war.

Erben, Henry, Jr., lieutenant-commander: Was born on the 6th of September, 1832, in New York city, where he received a common school education and entered the navy as midshipman on the 17th of June, 1848; promoted passed midshipman, 1854; master, 1855; lieutenant, December 27, 1856; and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. When the war broke out he was on the store-ship Supply, whence he was ordered to the Mississippi, and there participated in the actions at Fort Pillow, Memphis, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge. Was detached in September, 1862, and ordered to the iron-clad Patapsco, on which he was engaged at Charleston and Fort McAllister. In July, 1863, he was ordered to the Niagara steam frigate on special service, but in September, 1864, was transferred to the command of the Panola, from which he was detached in July, 1865. Was then ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard, and in November, 1866, to command the Huron, fitting out for the East India Squadron. Is married and a resident of New York. A brother was captain in the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry.

Evans, John, chief engineer: Was born at Philadelphia, on the 21st of March, 1834, and entered the navy on the 26th of October, 1863, as acting second assistant engineer. Was promoted acting first assistant engineer, and chief engineer. Served on the Poppy, on the James river, and on the monitors Napa and Squando. Honorably discharged, July 12, 1866. Was formerly a machinist and served in Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition.

Farenholt, Oscar Walter, acting ensign: Born in Indianola, Texas, of Saxon parents, on the 2d of May, 1848, and entered the navy at an early age, after spending two years at college. He had served five years and six months, from first-class boy to quartermaster, when he was promoted acting ensign, on the 19th of August, 1864. He was at the burning of the Gosport navy yard, in 1861, and served subsequently at Hatteras inlet, Port Royal, Fort Pulaski, Fernandina, Cumberland Island, St. Mary's river, was one year before Charleston, on board the monitor Catskill, and was in the fight with the rebel ram Atlanta. Early in 1865 he was transferred from the steamer Savannah to schooner Henry James. Shore duty, two months at Morris Island battery, before Charleston, in the summer of 1863. He was severely wounded in the left arm, at Pocotaligo, October 22, 1862, and was three months in the New York naval hospital. With this exception his health was good. He is still in service on the Susquehanna, on special service. Had a brother and step-father in the late rebel army.

Farnum, Bela Morris, acting assistant paymaster: Is of Dutch and English descent and was born on the 31st of July, 1842, in the city of New York, where he received an academic education and resided when he entered the navy on the 23d of September, 1864. He was ordered to the Shawmut and served in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, participating in the bombardment of the forts on the Cape Fear river, and the capture of Wilmington, North Carolina. He was honorably discharged on the 11th of October, 1865. Is married and resides in the city of New York.

Farragut, David Glascoe, admiral: See Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Military Record, page 484.

Fennell, Daniel Desmond, acting second assistant engineer: Was born on the 13th of December 1838, in the city of New York, received a collegiate education, and was a machinist, residing in Brooklyn prior to the late war. He entered the navy on the 14th of December, 1863, as acting third assistant engineer, and was promoted to the above rank on the 17th of March, 1865. He served on the Nereus until October 21, 1864, when he was transferred to the monitor Naubuc thence ordered to the Casco, February 28, 1865, and detached June 3; to the Memphis, September 28; to the Mayflower, January 24, 1866; detached February 24, and ordered to the Massachu-

setts, March 19; detached August 22, and ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard September 5; detached September 22, and placed on waiting orders; was engaged in the action with the Howlett House battery, James river, a few days before the fall of Richmond. Is married, and resides in Brooklyn.

Flansburg, John Wesley, acting ensign: Is of Dutch descent, and was born at Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, on the 10th of May, 1830. He received a common school education, and was a seaman on a whaler prior to his entry into the service, on the 25th of August, 1863, at New Bedford. He served on the United States steamer Ino, cruising after the Florida, in July and August, 1864, and was detached in September, 1865, and honorably discharged on the 4th of October. His uncle, Jeremiah Winney, served in the war of 1812; lost a leg at Chippewa, and now has charge of a light-house on the Hudson river, near Athens. A brother served in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers.

Foster, Amos Palmer, acting volunteer lieutenant: Is of American and English parentage, and was born at Brooklyn, on the 12th of November, 1834. Received an academic education, and was a seaman before entering the service, on the 8th of June, 1861, as an acting master's mate; he was thence promoted acting master, September 10, 1861, and to acting volunteer lieutenant, September 10, 1862; he was ordered to command the United States steamer Resolute, and afterward commanded the Stepping Stones, Yankee, Wyandank, Satellite, Delaware and Commodore Perry. In September, 1861, he cut out the rebel schooner Echo, under the guns of the Evansport batteries, on the Potomac, for which gallant action a resolution was offered in Congress tendering him the thanks of that body. He fought the Shipping Point batteries, on the Potomac, October 19, 1861; and those at Boyd's Hole on the 12th of September; cut out two schooners from under the guns at Cabin Point Creek, James river, July 29, 1862; destroyed torpedoes in the James river, May 17, 18 and 19, 1864; engaged Fort Clifton, on the Appomattox, May 31, 1864; and took the lead up James river to Richmond, on the 4th of April, 1865. The war being closed he desired to leave the service, and was honorably discharged on the 2d of September. He is married, and resides in Brooklyn. Has a brother in the navy, Acting Master Henry H. Foster, commanding United States steamer Ceres.

Foster, Henry Dearborn, acting ensign: Was born at Holmes Hole, Dukes county, Massachusetts, on the 7th of March, 1839. Received a common school education, and was a mariner residing at Brooklyn, when he entered the navy as a master's mate, January 8, 1862. Promoted to his present rank, September 9, 1862. Served on the Varuna until she was sunk, April 24, 1862,* when he was transferred to the frigate Mississippi, on which he participated in the attacks on the Vicksburg and Port Hudson batteries, and several minor engagements. The Mississippi grounded under the guns of Port Hudson, and was blown up, March 14, 1863,† and he was then transferred to the Otsego, which was sunk by torpedoes in the attack on Rainbow Bluff, Atchafalaya river, Louisiana, in December, 1864. In the attack on the rebel iron-clad Cotton and the rebel fortifications on the Atchafalaya, he was severely wounded, and, after 42 days in hospital, was sent home on three months' sick leave. He was then ordered to the Ascutney. Is married, and still in service.

French, Lyman Pruden, first lieutenant United States Marine Corps: Is of English descent, and was born at Starkey, Yates county, New York, on the 5th of March, 1839. Received a collegiate education, and resided at Geneva, Ontario county, at the date of his entry into the Marine Corps, as second lieutenant, June 14, 1862. Promoted first lieutenant, April 23, 1864. Served on the Niagara frigate in her cruises after the Chesapeake and the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo, and commanded the marines of the iron-clad Roanoke, 11 months. Arrested Raphael Semmes and brought him to Washington, and was judge-advocate of a marine general court-martial. Is unmarried, and still in service at the marine barracks, Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Furey, John, acting assistant paymaster: Is of Irish and American parentage, and was born on the 6th of January, 1836, in the city of Brooklyn, where he received a common school education. Was a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, when he entered the navy, with the above rank, on the 6th of October, 1863. Attached to the Monticello, Lieutenant Cushing, he participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. Took possession of Fort Caswell, January 18, 1865, and hoisted the national flag thereon. Same day took possession of Smithville, N. C., and held it six

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* See Third Annual Report, Bureau of Military Record, p. 491.
† See Third Annual Report, Bureau of Military Record, p. 494.

days, until relieved by the military forces. Sailed from Hampton Roads, July 10, 1864, in pursuit of the Florida, and, again, May 17, 1865, with Commodore Gordon's special squadron in search of the Stonewall, but on entering the harbor of Havana, found her in possession of the Spanish authorities. Remained a week, and left June 6. Honorably discharged, October 31, 1865. Is unmarried and resides in Brooklyn.

Gabaudan, Edward Carroll, first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps: He is a son of Janet C. Hoffman and Arthur W. Gabaudan, and was born in the city of New York on the 7th of January, 1843. He received a collegiate education and was yet a student when he entered the service, December 3, 1861, as clerk to Captain Stephen C. Rowan, which position he retained until the 16th of April, 1862. From the 1st of June, 1862, until the 1st of January, 1864, he served as secretary to Admiral Farragut. While holding these positions he was actively engaged at Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Winton and Newbern, North Carolina, and at Vicksburg, Mississippi, Port Hudson, Louisiana, and Grand Gulf, Miss. On the 14th of April, 1863, he made the perilous passage of the Port Hudson batteries in a small open boat, as bearer of dispatches for Admiral Farragut. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of marines on the 18th of March, 1864, and placed on duty in Washington until the 20th of September, when he was ordered to Boston on court-martial duty. On the 1st of February, 1865, he was ordered to duty at the marine barracks, at the Brooklyn navy yard, where he served until the 17th of July, soon after which he was ordered to the flag-ship Hartford. On the 27th of July, 1866, he was promoted first lieutenant, vice E. A. Smalley, resigned. General condition of health while in service, good. Is married and resides in New York city.

Galloway, Thomas Alonzo, acting second assistant engineer: Is of Irish descent, and was born on the island of Bermuda, on the 4th of September, 1838. He was an engineer in the merchant service, and resided in New York prior to entering the navy, on the 1st of March, 1860, as a first-class fireman, from which he was promoted acting third assistant engineer, September 12, 1862, and acting second assistant on the 14th of January, 1863. He was transferred from the Seminole to the Ella, 2, on which he served in the Potomac flotilla, 1863-4: thence to the Adela, 1864; to the Sunflower, 2, in the East Gulf Squadron, 1864; and to the Conemaugh, 10, October 18, 1865, serving on the latter vessel in the Atlantic Squadron, until honorably discharged on the 1st of May, 1866.

Gardner, John Wesley, second assistant engineer: Is of English descent, was born on the 30th of January, 1839, at Athens, Greene county, New York, and was a marine engineer prior to his entry into the service, on the 21st of April, 1863, as third assistant engineer, whence he was promoted to his present rank on the 28th of September, 1864. On the 28th of May, 1863, he was ordered to the screw steamer Shenandoah, 10, North Atlantic Squadron, from which he was transferred to the flag-ship Minnesota, 52, on the 13th of March, 1864, and fifteen days later to the Pequot, 12, lieutenant-commander Braine. On this vessel he served in the James river, at both bombardments and capture of Fort Fisher, and the operations in Cape Fear River, until the 3d of June, 1865, when he was detached. On the 8th of November, he was ordered to League Island, and placed in charge of machinery of iron-clads until ordered to the Peoria, in 1866. Is married, and still in service.

Gaskins, Richard: Is of African descent, and was born at Westmoreland Court-House, Virginia, where he was a slave before shipping on the Alert, at the Washington navy yard, in January, 1862. He participated in the opening of the blockade of the Potomac, and the action at Suffolk, Va. Was honorably discharged on the 28th of April, 1863, and now resides at Poplar Ridge, Cayuga county, New York.

Glasson, John James, commander (retired): Was born in the city of New York, on the 22d of June, 1806, and entered the navy as midshipman on the 1st of February, 1823; promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1834; lieutenant, February 9, 1837, and commander, September 14, 1855. He commanded the Falcon, at Vera Cruz, in 1847; the Lexington, 1853-4; and was recruiting officer at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Norfolk, Virginia, and purchasing agent of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting during the late war. Is married and resides in New York city.

Goringe, Henry Honeychurch, acting volunteer lieutenant-commander: Was born on the 11th of August, 1841, in the city of New York, was educated at Lodge School, Barbadoes, W. I., and went to sea in 1856. When the rebellion broke out, he was in Calcutta, but at once returned

home, arriving in New York in November, 1861. Anxious to enter the service without delay, he shipped, as a seaman, on the 28th of December, 1861. He rapidly rose, by the exhibition of remarkable seamanship and bravery, being promoted acting master's mate, June 22, 1862; acting ensign, March 31, 1863; acting master, September 21, 1863; acting volunteer lieutenant, April 27, 1864, and acting volunteer lieutenant-commander, June 10, 1865. He is the only officer of the navy who entered as a seaman and rose to the highest rank a volunteer officer can attain. From the receiving ship North Carolina, he was sent, in April, 1862, to the Maria Denning, at Cairo, Illinois, and was transferred thence to the Mound City, at Memphis, in June. He was subsequently ordered to the Tyler, July, 1862; to the Baron De Kalb, November, 1862; to command the prize steamer Louisville (after the Baron De Kalb was sunk by a torpedo), July, 1863; to command the Cricket, October, 1863; to command the Sybil, at Cincinnati, June, 1864; to command the ram Vindicator, at Natchez, October, 1864; detached from the Mississippi Squadron, March 6, 1865, and ordered to report to Admiral Porter, commanding North Atlantic Squadron; reported, March 20th, and ordered to command the Commodore Morris, on the Pamunky; to command the Monticello, at City Point, March 30th; granted leave, July 18; to command the Boxer, at Boston, August 15th; to command the monitor Warsaw, November 10th, and to command the South Carolina, early in 1866. He participated in the actions at Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, in September, 1862; at Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, December, 1862; Arkansas Post, January, 1863; Fort Pemberton, Yazoo Pass, February, 1863; Vicksburg, at different times in May and June, 1863; Yazoo City, July 13, 1863; Trinity and Harrisonburg, on the Ouichita river, February, 1864; Fort De Russey, Alexandria and Cane River crossing, on the Red river, from February to April, 1864; Liverpool Bluff, on the Yazoo river, November, 1864; and a large number of actions of lesser note, and skirmishes on the Mississippi, Red, White and Arkansas rivers. He was promoted acting master, for raising the guns of the Baron De Kalb (of which he was the executive officer), which sunk in the Yazoo* in twenty feet of water, July 13, 1863. With much skill he constructed his apparatus from what was to be found on board, set his men the example of diving, and clearing and slinging the heavy guns, and with great energy and bravery, raised them all (thirteen in number), and got them on a float by the 23d of the same month. During the Red River campaign he commanded the Cricket, of six guns, which was most of the time Admiral Porter's flag-ship. In one action† he fought a battery of eighteen guns and twenty-five hundred troops, at thirty yards. It was, says Admiral Porter, "the heaviest fire I ever witnessed," and the Cricket lost thirty-eight of her sixty officers and men, in about ten minutes. In April, 1865, he volunteered to sink the rebel ram Stonewall, with a torpedo, and his project being approved, he got ready in May, and sailed in command of the Monticello with Admiral Godon's special squadron, for Havana, but found the ram in the possession of the Spanish authorities He was wounded, first, by a buckshot in the abdomen, received in a skirmish on shore, in Louisiana, October, 2, 1862; second, severely, by splinters, in the right leg, Fort Pemberton, Yazoo river, February, 1863, and, third, by a piece of shell, on the forehead, at Cane river crossing, La., April 21, 1864. After his second wound he did duty for three weeks on crutches, while commanding the Cricket. Twice in hospital, two months in Brooklyn, and a month at Cairo, Ill., from pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs. Is still in service, in command of the United States steamship South Carolina, and is unmarried.

Gowing, Burdett Chase, second assistant engineer: Was born at Tully, N. Y., on the 27th of February, 1838, and was a civil engineer, residing in his native town, when appointed a third assistant engineer, on the 21st of September, 1861. He was ordered to the screw steamer Kennebec, 4, and participated in the action of April 24, 1862, and the principal subsequent operations of Admiral Farragut's squadron, until August, 1864, when he was detached and sent to the Naval Hospital, at Pensacola, whence, later in the year, he was transferred to the screw steamer Hibiscus, 6, in the East Gulf Squadron. Meanwhile he had been promoted to his present rank, July 30, 1864. In August, 1865, he was detached and sent to Boston, on special duty, until the following year, when he was ordered to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md. He is married, and still in service.

Green, Henry Asp, acting master: Was born in Stockholm, Sweden, June 4, 1833, received an academic education, and became a sea captain, in the mercantile marine. His father, Henry Hectiodar Asp Green, was a lieutenant of royal dragoons in the Swedish army, and fought in the principal battles of 1812-14. Mr. Green resided in Elmira, N. Y., at the time of his entry into

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* Literally signifying, "the River of Death."

† See Admiral Porter's report of April 28, 1864.

the service, on the 27th of July, 1863, with the rank of acting ensign, from which he was promoted acting master, on the 7th of January, 1865. He was engaged on the Nipsic, with Battery Marshall, Sullivan's Island, September 10, 1864, and again on the 14th, rescuing the Acacia, which was aground under the rebel guns. On the expedition up Broad river, S. C., under General Foster, he commanded the second company of naval infantry, and was engaged at Honey Hill and Deveaux Neck, on the 6th and 9th of December, 1864. On the 8th of February, 1865, he was ordered to the iron-clad Lehigh, on which he was engaged with the rebel batteries on the James river, April 1, 1865. He was honorably discharged, at the close of the war, on the 13th of August, 1865. Is married, and resides in Brooklyn.

Green, William, boatswain: Was born in Ireland, on the 24th of March, 1837, and was a mariner, residing in New York prior to the late war. On the 30th of November, 1861, he entered the navy with the above rank, and was ordered to the Adirondack, from which he was transferred to the Monongahela sloop of war, in September, 1862; the Monongahela was then in the North Atlantic Squadron, but in the fall of 1863 she was sent to the Gulf to join Admiral Farragut, and Mr. Green served in her during the operations against Mobile until April, 1865, when he was detached and ordered to the Pensacola navy yard. On the 18th of March, 1866, he was ordered to duty in the Gulf Squadron, but was detached in September and ordered to the Ossipee, now in the North Pacific Squadron.

Greene, David Maxon, first assistant engineer: Was born on the 8th of July, 1832, at Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York, and was a civil engineer prior to entering the navy as a third assistant engineer, on the 21st of May, 1861. Promoted second assistant, October 29, 1862; and first assistant, January 1, 1866. He served in the North Atlantic Squadron until early in 1862, when he was ordered to the Susquehanna; detached, July 19, 1862, and ordered to the naval academy, where he remained three years, and was then placed on duty in the bureau of steam engineering, where he is now on duty. He has seen one year and two months of sea service, and been employed on shore duty four years and a half.

Greenleaf, Robert, seaman: Is of Scotch descent, and was born at Gardiner, Maine, on the 18th of January, 1834. Received a common school education and became a sailor, residing at Northpost, Long Island. He entered the navy as an ordinary seaman on the Iroquois, November 1, 1860, at Messina, Italy, but had previously served on the United States steamer Minnesota, from the 1st of September, 1857, to the 10th of June, 1859. He participated in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and in the River Fight of April 24, 1862. While nobly doing his duty, during that terrible shower of shot and shell, as first loader at the eleven-inch Dahlgren pivot gun on board the Iroquois, he was struck by a shell on the right knee and that forenoon his leg was amputated. He was left at the Naval Hospital at Pilot Town, and was thence transferred to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, where he was mustered out on the 4th of November, 1862. He is unmarried, and is now employed in the ordnance department of the Brooklyn navy yard.

Griffith, Herbert Merwin, carpenter: Was born in the city of New York on the 17th of March, 1836, and was a carpenter when he entered the service with the above rank, at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1862. Prior to his appointment he was engaged at Roanoke Island and Newbern. He was then engaged upon special duty at Bordentown, New Jersey, until 1864, when he was transferred to the Chattanooga (first-rate), building at Philadelphia. In May, 1866, he was detached and ordered to the Sacramento (second-rate), on special service, and now in the Pacific Squadron. Is married, and resides in Philadelphia.

Grove, Thomas G., acting volunteer lieutenant: Was born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, on the 16th of March, 1838, and became a sailor at an early age. He entered the navy on the 26th of November, 1861, as master's mate, from which he was promoted acting master, June 18, 1862, and acting volunteer lieutenant, March 8, 1865. He served on the Relief until the 3d of May, 1862, when he was transferred to the schooner G. W. Blunt. On the 18th of June he was ordered to the ship Onward, and on the 30th of August, 1864, to the Wachusett, on which he has since served in the Asiatic Squadron. He was previously engaged in China with the Taeping rebels. Is married, and resides in New York.

Hand, Julius Lorenzo, landsman: Was born on the 22d of April, 1832, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York. Received an academic education, and was a carpenter prior to his entry into the navy, September 1, 1864. On the 26th he was transferred from the North Carolina to the Susquehanna, on which he was engaged at both bombardments of Fort Fisher. Transferred to

school ship Savannah, Apirl 1, 1865; to the Vermont, May 7, and discharged May 17. Is married and resides at Potsdam.

Hart, Edwin Melancthon, passed assistant paymaster: Was born at Rochester, New York, February 18, 1841, and was a bank teller prior to his appointment on the 18th of August, 1862, as acting assistant paymaster, from which he was promoted to his present rank, July 23, 1866. Was ordered to the Huntsville, on the 8th of September, 1862, and cruised for two years in the East Gulf Blockading Squadron. On the 19th of January, 1865, he was ordered to the St. Marys, and was at Callao and Valparaiso during the Spanish war and the revolutions at Callao and Panama. Is unmarried and still in service, settling his acounts at Rochester.

Hartshorn, Andy, acting ensign: Is of English descent and was born at Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, on the 21st of April, 1834. He received an academic education and was engaged in the coast survey, residing in New York, when he entered the navy on the 22d of January, 1862, as master's mate, from which he was promoted acting ensign, June 22d, 1863. Was on duty at the New York navy yard, until April 1, 1862, when he was ordered to the North Carolina, and 10 days later transferred to the Dawn, 3 (fourth-rate), South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. On the 1st of July, 1863, he was ordered to the store-ship Vermont, 18, same squadron, Commander William Reynolds. While on the Dawn and Vermont he participated in actions at Fort McAllister, four times, Beulah, Coffee Bluff, St. Marys, and Charleston, the burning of the privateer Nashville, served in the submarine corps, as department postmaster and fleet signal officer. On the 25th of August, 1864, he was engaged on special service, but was soon after again ordered to the Vermont, whence, in 1865, he was transferred to the coast survey steamer Bibb. Detached April 17, 1866, and honorably discharged on the 1st of July.

Hartt, Clark, acting second assistant engineer: Born at Huntington, Suffolk county, New York, on the 15th of February, 1835, and was married and an engineer in the merchant service prior to entering the navy on the 27th of April, 1863, as an acting third assistant engineer, receiving his promotion on the 6th of March, 1865. Served on the Adela, blockading the west coast of Florida, until February 7th, 1865, when he was transferred to the Paul Jones, at Boston. Participated in the bombardment of Tampa, November 17, 1863, where he was wounded in the hand in an engagement on shore, and the burning of the steamer Dale.

Hatfield, Chester, lieutenant-commander: Is of English descent and was born on the 21st of February, 1836, at Egremont, Massachusetts, where he received an academic education. He entered the service as midshipman, on the 21st of May, 1852, and was successively promoted passed midshipman and master, September 5, 1859; lieutenant and lieutenant-commander, October 2, 1862. When the war broke out, he was a master (fourteenth on the active list), serving on the screw-steamer Mohawk, Lieutenant T. A. M. Craven, in the Home Squadron. He was detached in November, 1861, and ordered to the screw gunboat Owasco, in which he served in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. The Owasco was assigned to the mortar flotilla on the Mississippi, and took part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in April, 1862, and bore the demands of Commodore Porter for their surrender. Lieutenant John Guest, commanding, says, in his report, "It is with great pleasure that I bring to your notice Lieutenant Chester Hatfield, first lieutenant of the Owasco, who, in all these events, in action, and in the very heavy duties which have devolved upon him, for weeks past, has proved himself a brave and capable officer." The Owasco was afterwards sent with other vessels, under Commodore Renshaw, to take possession of Galveston, Texas, which was accomplished without loss, on the 9th of October. She afterward rejoined Admiral Farragut on the Mississippi, passed the Vicksburg batteries, and participated in many minor engagements and skirmishes. On her return north for repairs, Mr. Hatfield was detached, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont, on which he served until May 26, 1866, when he was transferred to the Ashuelot, in which he crossed the Atlantic, with the Miantonomah and Augusta, and thence to the East Indies. He is unmarried, and resides on Long Island.

Hawkins, John Thomas, first assistant engineer: Born at Abingdon, Berkshire, England, December 28, 1828, educated at a private academy, and was an engineer, residing in New York, prior to his entry into the navy. Was commissioned a third assistant engineer, July 29, 1861, and promoted to second assistant, December 18, 1862, and first assistant, January 31, 1864. He was ordered to the Pensacola, sloop of war, August 1, 1861, and on her passed the batteries on the Potomac, January 10, 1862, and was engaged with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24th; Chalmette batteries, April 25th, and the batteries above New Orleans, April 26th. Was detached,

September 10, 1863, and on the 22d of October, ordered to the Mattabessett, on which he participated in the fight with and defeat of the rebel ram Albermarle, off Roanoke river, May 5, 1864. Detached May 31, 1865, and on the 3d of June, ordered to special duty, at the Etna Iron Works, New York. On the 23d of October, he was ordered to the naval academy, where he is now on duty. During the practice cruise, of 1866, he served on the school ship Winnepec.

Haxton, Milton, lieutenant-commander: Is of Scotch descent, and was born in the city of New York, on the 5th of October, 1825. He received a collegiate education, and entered the navy as midshipman, October 19, 1841. Prior to the late war, he had seen seventeen years and eleven months of sea service in the Home, North Atlantic, Brazil, Pacific, East India and African Squadrons, and had participated in the capture of Alvarado, in 1846, and the capture and destruction of a fortified Chinese camp, at Shanghai, in April, 1854.* He was promoted passed midshipman, August 10, 1847; lieutenant, September 15, 1855, and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He served two years and four months at the naval academy, in 1847-8, and on the receiving ship at the New York navy yard, in 1848 and 1858-9. He was engaged in the blockade of Vera Cruz in 1846, and the Japan expedition in 1851-4. In the latter part of 1861 he came home in the Mystic, Lieutenant Le Roy, from a two year's cruise on the coast of Africa, and after two months duty as inspector of the New York navy yard, was ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron, where he participated in the capture of Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C., on the 26th of April, 1862. At the close of the year, he was ordered to command the screw steamer Kineo, 6, and served in the West Gulf Squadron, until May, 1863, when he was detached and ordered to command the Maratanza in the North Atlantic Squadron. In 1864, he was transferred to the command of the Mercedita, on which he served until October, 1865, when he was ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at New York, where he is now on duty. Is married, and resides in New York city.

Hebard, John Henry, acting second assistant engineer: Was born in Brooklyn, New York, on the 5th of May, 1827; received an academic education, and was an engineer residing in Buffalo when he entered the navy with the above rank, on the 24th of November, 1863. Served during the war on the Proteus and Paul Jones. His father, Andrew Hebard, was the first chief engineer appointed in the United States navy, and served with a high reputation until his death, in 1846. His brother, George F. Hebard, is chief engineer of the United States steamer De Soto.

Hedden, Edward Fitch, acting third assistant engineer: Is of English descent and was born at Stonington, Connecticut, on the 9th of February, 1840. His ancestors upon both sides took part in the Revolution on the side of the colonies. He received an academic education, and was an engineer residing in New York prior to his entry into the service, on the 4th of December, 1862. He served on the Wyalusing, and was engaged in the action with Fort Mc Allister, bombardment of the defenses of Charleston, under Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren, fight with the ram Albemarle, and the bombardment of Rainbow Bluff and Plymouth, North Carolina. On the reduction of the volunteer navy, at the close of the war, he was honorably discharged, August 5, 1865. Is unmarried and now in the revenue service.

Henry, Edmund Wilkes, lieutenant-commander: Was born at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, on the 16th of January, 1827, and resided in New York city when appointed to the Naval Academy, on the 7th of April, 1842. He graduated passed midshipman in 1849, and was promoted master September 15, 1855; lieutenant, September 16, 1855; and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. In 1860 he was serving on the North Carolina at the Brooklyn navy yard, and had then seen thirteen years and three months of sea service. In 1862 he was ordered to the Sebago, in the South Atlantic Squadron. Was engaged in the bombardment of the Yorktown and Gloucester batteries, and in August was detached and ordered to the steam frigate Colorado, 52, then repairing at New York for the West Gulf Squadron. In 1863 he was ordered to command the gunboat Owasco, on which he served on the Texas blockade until July, 1864, when he was transferred to the South Atlantic Squadron. At the close of the war he was ordered to command the Nipsic, in the Brazil Squadron. A brother, W. S. Henry, was major Third United States Infantry, and served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and a nephew, Brevet Colonel Guy Henry, served through the late war.

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* This camp, defended by several thousand Chinese troops, was captured by a party of about three hundred American and British blue-jackets and marines.

Hicks, Isaac C., fireman: Was of African descent, and was born at Warwick, Orange county, New York, on the 31st of January, 1831. Was a farmer, and entered the service as coal-heaver on the Penobscot, in 1863. Engaged in destroying sand-batteries on the coast, and was honorably discharged in October, 1864, at New Orleans. Is supposed to have been kidnapped or killed in New York, on his return. Was married and resided in his native town.

Hider, Arthur James, acting ensign: Was born on the first of August, 1830, at Camberwell, Surry, England, and went to sea at an early age, educating himself on ship-board. He attained the rank of first mate in the merchant service, and was married and resided in Brooklyn, New York, when he entered the navy on the 28th of October, 1863, with the above rank. He had previously served thirty-four months in the navy, in 1843-6, cruising on the Brazil station in the Boston sloop of war. He served on the Galatea until April 29, 1864, when he was transferred to the National Guard as executive officer, and thence to the same position on the monitor Casco, November 11, 1864. The Casco, with the rest of the fleet, engaged the Howlett House battery, James river, April 1, 1865, and two days later held in check the Fredericksburg and two other rebel rams, which were subsequently blown up by the enemy. After the assassination of President Lincoln she was stationed on the Potomac to aid in the capture of Booth, and was subsequently ordered off Point Lookout, Maryland, to intercept the rebel ram Stonewall. He resigned, May 25, 1865, but his resignation was subsequently revoked, and after two months' leave he was honorably discharged on the 25th of July. He had three nephews in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments New York National Guard, one of whom lost an arm at South Mountain, Maryland.

Higgins, Cornelius, ward-room steward: He was born April 27, 1848, at Brooklyn, of Irish and New Brunswick parents, and received a common school education. He is unmarried, was a cigar maker prior to entering the service on the 29th of July, 1863, as second-class boy, from which he was promoted to the above rate. Was transferred from the receiving ship North Carolina to the Home; served on the Charleston blockade, and was in action with Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee. He was discharged on the 24th of August, 1865, and now resides in Brooklyn. His father served four years on the frigates Santee and North Carolina.

Hooker, Edward, acting volunteer lieutenant-commander: Is a grandson of Colonel Noadiah Hooker, of Connecticut, who fought through the Revolution, and was born on the 25th of December, 1822, at Farmington, Connecticut. Received an academic education and became a master in the merchant marine sailing from New York. Was appointed acting master on the 20th of July, 1861, and ordered to the gun-boat Louisiana; promoted acting volunteer lieutenant September 6, 1862, for gallantry in action, and to his present rank on the 20th of January, 1865. On the Louisiana he was engaged in skirmishes on the James river, 1861; cutting out a privateer at Wallop's Island, October 5, 1861, when he was severely wounded in the right shoulder and slightly in the right leg; accompanied the Burnside expedition with his arm in a sling; and commanded in the repulse of the rebel attack on Washington, North Carolina, September 6, 1862. On the latter date he was ordered to command the Victoria, on the Wilmington blockade, but was detached on account of wounds, June 20, 1863, and given two months' sick leave, at the expiration of which he was ordered to command the second division of the Potomac flotilla. While in command of the first division, to which he was transferred on the 1st of January, 1864, he was engaged in raiding and torpedo fishing on the Rappahannock, and commanded the naval advance on Fredericksburg in May, 1864, and on the great tobacco raid at that city, in the spring of 1865. After leave of absence from the 16th of June, 1865, he was ordered, November 1, to duty at the New York navy yard, as naval storekeeper. Is married and still in service.

Hudson, George, Jr., acting assistant paymaster: Was born on the 2d of November, 1838, at Bumily, Lancashire, England, received an academic education, and resided in Flatbush, New York, when the rebellion broke out. Entering the army, he served in the field in the Fourteenth regiment New York National Guards, as private, corporal and sergeant; in the Eighty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and adjutant; in the First New York Volunteer Infantry as first lieutenant; and in the Fifty-second New York National Guards as adjutant and major. He entered the navy on the 24th of December, 1863, as acting assistant paymaster, and was ordered to the Nansemond, on which he served until the close of the war. Landed at New River Inlet, N. C., June 21, 1864, destroyed Sneed's Ferry and took twelve prisoners. Participated in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., and in the last attack volunteered to remove the wounded during the attack and send them on board vessels. Honorably discharged, November 10, 1865.

Hunt, George Purdy, first assistant engineer: Born in Derby, England, on the 17th of September, 1836, and was a civil engineer in New York city when he entered the navy as third assistant engineer, on the 1st of July, 1861. Was promoted second assistant, December 18, 1862; and first assistant, January 30, 1865. He was engaged in the attack on, and capture of, Forts Clark and Hatteras; the capture of the Sewall's Point batteries and the city of Norfolk, in April, 1862; on service in the James river from May to August, 1862; cruising on the Dacotah after the Oreto until October, 1862; on sick leave in November from yellow fever; on experimental duty at the Brooklyn navy yard, December 1, 1862, to February 25, 1863; in the action of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864; cruising for blockade runners on the Metacomet, and at the capture of Mobile, in April, 1865. Got chills and fever in Mobile Bay, and after two months sick leave was, November 14, 1865, ordered to the naval rendezvous at New York.

Jerome, John, landsman: Was born on the 12th of December, 1842, at Athens, Greene county, N. Y., received a common school education and was employed in a factory at Stockport, Columbia county, prior to his entry into the navy. He shipped at New York with the above rating, on the 1st of September, 1864, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, May 31, 1865.

Johnson, Elias Henry, acting assistant paymaster: He is of English and Welsh descent, was born at Troy, on the 15th of October, 1841, and received a collegiate education. He was a student of theology, residing at Rochester when he entered the service with the above rank, on the 18th of April, 1864, and was ordered to the United States steamer St. Clair, whence he was ordered to the Kate, on the 21st of July, 1865. Was not exposed to fire, except from guerrillas. General condition of health since entering the service, variable, but improving. Is still in service and unmarried.

Johnson, Parley H., acting assistant surgeon: Was born on the 23d of April, 1838, at Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., and was a physician prior to entering the service, on the 11th of February, 1865. Served on the Hunchback until the 14th of June, when he was detached and placed on waiting orders. Ordered to the Gulf Squadron, July 24, 1865, and honorably discharged June 26, 1865. Is unmarried, and resides at Bellville, N. Y.

Johnson, Thomas Lazenby, surgeon's steward: Was born on the 6th of July, 1849, at Manchester, England, received a common school education, and was four years a druggist in Brooklyn, before entering the navy, on the Commodore Barney, with the above rating, on the 12th of August, 1864. Was engaged in the battle of Chapin's Farm, and on duty in the hospital tents, subsequently thereto, and in the attacks on Fort Clifton and Bermuda Hundreds Front, Va. After the surrender of Petersburg, he was engaged in taking prisoners to City Point, and was honorably discharged, May 21, 1865.

Jones, Stephen, acting ensign: Was born on the 22d of November, 1835, at Newcastle Emlyn, Cardiganshire, Wales, received a collegiate education, and was a mariner, residing in Boston, when he entered the navy, as an ordinary seaman, February 11, 1862. He was promoted cockswain, February 26th; acting master's mate, November 5, 1862, and acting ensign, February 14, 1865. He cruised on the Constellation, in the Mediterranean, until January 27, 1865, when he was detached, at Norfolk, Va., and on the 8th of February was ordered to the Sagamore, on which he was engaged, in May, with the enemy at St. Marks, Fla. Detached from the Sagamore, at Philadelphia, April 25, 1866, and two days latter ordered to duty at the navy yard there. Is unmarried, and still in service. Previous to the late war, he had made cruise in the East India Squadron, on the Hartford, sloop of war, from October 8, 1858, to December 16, 1861.

Kelly, Edward, acting third assistant engineer: Was born of Irish parents, in Boston, Mass., May 22, 1838, received a common school education, and was a fireman, residing in New York, prior to entering the service. He shipped at New York in August, 1859, made a cruise on the cost of Africa, and re-enlisted as a first-class fireman, on the Wyoming, for a cruise in the Pacific. Was engaged in the fight with the Japanese forts and fleet in the straits of Simonosake. Transferred to the A. D. Vance, in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. Promoted acting third assistant engineer, January 4, 1865, and ordered to the Paul Jones, on the 27th of April. Honorably discharged, April 5, 1866. Is married, and resides in New York city. Has a brother in the regular army.

Kenyon, Albert James, second assistant engineer: Is of English descent, and was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., on the 22d of September, 1841. He received an academic education,

and was a practical machinist, in his native town, when he entered the navy, September 21, 1861, as a third assistant engineer, from which he was promoted second assistant, July 30, 1863. He served on the Neptune until the 23d of September, 1863, when he was transferred to the Richmond, sloop of war. Detached from the latter vessel on the 14th of June, 1865, and waiting orders until November 30th, when he reported for duty, on the Dacotah, 7, fitting out for the Pacific Squadron. He took part in the capture of Fort Macon, N. C.; several engagements before Charleston, S. C.; battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, and was on board the Chippewa, during her blockade of the Sumter at Gibraltar. Is unmarried, and still in service.

King, Charles Alexander, landsman: Is of African descent, and was born in 1841, in the town of Goshen, Orange county, N. Y. He was married, and a farmer in Warwick, when he shipped as a landsman on board the Penobscot, October 7, 1863. He served in the West Gulf Squadron, and was engaged principally in destroying sand baterries, on the coast, until the 2d of February, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

King, Charles Rollin: Was born on the 1st of January, 1843, at Mecklenburgh, Schuyler county, N. Y., received a common school education, and was a farmer in Catlin, Chemung county, when he entered the band of the Fourty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served a year. He shipped on the gun-boat Seneca, at the Brooklyn navy yard, on the 4th of September, 1864, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher, its capture and that of Wilmington. Honorably discharged at Norfolk, Va., June 9, 1865. He had a brother Albert in the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry.

Kouwenhoven, Garret Baxter, coal passer: Was born on the 7th of April, 1844, at Flatlands, Kings county, N. Y., received an academic education, and was a farmer prior to entering the navy. He shipped at New York on the 11th of January, 1864, on board the side-wheel steamer Clyde, 2, and served in the East Gulf Squadron until the 14th of January, 1865, when he was discharged at New York, by reason of the expiration of his term of service.

Lane, Charles Myers, acting master and pilot: Was a son of Charles Lane, who served several years in the navy, and was lost at sea in 1814, and was born on the 26th of August, 1812, in the city of New York. He went to sea in 1822; and was a ship master, married, and residing in Brooklyn when he entered the navy as a special pilot, on the 10th of May, 1862. On the 15th of November, 1864, he was promoted acting master, and assigned to special duty as pilot in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, serving creditably in both attacks on Fort Fisher. His appointment was revoked, February 9, 1865, and he was discharged in May. Was wrecked on Cape Lookout shoals, in the steamer Constitution, on the 27th of December, 1865, and drowned. He was a man of great force of character, indomitable energy and courage, and an accomplished seaman.

Lane, Sands Myers, acting ensign: Is of Dutch and Irish descent, and the eldest son of the foregoing. Was born at Flushing, Queen's county, N. Y., on the 26th of September, 1842; received a common school education, and was a seaman residing in Brooklyn prior to entering the service with the above rank, on the 3d of August, 1864. Was transferred from the Savannah to the Eolus, on the 15th of the same month, and was engaged in the actions with Forts Fisher and Anderson, and the batteries on the Cape Fear river. He was subsequently employed in making plans of the rebel works below Wilmington, and opened communication with General Sherman at Fayetteville, 120 miles distant, by the way of the Cape Fear river. Honorably discharged on the 26th of July, 1865, after two months' leave of absence. Is married, and resides in Brooklyn.

Le Roy, William Edgar, captain: Was born on the 24th of March, 1818, in the city of New York, and received an academic education. He entered the navy as midshipman, January 11, 1832; passed his examination, June 23, 1838; and was promoted lieutenant, July 13, 1843; commander, July 1, 1861; and captain, July 25, 1866. He served on the blockade during the Mexican war, and was engaged in a skirmish at the Rio Antigua, near Vera Cruz. In October, 1861, he returned from a lengthy cruise on the African station, in command of the steamer Mystic, 5, and was soon after ordered to command the side-wheel steamer Keystone State, 13. She was attacked by rebel iron-clads off Charleston, S. C., her boilers perforated by shot and shell, twenty-four of her crew killed and wounded, and compelled to haul down her flag. The rebels continuing their fire, Commander Le Roy hoisted his flag again and renewed his fire from the only gun that could be brought to bear. Our fleet came timely to his rescue, the rebels

were driven home and the Keystone State towed to Port Royal. In June, 1863, he was detached, and ordered in the fall to command the screw sloop Oneida, 10, in the West Gulf Squadron. He was transferred to the command of the screw sloop Ossipee, 13, in the following year, and in the memorable action of the 5th of August, in Mobile Bay, received the surrender of the Tennessee, and the sword of the rebel admiral, Buchanan. In the passage of the forts, the Ossipee was sixth in line, just astern of the Monongahela and leading the Oneida, with the Itasca lashed to her port side. He was detached in June, 1865, and ordered to the naval rendezvous at New York, which he now commands.

Lippitt, Augustus, acting master's mate.

Little, William McCarty, midshipman.

Livingston, John William, commodore (retired): Is of English and Dutch descent, and was born in the city of New York on the 22d of May, 1806. He was a son of Eliza W. Livingston and William Turk, a surgeon in the navy, but assumed the family name of his mother by act of the Legislature, in 1843, having married his cousin by family arrangement. He received an academic education, and entered the navy on the 14th of March, 1823, as midshipman, and was promoted passed midshipman, March 23, 1829; lieutenant, June 21, 1832; commander, May 24, 1855; and commodore, July 16, 1862. In 1861 and 1862 he commanded the steamers Penguin and Blenville, and the frigate Cumberland, and was engaged on the Wilmington blockade until the capture of Norfolk, when he was placed in command of the naval station there. In 1864 he was ordered to command the naval station at Mound City, Illinois, where he served a year or more. He was detached near the close of 1865, and after waiting orders a few months was placed on special duty in New York city, where he now resides.

Long, John Hawkins, chief engineer: Was born at Southampton, Hampshire, England; received a common school education, and prior to the late war was a marine engineer, residing in New York. He entered the navy in 1848, as a third assistant engineer, resigning in 1850. On the 1st of June, 1861, he re-entered the service with the rank of first assistant engineer, from which he was promoted chief engineer, November 10, 1863. He was ordered to the Iroquois on the 1st of July, 1861, and on her participated in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip; the capture of the Chalmette batteries, New Orleans and Baton Rouge; the attack on Grand Gulf; the actions with the Vicksburg batteries on the 28th of June and 15th of July, 1862, and the fight with the rebel ram Arkansas. On the 2d of September, 1863, he was ordered to the Minnesota, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and was engaged with the Wilmington batteries in August, 1864. In November, 1865, he was detached and ordered to superintend the construction of steam machinery at the Etna Iron Works, in the city of New York, upon which service he is still engaged. He was eight months assistant engineer at the Brooklyn navy yard, and twenty months chief engineer of the Norfolk navy yard. Health while in service not good on account of exposure to the southern climate.

Loomis, Judson Isaacs, sergeant of marines: Was born on the 22d of August, 1840, at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, where he received an academic education, and was a worker in marble prior to entering the service. He enlisted in the marine corps as a private, at New York, on the 13th of November, 1862, and was promoted sergeant, August 12, 1863. He served on the Vanderbilt, on special service, from December 20, 1862, to May, 1865, when he was detached and placed on duty at the Brooklyn navy yard and marine barracks until the 30th of December, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

Luce, Stephen Bleecker, commander: Is of Scotch and Dutch descent, and was born at Albany, New York, on the 25th of March, 1827. He entered the navy on the 19th of October, 1841, as midshipman, and was successively promoted passed midshipman, August 10, 1847; master, September 15, 1855; lieutenant, September 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and commander, July 25, 1866. When the late rebellion broke out he was on duty at the Naval Academy, which was soon transferred from Annapolis to Newport, about which time he was ordered to the Wabash (first-rate), Captain W. R. Mercer, on the Charleston blockade. He was detached and ordered to the Academy at Newport, January 10, 1862, and in June, 1863, took command of the practice ship Macedonian, and made the summer's cruise to the coast of Europe. On his return in October he was ordered to the monitor Nantucket, which he joined on the 6th of November in Wassaw Sound, Georgia. In September, 1864, he was transferred to the command of the Pontiac, double-ender, which he laid up in New York in June, 1865. After three months waiting orders, was ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he relieved Com-

mander Fairfax as commandant of midshipmen, and commanded the practice squadron of six vessels in the summer of 1866. Participated in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, August 28, 1861; Forts Walker and Beauregard, November 7, 1861; commanded howitzer launch at Port Royal ferry; engaged Fort Sumter and the Charleston batteries frequently in May, 1864, and from September, 1864, to June, 1865; led the Boyd's creek expedition, November 29, 1864; and co-operated with Sherman, on the Savannah, in January and February, 1865. Commander Luce is also the author of an able work on seamanship, which is used as a text book at the Naval Academy. He married a daughter of the late Commodore Henley, and resides in Washington, D. C. His brother William, a lieutenant of engineers, was killed at Port Hudson.

Mabee, George James Warner, acting ensign: Was born on the 26th of October, 1842, in the city of Brooklyn, where he received a common school education, and resided prior to the late war. He went to sea at an early age, and, on the 3d of May, 1864, entered the navy as master's mate, from which he was promoted acting ensign on the —th of ——, 186–. Commanded the Jean Sands until March 1st, 1865, when he was transferred to the Mount Vernon. Was engaged at Fort Fisher, and on the James river, where his leg was badly shattered by a splinter. He also raised the old frigate United States, and cleared the obstructions from the Elizabeth river, about the Norfolk navy yard, and when the store-ship Brandywine burned from her moorings, sunk her to save the other vessels in the yard. Finally transferred to the Snowdrop, he was engaged in running dispatches and towing larger vessels in and out of the yard, until honorably discharged on the 1st of September, 1865. Is unmarried, and now resides in Colorado.

McCartney, William, captain of after-guard: Born at Bloomingdale, N. Y., February 2, 1845; parentage, Irish; common school education; trade, butcher. Served three years in army; engaged in battles of Manassas and Wilderness. Entered the navy July 30, 1864, at Philadelphia, as ordinary seaman, on the New Hampshire; transferred to the Home; engaged at Bull's Bay, and in blockade duty off Charleston, S. C. Unmarried; post-office address registered.

McLean, Jacob G., landsman: Was born on the 6th of December, 1843, in the city of Toronto, Canada, but was a machinist, residing at Stockport, Columbia county, N. Y., when he entered the navy, at New York, on the 16th of August, 1864. On the 3d of December, he was transferred from the Vermont to the Juniata, on which he was engaged in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher. He was transferred to the New Hampshire on the 20th of April, 1865, and a week later to the Hydrangea, whence he was honorably discharged, at New York, on the 4th of September, 1865.

Mahan, Alfred Thayer, lieutenant-commander: Is of French and Irish descent, and son of Professor D. H. Mahan, of the Military Academy at West Point, where he was born on the 27th of September, 1840. He was appointed to the naval academy, September 30, 1855, and, graduating June 9, 1859, was ordered to the frigate Congress, 50, the flag-ship of the Brazilian Squadron. On the 31st of August, 1861, he was promoted lieutenant, and soon after ordered to the Pocahontas, from which, however, he was detached in September, 1862. He was on duty at the naval academy from this time until October, 1863, when he was ordered to the Seminole. This cruise expired in June, 1865, and in November he was ordered to the Muscoota, from which he was detached September 7, 1866, and placed on waiting orders. After being five weeks on ordnance duty, at the Washington navy yard, he was detached on the 1st of December, and ordered to the Iroquois, by the 1st of January, 1867. He participated in the battle of Port Royal, under Flag-officer Dupont, on the 7th of November, 1861.

Marshall, Benjamin, acting assistant surgeon: Was born on the 26th of December, 1831, in the city of New York, where he was educated, and was a physician prior to entering the service with the above rank, on the 12th of August, 1861. He was engaged at Roanoke Island, Newbern, on blockade duty on the coast of Florida, at Bay Point, and was on duty at Port Royal from August, 1865, to April, 1866. Honorably discharged, August 28, 1866.

Mather, Mason Whiting, second assistant engineer: Was born on the 22d of August, 1838, at Binghamton, New York, and entered the service on the 17th of December, 1862, at New York, as third assistant engineer. He was promoted to his present rank on the 8th of April, 1864, and is still in service on the Kansas (fourth-rate screw steamer), in the South Atlantic Squadron. He served during the late war on the Kanawha, Genesee, Arizona, Kineo and Kansas, and participated in the battle of Mobile Bay, the reduction of Fort Morgan, and the blockade of the Gulf coast.

Meade, Henry Meigs, passed assistant paymaster: Is of revolutionary descent, and a nephew of Major-General Meade, a cousin of Quartermaster-General Meigs and Colonel Meade, and a son of Captain Richard W. Meade of the navy. He was born on the 4th of January, 1840, in the city of Brooklyn, received a collegiate education, was engaged on the coast survey, and for some time was an acting lieutenant in the revenue service. He entered the navy at Brooklyn, January 31, 1862, as an acting assistant paymaster, from which he was promoted to his present rank, on the 23d of July, 1866. He served on the receiving ship North Carolina, and in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, until February, 1864, when he was transferred to the side-wheel steamer Mattabesett (third-rate), in the North Atlantic Squadron. On the 5th of May, 1864, he was engaged in an attack on the rebel ram Albemarle, which made a hard fight for five hours in Albemarle Sound, but finally retreated. He subsequently participated in the capture of the steamer Bombshell with sixty prisoners, and was engaged in protecting the town of Plymouth, N. C. In May, 1865, he was detached from the Mattabesett, and, in September, 1866, was ordered to the screw sloop of war Juniata (second-rate) on the Brazil station, where he is still on duty.

Meade, Richard Warsam, Jr., lieutenant-commander: Is a brother of the foregoing, and was born in the city of New York, on the 9th of October, 1837. He entered the navy as midshipman on the 2d of October, 1850, and was successively promoted, passed midshipman, June 23, 1856; master, January 27, 1858; lieutenant, January 28, 1858; and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He served on the John Hancock and Preble in 1851; San Jacinto, 1851-3; St. Louis, 1853-4; Columbia, 1854-5; Merrimac, 1856-7; Cumberland, 1857-8; Dale, 1859; Saranac, 1859-60; Cyane, 1860-61; Dacotah, Conemaugh and Louisville, 1862; United States, 1863; Marblehead, 1863-4; Chocura, 1864-5; Santee, 1865; commanding United States school ship, on duty at the Naval Academy, 1866.

Melville, George Wallace, first assistant engineer: Is a great-grandson of Admiral Melville, R. N., and was born of Scotch parents, on the 10th of January, 1841, in New York city, where he was educated at the Free Academy. Was a machinist and engineer, residing in Brooklyn, when he entered the service, July 29, 1861, as third assistant engineer, from which he was promoted second assistant, December 18, 1862, and first assistant, July 25, 1866. Served on the Michigan in 1861; the Dacotah in 1862, until prostrated by yellow fever, when he was sent to the hospital, for three months; participated in the engagement with the Sewell's Point batteries, the capture of Norfolk, and the action with Fort Darling; then served in Wilkes' special squadron, and was slightly wounded, when the pirate Florida was captured; superintended the repairs of the Wachusett, sloop of war, from June, 1863, to February, 1864; served in 1865 in the North Atlantic Squadron, on the torpedo fleet, and the Maumee; participated in the attacks on and capture of Fort Fisher, and the batteries on the Cape Fear river; was at the capture of Richmond; superintended the machinery of the Chattanooga, from October, 1865, to May, 1866, and was then ordered to the frigate Franklin, at Boston, on special duty.

Mervine, William, rear-admiral: Is of German and English descent, and was born on the 12th of March, 1791, at Morgan, Berks county, Penn. Five uncles, on his father's side, served during the Revolution, and three sons and one grandson of the admiral served in our late war for the suppression of the rebellion: Captain Catharinus B. Mervine, assistant adjutant-general of the Fifth Army Corps, served in twenty-two battles, and died in 1864, at City Point hospital; Charles H., quartermaster-sergeant, wounded at Paducah, March, 1864, and discharged March 14, 1865, on account of wounds; Henry G., Seventeenth New York Independent Battery, and Charles Edward, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Mervine received an academic education, and, on the 16th of January, 1809, a midshipman's warrant. The first action in which he participated was the attack on the batteries opposite Black Rock, on the Niagara river, November 28, 1812, in which he received a severe gun-shot wound, in the right side. He was then a lieutenant, having been promoted to that rank on the 14th of February, 1810. During the rest of the war, he served in Commodore Chauncey's squadron, on Lake Ontario, and took part in several engagements in the fall of 1813. In 1832-3, he commanded the schooner Experiment, off Charleston, S. C., and in 1834 (June 12th), was promoted master commandant. In 1836-7 he commanded the sloop of war Natchez, on the coast of Texas, and in April, 1837, rescued an American vessel, and took her Mexican captor, off the Rio Grande. On the 8th of September, 1841, he was promoted captain, and, July 2, 1845, sailed in command of the sloop of war Cyane, for the Pacific, bearing important instructions to Commodore Sloat, whom he found at Mazatlan. He had found the Shark and Erie at Callao, and ordered them thence to Mazatlan, where Admiral Sir George

Seymour was watching our movements. Intelligence of the war with Mexico being received in May, 1846, the squadron was cautiously dispatched to the northward, and appeared off Monterey, on the 2d of July. Commodore Sloat deputed Captain Marvine to demand the surrender of the city, which was peaceably given up on the 7th, and he was placed in command of the forces on shore. Soon after the Congress arrived with Commodore Stockton, who assumed command, and Captain Mervine was ordered to command the frigate Savannah, in addition to the shore forces. In the following October, he went to the relief of Captain Gillespie, at Los Angelos, and engaged a force of Mexican flying artillery and mounted troops, near Domingo Ranch. Some time afterward he attacked and captured a force of the enemy near Santa Clara, without the loss of a man. In 1855, he was placed in command of the Pacific Squadron, and for two years was very actively engaged in preserving peace, and protecting the interests of our republic in those waters. In 1861, he commanded the Gulf Blockading Squadron, but for a short time only, being relieved by Flag-Officer McKean. Previous to being recalled, and while still engaged in the work of organization, he sent a boat expedition, consisting of one hundred officers and men, to destroy the privateer Judith, then lying, fully manned, armed and equipped, at the Pensacola navy yard, waiting only for a dark night and favorable wind to make her escape. This service was gallantly performed in the face of a thousand rebels, with a sixty-eight pounder, gun and field piece in battery on the wharf, and the Judith was effectually destroyed. In accordance with the provisions of the Retiring Act, he was placed on the retired list, on the 21st of December, 1861. In the following year, upon its creation, he was promoted to the grade of commodore. He has since been on duty as president of the Retiring Board at New York and on general court-martials at Washington and Philadelphia, and in July, 1866, was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list.

Moffat, Howard Fenwick, acting master: Is a son of Hannah Curtis, of Connecticut (descended from Peregrine White of the Pilgrim fathers) and John Little Moffat, of New York, of Scotch and Irish descent. He was born in the settlement of Nachee, in Habersham, now White county, Georgia, on the 20th of March, 1837, and received a common school education. For some time a clerk, and then a frontiersman in Nebraska, he entered upon a seafaring life, which he followed about six years, when he entered the navy in 1860, as a master's mate of the store-ship Falmouth, off Aspinwall, where he served about six months, coming home to Brooklyn with the Chagres fever. Recovering his shattered health, he was re-appointed master's mate on the 31st of July, 1861, and was ordered to the Richmond, on which he served about 11 months, when he was transferred to the United States, June 28, 1862. After six weeks service on that vessel, was ordered to the Fort Jackson, and on her served until the 8th of August, 1865, when she went out of commission, and he was given four months leave of absence. He is unmarried, and is now on the United States steamer Michigan, on Lake Erie. He was engaged with the Hollins ram at the head of the passes; attack on the forts at Pensacola; passage of forts Jackson and St. Philip; Chalmette batteries; capture of New Orleans; bombardment and passage of Vicksburg, and both attacks on Fort Fisher. During the riot in New York, in July, 1863, he commanded the naval forces in Wall, Nassau and Cedar streets. On the 28th of June, 1862, at the first bombardment of Vicksburg, an eight-pound cannon-shot shattered his left arm so as to require immediate amputation just below the shoulder.

Montgomery, John B., rear-admiral: Was born in New Jersey, in 1795, and entered the service as midshipman on the 4th of June, 1812. His subsequent promotions were to lieutenant, April 1, 1818; to commander, December 9, 1839; to captain, January 6, 1853; to commodore (retired list), July 16, 1862; and to rear-admiral (retired list), July 25, 1866. He participated in the attack on Kingston, November 10, 1812; capture of Little York, April 27, 1813; capture of Fort George and the town of Newark, May 27, and the defeat and capture of the British squadron on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. For his gallantry in the latter action, he received a sword from Congress. In 1814, he served on the flag-ship Niagara, in the blockade and attack on Mackinaw; the capture of a gun-brig, and the last seige of Fort Erie. Sailed in May, 1815, with Decatur, to the Mediterranean, and participated in the war with Algiers. During the Mexican war, he commanded the sloop of war Jamestown, on the Pacific coast, and there did good service until ordered home in May, 1848. In April, 1859, he was ordered to command the Pacific Squadron, and went out in the corvette Lancaster, in June. He was relieved by Commodore C. H. Bell on the 2d of January, 1862, and returning home, was, in May, ordered to command the Boston navy yard. In December, 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Washington navy yard, and there served until relieved by Commodore Radford, on the 13th of October, 1865. On the 10th of July, 1866, he was ordered to command the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where he saw his first service in 1812, and where he is now on duty.

Moore, John W., chief engineer, with the rank of commander: Is a grandson of Major-General Benjamin Mooers, and was born at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, New York, on the 24th of May, 1832. He received an academic education, and entered the navy on the 24th of May, 1853, as third assistant engineer, from which rank he was promoted second assistant, June 27, 1855; first assistant, July 21, 1858; and chief engineer, August 5, 1861. He was engaged on shore duty from August 8 to October 31, 1853, when he was ordered to the Saranac frigate, in the Mediterranean; detached July 2, 1856; ordered to the Niagara frigate, March 25, 1857, and served on the Atlantic cable expedition until the 1st of December. On the Colorado and Roanoke frigates, in the Gulf, from January 27, 1858, to May 31, 1860; on Richmond sloop of war, in the Mediterranean, from September 10, 1860, to August 14, 1861, when she returned home and went on blockade duty. Mr. Moore remained on her and participated in the engagement at the head of the Passes, October 12, 1861; with Fort McRae and rebel batteries, November 22, 1861; Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, April 24, 1862; Chalmette and capture of New Orleans, April 25; passage of the Vicksburg batteries, June 27; repassage of Vicksburg; the fight with the rebel ram Arkansas, July 15; Port Hudson batteries, March 15, 1863; the seige of Port Hudson, and its surrender on the 8th of July, 1863. He was the originator of the plan adopted by Admiral Farragut, of protecting the sides of wooden vessels with chain cables,* and of painting the vessels with mud from the Mississippi river, which made a color afterward ordered by the Navy Department to be used on all vessels during the war. On the 13th of October, 1863, he was ordered to Philadelphia as a member of the board of examining engineers, and there remained on duty until January 7, 1864, when he was detached and sent to Boston to inspect government work done by contract. He is still on special service at East Boston. In 1862 he married the second daughter of Captain H. B. Sawyer, U. S. N., by whom he has one child.

Morris, George Upham, commander: Is a son of the late Commodore Charles Morris, and was born at the Charlestown navy yard, Massachusetts, on the 12th of June, 1830. He entered the navy as midshipman from New York, on the 14th of August, 1846, and was successively promoted passed midshipman, June 8, 1852; master, September 15, 1855; lieutenant, September 16, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and commander, July 25, 1866. He served in the Mexican war, in the naval battery at the seige of Vera Cruz, and participated in the capture of Tobasco and Tuspan, and on the 26th of January, 1856, was engaged with the Indians at Seattle, W. T. In December, 1860, he was detached from the Cyane, after a cruise in the Pacific, and was soon after ordered to the ——, in which he participated in the attacks on and capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, August 28 and 29, 1861, and commanded the Cumberland sloop of war when she was sunk in Hampton Roads, by the rebel ram Virginia, March 8, 1862. He was afterward placed in command of the side-wheel steamer Port Royal, in the Potomac flotilla, and was engaged at Drury's Bluff, on the 15th of May, and Malvern Hill, on the 5th of August, 1862. Participated in the bombardment of Fort Lowell, at Grant's Pass, Mississippi Sound, on the 7th, 16th, 22d, 24th, 25th, and 29th of February, 1864, and there received a flesh wound from a minie-ball, and in May was detached and ordered to command the Shawmut (fourth-rate), in the North Atlantic Squadron. He was detached in June, 1865, and after three months leave was ordered to the Brooklyn sloop of war, and sailed for Brazil on the 27th of October, but on the 11th of June, 1866, was detached, and, proceeding to Rio Janeiro, came home in command of the Shawmut. Is married, and still in service. One brother, Lieutenant Charles W. Morris, U. S. N., was killed at Tobasco, October 24, 1846, and another, Robert M., is lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the regular army.

Morris, William Gabriel, acting master; He was born on the 20th of September, 1838, in Lympeham county, Somerset, England, and, receiving a common school education, became an officer in the merchant service, and resided in New York city when the rebellion broke out. He had previously served nearly two years on the United States steamer Vandalia, in 1857-8, and re-entered the service on the 20th of January, 1862, as an acting master's mate. He took part in the attack on the Mississippi forts, April 18 to 24, 1862; in an engagement with a rebel battery at Cole's Creek, La.; in the attacks on Vicksburg, in June and July; and in the engagement and capture of a rebel battery, of seven guns, on the Nansemond river, April 18, 1863. After examination, he was promoted acting ensign, April 2, 1863, and acting master, May 13th, for gallantry in action. He was transferred from the barkentine Horace Beales, to the United States steamship Cœur-de-Lion, and thence to the Mercury. His health, while in service, was generally good. He is married, and resides in the city of New York, having been honorably discharged in 1866.

* See Third Annual Report Bureau of Military Record, p. 498.

Muldaur, Alonzo Washington, acting volunteer lieutenant: Is of Polish and Revolutionary ancestry, and was born on the 26th of September, 1838, in Troy, New York, where he received an academic education. Prior to the late war he was engaged on the coast survey, and resided in the city of New York when appointed an acting master, on the 18th of October, 1861. He served on the side-wheel (second-rate) steamer Santiago de Cuba, Commander Ridgely, in Commodore Wilkes' special squadron in the West Indies, until October, 1863, when he was ordered to the Sassacus side-wheel steamer, Lieutenant Commander Roe, as executive officer. For his gallantry in the action with the rebel ram Albemarle, on the 5th of May, 1864, he was promoted acting volunteer lieutenant, on the 24th of that month. He was subsequently engaged on the same vessel in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher, the attack on Fort Anderson, both attacks on Fort Strong, and the capture of Wilmington and Richmond, and after the close of the war was on duty a few months at the Washington navy yard. He was then ordered to the Chicopee (third-rate), and served in the Atlantic Squadron until honorably discharged on the 19th of November, 1866.

Munroe, William Crosby, second assistant engineer: Was born on the 24th of August, 1837, at Philadelphia, where he received a common school education, but resided in Buffalo, N. Y., when he entered the navy, on the 23d of May, 1861, as a third assistant engineer, from which he was promoted to his present rank, on the 1st of October, 1862. He was ordered to the Wyoming and served on her in the Pacific until July, 1864, participating in the action with the Japanese forts and fleet at Simona Laki, July 16, 1863. Since the 23d of August, 1864, he has been on special duty connected with boiler experiments at the New York navy yard.

Nagle, Charles Francis, third assistant-engineer: Was born in Ireland, on the 4th of September, 1841, received a common school and academic education, and was a machinist, on entering the service, from Brooklyn, with the above rank, on the 3d of August, 1863. He was ordered to the United States steamer Pembina, and participated in the shelling of rebel batteries outside Mobile Bay from the Swash Channel, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of July, 1864, and in the great battle of Mobile Bay, on the 5th of August. On the night of the 2d of September was sent in a picket boat on duty off Dog River Bar, near Mobile. On the 1st of April, 1865, he was transferred from the Pembina at New Orleans to the Kineo which went out of commission at Philadelphia on the 8th of May, when he was placed on waiting orders. On the 29th of June he was ordered to report for duty to Acting Rear-Admiral Radford, in Hampton Roads, and on the 10th of July was ordered to the Chickopee. While at Beaufort, N. C., September 1, 1865, was taken sick with chronic dysentery and sent to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk. Is still in service, and unmarried. Edward Nagle, a brother, was lieutenant of cavalry, and killed under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Newman, Langford Howard, lieutenant-commander: Was born in the city of New York, in 1829, and was educated at Columbia College. Shortly after his father's death, September 24, 1847, he entered the navy as midshipman, and was subsequently promoted, passed midshipman, 1853; lieutenant, September 16, 1855; and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He served on the Iris during the Mexican war, and afterward on the Sabine in the Pacific; made two cruises to Africa for camels; was then ordered to the Mediterranean Squadron, and later to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1861 he was ordered to the Galena as executive officer; participated in the attack on Drury's Bluff; and in November, 1862, was transferred with Captain Rodgers to the Wehawken, which led the attack on the Charleston defenses, on the 7th of April following. After temporarily commanding the Canonicus, he commanded the Dawn gun-boat on the Charleston blockade until he brought her to New York for repairs, in September. He was immediately placed in command of the Pembina and ordered to the Mobile blockade, and there served until relieved in July, 1864, and given the Nyack gun-boat, which he took to the Wilmington blockade and fought at Fort Fisher. At the close of the rebellion he was ordered with his vessel to the Pacific; and, after a few days' illness, died, on board, of brain fever on the 31st of May, 1866, and was buried in the English cemetery at Callao. He was an excellent officer, of high character, and his death was deplored by the whole service.

Nicoll, William Leonard, second assistant engineer: Is a great-grandson of Captain John Nicoll, who assisted in placing the chain and boom obstructions across the Hudson, at West Point. He was born at New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y., October 20, 1842, received an academic education, and was engaged in the study of engineering when the late war broke out. He was commissioned a third assistant engineer on the 21st of October, 1861, and promoted to his present rank on the 3d of August, 1863. He was ordered to the Marblehead, gun-boat, Novem-

ber 26, 1861, and on her was frequently engaged at Yorktown, Va., and Charleston, S. C., and in a sharp action at White House Landing, when the rebels re-occupied that place. On the 11th of June, 1863, he was ordered to Philadelphia, for examination for promotion, and on the 27th of July, to the Onondaga, iron-clad, on which he was engaged in actions with the Howlett House battery, and the rebel rams on the James river. From March 2d to April 15th, 1865, he was on torpedo duty on the James river, and from April 16th to May 10th, on a board to inspect and appraise machinery, etc., captured at Richmond. Since the 8th of July, 1865, he has been on boiler experimental duty at the New York navy yard.

Nyborg, William, acting master: Was born at Helsingborg, Sweeden, November 18, 1838, and was an officer in the merchant service, residing at New York, when he entered the navy on the 30th of November, 1863, as acting ensign, from which rank he was promoted acting master, December 12, 1864. He served on the third-rate side-wheel steamer Wateree, 14, Commander F. K. Murray, in the Pacific, until the 2d of March, 1866, when he was detached, and, on the 28th, placed on waiting orders. On the 30th he was ordered to the Princeton, but was transferred to the Constellation on the 23d of June.

O'Brien, Douglas Fitch, acting ensign: Was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1838, received a common school education and entered the merchant marine. He was married, and resided in Brooklyn, when appointed an acting master's mate, on the 19th of December, 1861, and ordered to the Maria J. Carlton. In the second day's bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 20th, 1862, his vessel was sunk, and he was assigned to temporary duty on the T. H. Ward, until the 2d of May, when he was ordered to the Sidney C. Jones, as executive officer. He made the passage of the forts below New Orleans, and of the Port Hudson and Vicksburg batteries. In the latter action (July 15, 1862), the Jones was blown up, and Mr. O'Brien was ordered to the Orvetta, but was transferred to the brig Sea Foam, on the 25th of September. On the 23d of January, 1863, he was ordered to the Sciota, which was sunk on the 14th of July, and he was again ordered to the Orvetta, on the 2d of August, as acting ensign, having been promoted on the 31st of July. On the 17th of November he was placed in command of the O. H. Lee, but was detached and placed on waiting orders, on the 15th of June, 1864. He commanded the Phlox from the 1st of September, and, the war having terminated, resigned May 20, 1865. His resignation was, however, revoked, and he was honorably discharged two months later. He participated in the actions at Galveston, Sabine Pass, and with batteries on the coast of Texas; with Fort Powell, where he was slightly wounded by a piece of shell, and Mobile Bay, besides several minor engagements in the James river; and for one month was in charge of the Cherry street naval rendezvous, at New York. Was on the sick list two weeks; and had one brother, Samuel A., in the navy, during the early part of the war.

O'Brien, Richard: Commanded a privateer during the Revolution, and was afterward an officer in the regular navy. Was for some time a captive slave in Algiers; consul-general to the Barbary powers, and negotiator of the fleet at Tripoli. He died in Washington, on the 14th of February, 1834, in the 73d year of his age.

Osborn, Bradley Selleck: Was born at Rye, Westchester county, New York, August 16, 1811. Received an academic education, and went to sea at an early age. Returning from his first cruise, he entered the navy, but soon after procured his discharge and shipped on a whaler, on which he made a three years' cruise. At the age of 19 he was commissioned a lieutenant in Commodore Coe's squadron of the Buenos Ayrean navy; commanded a schooner of war, of 7 guns, in 9 engagements, and was promoted captain for gallantry in action. When the rebellion broke out he was a reporter for the New York press, and went down to Fort Sumter on the Harriet Lane as aid and signal officer to Captain Faunce, returning on the Baltic with Major Anderson. He accompanied Dupont's expedition, and participated in the battle of Port Royal. In January, 1862, he joined the Hartford as flag-officer's clerk, and was appointed fleet signal officer. He accompanied every boat expedition sent out from the flag-ship; was severely wounded by splinters in passing the Chalmette batteries on the 25th of April; resigned and came home in the Cayuga. In January, 1863, he was instructed by Admiral Dupont to join the Montauk and aid Captain Worden with his superior eyesight, and to act as signal officer, and participated in the action of 15 hours duration, resulting in the destruction of the privateer Nashville. He was severely wounded and invalided home.

Ottiwell, Wm., acting master: Was born at New Bedford, Mass., December 23, 1838; received an academic education, and went to sea at an early age. He was a master in the merchant service when the war broke out, and entered the navy with the above rank on the 10th of June, 1861.

Witnessed the battle of Port Royal from the sloop of war Dale, and was afterward placed on guard duty in St. Helena Sound. Was sun-struck on the South Edisto river, and after four months in the New York Naval Hospital, was ordered to the storeship Relief, but after five months duty was sent home from Ship Island, to the New York Naval Hospital, again, and remained there five months, before being discharged. On the 1st of October, 1863, he re-entered the service as acting ensign, reported for duty to Admiral Lee, on board the Minnesota, remained a month on board, and was then placed in command of the coal-ship Charles Phelps, and the coal station of the squadron, at Norfolk. Honorably discharged, December 3, 1865.

Paine, Frederick Henry, midshipman: Was born at Albany, N. Y., on the 10th of October, 1848; received an academic education, and entered the naval academy, then at Newport, July 27, 1863. Is still on probation at the academy, but made a cruise after the pirate Florida, off Block Island, in 1864.

Palmer, James Shedden, rear-admiral: Was born on the 13th of October, 1810, in Elizabeth, N. J.; received an academic education, and was appointed midshipman on the 1st of January, 1825. He passed his examination on the 4th of June, 1831, and was promoted lieutenant, December 13, 1836; commander, September 14, 1855; captain, July 16, 1862; commodore, February 7, 1863, and rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. While a lieutenant on board the Columbia, he fought the Malays, in Sumatra, in 1839, and commanded the schooner Flirt during the Mexican war. When the great rebellion broke out, he was in command of the Iroquois, sloop of war, in the Mediterranean, and brought her home in obedience to the orders of the department. He continued to command the Iroquois on the Mississippi, at the capture of Baton Rouge and Natchez; the attack upon and passage of the Vicksburg batteries; the engagement with the rebel ram Arkansas; the repassage of the Vicksburg batteries, and the attack on Grand Gulf, when, being considerably damaged, she was sent home for repairs. The captain of the flag-ship Hartford having died of fever, Captain Palmer was ordered to command her, and served in that position from 1862 to May, 1865, being engaged, meanwhile, in the attack upon and passage of Port Hudson, of Grand Gulf and of Warrenton, the repassage of the two latter, and the attack and capture of Port Hudson. On being promoted commodore, he was placed in command at New Orleans, and commanded the iron-clad division in the attack and capture of Mobile, where he remained for a month, when, the war being ended, he received his first leave of absence for more than five years. At its expiration, he was ordered to command the West India, afterward the North Atlantic Squadron, and hoisted his broad pennant on the Rhode Island. Admiral Palmer is unmarried, and resides in New York city. He has been in service forty-two years, of which eighteen years and eight months have been passed at sea, and four years and ten months on shore duty.

Parsons, Ethelbert, ordinary seaman: Is of English descent, being a son of Henry A. Parsons and Ann Hammond, and was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on the 5th of May, 1846. Many of his mother's ancestors served in the royal army and navy, and of his father's, many served in the Revolution, and war of 1812. Among them were Major-General Samuel Holden Parsons, who fought through the Revolution, was appointed by Washington, Governor of the North-west Territory, and was drowned near Pittsburg, and Adjutant-General Nathan Parsons. His grandfather assisted in putting down Shay's rebellion. Ethelbert received an academic education, and worked on his father's farm, near Niagara Falls, until the 8th of October, 1863, when he entered the service as a landsman, at Buffalo. At the Brooklyn navy yard he was placed on the supply ship Union, in which he made two or three cruises to New Orleans, and other southern ports, being promoted to ordinary seaman, May, 1864, for good conduct and seamanship. On the 4th of June, the Courier was wrecked on the Bahamas, when the crew managed to get to Nassau, whence they were taken to New York, and, on the 28th of July, were placed on the supply steamer Union. After making a couple of cruises southward, he was discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service, on the 15th of October, 1864, with better health than he had ever before enjoyed. He is unmarried, and is now in the lumber trade at Pent Water, Michigan. Had two brothers in the army, one in Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, and one in Ninety-first New York Volunteer Infantry, crippled at Port Hudson.

Pattison, Thomas, commander: Was born on the 8th of February, 1822, at Troy, New York, and was prepared for a collegiate course when he received his midshipman's warrant, on the 2d of March, 1839. He passed his examination July 2d, 1845, and was promoted master in 1853; lieutenant, on the 19th of September, 1854; lieutenant-commander, on the 16th of July, 1862; and commander on the 3d of March, 1865. Was first lieutenant of the Terry in the fight with

and capture of, the privateer Savannah off Charleston; commanded the Philadelphia ice-boat, the heaviest armed vessel on the Potomac, in two engagements with rebel batteries, the Sumter on the Charleston blockade, and the Clara Dolson in the Mississippi. Was attached to the Ohio, January 1 to August 2, 1843; to the Boston navy yard, October 4, 1855, to June 5, 1857; to the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., June 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861; commanded the Memphis navy yard from April 3, 1863 to August 1, 1865; and was ordered to the Norfolk navy yard on the 4th of December, 1866.

Paulding, Hiram, rear-admiral. See page 592.

Pentony, Thomas, acting third assistant engineer: Was born in Ireland in July, 1832, and was an engineer, residing in the city of New York, when he entered the navy at Philadelphia as first-class fireman in 1855. He was slightly wounded at the taking of the Barrier Forts in China, in 1857, was then on the San Jacinto, but his last cruise prior to the late war was on the west coast of Africa. During the war he took part in the capture of Port Royal, November 7, 1861; of Fernandina and other engagements on the southern coast, and in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher. He was promoted acting third assistant engineer, July 22, 1864, and honorably discharged December 11, 1865. Is unmarried, and resides in New York.

Philip, John Woodward, lieutenant-commander: Is a son of Dr. John H. Philip, and was born on the 26th of August, 1840, at Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y. He received an academic and collegiate education, and, entering the naval academy on the 20th of September, 1856, he graduated thence in April, 1861, and was promoted lieutenant July 16, 1862; and lieutenant-commander July 25, 1866. While a midshipman he served on the Preble, Plymouth, Constitution, Roanoke, Santee and Marion. On leaving the academy he was ordered to the Sonoma, and cruised in the West Indies until September, 1862, when he was transferred to the Chippewa in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. On the Chippewa, Pawnee and Montauk, he participated in the seige of Charleston; the blockade of St. John's river, and the Appalachicola, and was present at the evacuation of Ship Island. While on board the Pawnee, in Stono river, at the siege of Charleston, he was seriously wounded in the leg by a splinter. He returned north in December, 1864, and shortly after was ordered to the Wachusett screw sloop, on which he is now serving in the China seas. He was also present when the pirate Sumter was blockaded in Gibraltar Bay.

Platt, William Henry, acting third assistant engineer: Was born on the 7th of January, 1844, in the city of New York, where he received an academic education, and was a machinist prior to entering the service, as a private in the Fifty-sixth New York National Guards. After three months' service, he returned home and entered the navy with the above rank on the 24th of March, 1865, at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was ordered to the Kearsarge, on which he was sick three weeks with yellow fever, and was transferred, in 1866, to the Franklin (first-rate) fitting out at Boston.

Porter, Benjamin Horton, lieutenant: Is a son of James G. Porter, and was born at Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 10th of July, 1844. He received an academic education, and was a resident of Lockport, Niagara county, when appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, on the 29th of March, 1859. On the breaking out of the rebellion, the class of 1858 and 1859 were (May, 1861) ordered into active service, and Mr. Porter was assigned to the Roanoke, frigate, on the Atlantic blockade. In December, at his own request, he was detached, and joined General Burnside's expedition, in command of six launches and howitzers, and 150 men, which he handled with skill and bravery, at Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862.* He was then ordered to command the Ellis, gun-boat, and took part in the capture of Newbern and Fort Macon. On the 8th of November, 1862, he was promoted ensign, and ordered to command the Canandaigua, iron-clad, in Admiral Dupont's squadron, off Charleston, until July, 1863, when he was selected by Admiral Dahlgren to explore the harbor of Charleston, and ascertain the nature and localities of torpedoes and other obstructions. He was engaged upon this important and perilous duty for twenty-four nights, during which time he commanded a division of guns on the New Ironsides, and was almost daily in action. So exhausting was this double duty, that during its continuance he lost a pound of flesh each day. On the night of the 7th of September, he commanded one of the thirty boats that effected a landing at Fort Sumter, and fought gallantly for two hours, when, no help arriving, he, with the rest, were taken prisoners, and to Columbia, S. C., where they

* See official reports of Admiral Goldsborough, General Burnside and General Foster.

were confined fourteen months in the county jail. Ensign Porter was exchanged and came home on the 1st of November, 1864, and in December reported for duty to Admiral D. D. Porter, at Hampton Roads, with a lieutenant's commission, dated back to the 22d of February. Though scarcely twenty years of age, such was the high estimation in which he was held, that he was ordered to command the flag-ship Malvern, made flag-captain of the most powerful fleet ever assembled. In the first attack on Fort Fisher, December 24th, he participated with credit, and again with conspicuous gallantry, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of January, 1865. In the assault on the fort on the 15th, he led the sailors and marines with great bravery, in the attack on the sea front, but as he entered the palisades, a shot struck his heart, and he fell dead. Young as he was, his valuable and brilliant qualities were acknowledged by every superior, and his death was deeply and sincerely mourned. Ten days later, his loved form was laid away in his native village of Skaneateles, by the side of his brother, who fell at Manassas.

Porter, David D., vice-admiral: Is a son of Commodore David Porter, of the Essex, and was born on the 8th of June, 1813, at Chester, Penn. He entered the navy as midshipman, February 2, 1829, and was promoted passed midshipman, July 3, 1835; lieutenant, February 27, 1841; commander, April 22, 1861; rear-admiral, July 4, 1863, and vice-admiral, July 25, 1866. So well known is the brilliant record of this distinguished officer, that the brief sketch which the limited space will allow would be needless.

Potter, Edward Eells, lieutenant-commander; Was born on the 9th of May, 1833, at Medina, Orleans county, N. Y.; received an academic education, and was a resident of Rockford, Illinois, when he received his warrant as midshipman, February 5, 1850. He was promoted passed midshipman, in June, 1856; master, in March, 1857; lieutenant, July 9, 1857, and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. In September, 1861, he was detached from the Niagara, and two months later ordered to the Wissahickon, on which he was engaged in the actions with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24th and 25th; Grand Gulf in June, and Vicksburg and the Arkansas in July, 1862. Detached in August, and in October ordered to the Lackawanna, on which he served until ordered to New London in July, 1863. On sick leave from October, 1863, to February, 1864, when he was ordered to the De Soto. Detached in June, ordered to the Wabash in October, and in November transferred to the Mahopac, on which he fought Howlett's battery in November, and at Fort Fisher, December 24th. Ordered in January, 1865, to the Chippewa, on which he served at Fort Fisher, on the 13th to 15th of that month; at Fort Anderson, Wilmington, and on the coast, until June. Served on the Malvern, October and November, and in December was ordered to the flag-ship Rhode Island, as executive officer.

Quackenbush, Stephen Platt, commander: was born February 23, 1823, at Albany, New York. Received an academic education, and entered the navy as midshipman on the 14th of February, 1840. He passed his examination in 1846, and was promoted to master, March 1, 1855; lieutenant, September 14, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and commander, July 25, 1866. Was engaged at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Elizabeth City, with batteries on the James, and near Charleston; assisted in covering the rear-guard of McClellan's army on his retreat to Harrison's Landing, and received on board his vessel 250 of our wounded. He commanded the Patapsco, iron-clad, when blown up by a torpedo, near Fort Sumter, and sank in 20 seconds, with 64, out of 104 officers and men, and captured the Princess Royal and Don, blockade runners. He is now in command of the Conemaugh (third-rate), in the North Atlantic Squadron.

Quevedo, John, mate: Was born on the 23d of August, 1840, at Port Mahone, Spain, but resided in Brooklyn (where he received a common school education), when he entered the navy as an apprentice, in 1855, and has since served in a variety of grades. He resided in New York when, December 8, 1861, he was appointed master's mate and ordered to the Yankee, from which he was transferred to the Miami, in 1862, serving at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and Vicksburg. He resigned, November 17, 1863, and, on the 1st of July following, was appointed acting gunner, and soon ordered to the Brooklyn, on which he served at Mobile and Fort Fisher, participating in the naval assault at the capture of the latter. He served, also, on the Louisville, iron-clad, and four months at Jefferson Reserves, Mo. Honorably discharged as acting gunner, January 16, 1866, and, on the 13th of February, was re-appointed mate, and ordered to the Naval Academy, where he is now on duty, on the Tonawanda, iron-clad.

Race, Carlton Washburn, mate: Is of Dutch descent, and was born at Seneca Falls, New York, on the 12th of December, 1836. Received an academic education, and was a clerk prior to entering the navy, with the above rank, February 12, 1864. From July, 1864, to October, 1865, he served

on the Iroquois, screw sloop-of-war, Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, cruising in the English channel, on the coast of France, in the East Indies, and South Atlantic. After leaving Buenos Ayres, was in pursuit of the pirate Shenandoah. In November he was ordered to the Gulf, and joined the Tritonia (fourth-rate), Acting Master Stannard, on the Tombigbee, and assisted in the capture of two steamers, five guerrillas, and 594 bales of cotton in the following January. He was detached and placed on waiting orders, May 10, 1866; granted leave on the 28th, and honorably discharged on the 28th of June.

Rae, Thomas Whiteside, second assistant engineer: Is of Scotch and Irish descent, and was born October 28, 1841, at Hartford, Connecticut. His great-grandfather served through the Revolution. Graduated at college, and entered the navy on the 3d of August, 1861, as third assistant engineer, from which he was promoted to his present rank, on the 21st of April, 1863. He joined the frigate Minnesota on the 23d of August, and in her participated in the fight with the rebel iron-clad Virginia, in the following March. Was ordered to the Katahdin, August 13, 1863, and took an active part in the operations against Mobile, in the fight of August 15, 1864; and in building torpedo-traps and clearing the channel of obstructions. On the 31st of December, 1864, he was ordered to the Genesee, and on the 25th of October, 1865, was detached and ordered to Boston as assistant inspector of machinery. Is unmarried, and resides in New York.

Ransom, George Marcellus, commander: Is of revolutionary descent, and was born at Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., June 18, 1820. Received an academic education, and entering the navy as midshipman, on the 25th of July, 1839, was promoted, passed midshipman, July 2, 1845; master, June 28, 1853; lieutenant, February 21, 1854; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and commander, January 2, 1863. From the 7th of March, 1862, to the 20th of February, 1863, he commanded the Kineo gun-boat, and was engaged several times with rebel gun-boats on the Mississippi, and twice with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in March and April, 1862; passed the Forts, April 24, and four days later received the surrender of 224 soldiers from Fort Jackson, and nine rebel naval officers. On the 21st of May he made a reconnoissance at Vicksburg, and five days later shelled Grand Gulf. August 8th he was placed in command of a division of the West Gulf Squadron; captured fifteen hundred head of beef cattle near Donaldsonville, October 1; and four days later fought the enemy a few miles below, and again just above on the 21st. He participated in General Weitzel's expedition in the same month, and on the 15th of November made a special reconnoissance of the Port Hudson batteries with important results. Covered the landing of the troops at Plaquemine, January 1, 1863, and when they evacuated it, three days afterward, he went back, recovered the ammunition left there, and caused it to be re-occupied. From the 8th of April to the 25th of August, 1863, he commanded the Mercedita, and was then transferred to the Grand Gulf with which he captured the Banshee blockade runner, November 21, 1863, and made a cruise after the pirate Chesapeake in December. Captured, also, the blockade runners Mary Ann, March 6, 1864, and Young Republic, May 6, and twice convoyed the Ocean Queen from New York to Aspinwall and back. The Grand Gulf requiring extensive repairs, Mr. Ransom was ordered to command the Muscoota, December 19, 1864, which he retained until November 6, 1865. On the 20th of May, 1865, he was appointed by Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling to exercise a general supervision over all vessels on the blockade in the East Gulf Squadron, and, on the 5th of July, that officer turned over his whole force, which thereafter constituted a division of the Gulf Squadron, to Commander Ransom. Owing to severe illness he was relieved in November and placed on waiting orders. He also commanded the Algonquin during her trial with the Winooski, January 18 to March 21, 1866, and the Idaho during her sea trial in April and May.

Reed, Allen Visscher, lieutenant-commander: Was born at Durham, Greene county, N. Y., July 12, 1838, received an academic education, and resided at Lockport when he entered the service as midshipman, June 12, 1858. He was promoted, passed midshipman in January, 1861; master, February 23, 1861; lieutenant, April 18, 1861; and lieutenant-commander, March 3, 1865. Served on the Pawnee, January to March, 1861; Water Witch, to September; Colorado, to December; Potomac, December, 1861, to July, 1863; Lackawanna, August to September; Tuscarora, February to June, 1864; Pawtuxet, June, 1864, to July, 1865; Miantonomah, September, 1865, to April, 1866; Norfolk navy yard, June to September, 1866. He was then ordered to the Resaca, and is now on duty in the North Pacific Squadron. He participated in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher, and the subsequent operations in the Cape Fear and James rivers.

Rickard, Augustus, captain of the main-top: Was born on the 28th of July, 1839, at Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., where he received a common school education, and was a farmer prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. He shipped at New York as a landsman, on board the Fernandina, November 8, 1861; was rated as seaman in March, 1862, and as captain of the main-top in 1863. He was on blockade of the Atlantic coast during his whole term of service; participated in the capture of the Anna Thompson, blockade-runner, in St. Catherine Sound, and was mustered out at Philadelphia, Pa., January 7, 1865.

Rodgers, Christopher Raymond Perry, captain: He was born November 14, 1819, in the city of Brooklyn, and is a son of Anna Perry and Commodore George W. Rodgers. His grandfather, Captain C. R. Perry, was among the first of our naval officers; his father and uncles served gallantly in the war of 1812; his brother Alexander was killed at Chapultepec; his brother George at Fort Wagner, while his brother John F. is a captain in the army. He entered the navy as midshipman, on the 5th of October, 1833, while preparing for college, and on the 4th of September, 1844, was promoted lieutenant. During the Florida war he served for three years in the everglades of that territory, and participated in every engagement that took place on the eastern shore of Mexico, during the war of 1846-8. When the rebellion broke out, in 1861, he was the forty-fifth of his grade, and was on duty at the naval academy, as commandant of midshipmen and instructor of seamanship, naval tactics and practical gunnery. He was promoted commander, to date from November 15, 1861, and placed in command of the steam frigate Wabash. For some time he served as fleet captain of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and participated in Flag-officer Dupont's gallant and remarkable fight with Forts Walker and Beauregard, at Port Royal Inlet. In December, 1861, he made a reconnoissance of Warsaw Island, an examination of the inlets and sounds on the coast of Georgia, and was appointed to command the expedition up the Coosaw river, in co-operation with General Stevens. He also took part in the attack on Fernandina, in January, 1862; in the Florida expeditions of March; commanded battery Sigel during the bombardment and reduction of Fort Pulaski, in April, and the engagement on James Island, in June. In July, 1863, he was detached and ordered to command the Iroquois, screw sloop of war, with which he made an extended cruise in search of the Florida, and other pirates, until October, 1865, when, upon his return home, he was detached and ordered to the Norfolk navy yard. Promoted captain, July 25, 1866.

Rodgers, George Washington, commander: Was a brother of the foregoing, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 20th of October, 1822. He entered the service as midshipman, on the 30th of April, 1836, and was promoted lieutenant June 4, 1850. On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he was serving with his brother at the naval academy, as an assistant instructor, and in command of the school ship Constitution. Promoted commader, July 16, 1862. Killed, August 17, 1863, while commanding the Catskill, in action at Charleston harbor.*

Roe, Francis Asbury, commander: Is of revolutionary ancestry, and directly descended from Sir Francis Drake. Was born at Elmira, Chemung county, N. Y., October 4, 1823, and was a law student there, when he was appointed to the Naval Academy, October 19, 1841. He was promoted lieutenant, September 14, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and commander, July 25, 1866. In July, 1860, he was detached from the Macedonian, and placed on ordnance duty at New York, until the following year, when he was ordered to command the Pensacola, sloop of war. Sailing from Washington, he broke the Potomac blockade and, joining Farragut's squadron, bore a part in the actions of April 24 and 25, 1862 (in the first of which he was wounded); the capture of New Orleans; the actions at Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, and with the ram Arkansas, besides numerous skirmishes. In the fall of 1862 he was ordered to command the Katahdin, but was transferred in January to the Sassacus, which he commanded in the fight with the Albemarle, and in hospital for four weeks thereafter. In July, 1864, he was detached and ordered to command the Michigan on the lakes, and there served until April 18, 1866, from which time, until April 26, he was on ordnance duty at Pittsburgh. On the 13th of June, 1866, he was ordered to command the Madawaska (first-rate), which is now on trial at New York.

Ross, John, landsman: Was born on the 6th of March, 1843, at Saratoga, New York, but was a farmer, residing at Hagaman's Mills, when he shipped at New York, with the above rating, on the 18th of August, 1863. He was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, August 18, 1864, and re-enlisted in the following month. He served on the Wilmington blockade, and in convoying Aspinwall steamers. Honorably discharged.

* See Third Annual Report Bureau of Military Record, pp. 521-4.

Russ, John Scott, acting ensign: Is of Quaker descent, and was born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., on the 26th of February, 1839. He received an academic education, and was a master in the merchant service before entering the navy at New York, on the 14th of May, 1861. He was sent to the Santee, at Portsmouth, about 10 days afterward, and rated as seaman, but was promoted acting master's mate, September, 1861, and acting ensign, August 18, 1863. On the 23th of August, 1862, he was transferred from the Santee to the Colorado, and thence to the Arcostook, August 18, 1863. He served mostly in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and participated in several engagements with shore batteries on the coast of Texas, and the capture of the Royal Yacht, privateer, in Galveston harbor. Was prize master of the schooners Ripple, Mary P. Barton and Cosmopolite. Resigned, May 23, 1864, on account of ill health and a disagreement with his superior officer

Sanborn, Francis Wilder, acting ensign: Born of American parents in the city of Brooklyn, August 14, 1841. His grandfather was a seaman in the war of 1812, and was a prisoner in Dartmoore prison at the time of the massacre there, being exchanged soon after; while his great grandfather was a captain during the Revolution. He was educated at the Kinderhook Academy, and went to sea about 1857. At Peiho, China, he entered the British navy, but returned home early in 1861, and, on the 18th of April enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. G. Immediately on the expiration of his term of service, July 18, 1861, he entered the navy as master's mate, and on the 10th of September was promoted acting ensign. He served on the Young America, Lockwood, Stettin, Minnesota, and Oleander, and commanded the Granite, Daffodil, Carnation, Columbine, Valparaiso, and Gemsbok. He was engaged in actions at Craney Island, Pigs Point, Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Newbern, Charleston in 1863; expedition to St. John's river; Horse Landing, where, after an engagement of two hours, and a loss of 29 killed, and 21 wounded, he surrendered, and, with the remainder of his crew, 60 in number, was imprisoned at Macon and Charleston; Fort Fisher and Fort Anderson, and numerous smaller actions and skirmishes. He captured rebel log-books and plans of obstructions in the Neuse river, and cut out the Sumpter and Hattie Brook in St. John's river, and led a reconnoitering expedition in Bull's Bay, S. C.; was severely wounded in the head by grape-shot, May 23, 1864, and ruptured by the recoil of a gun on the same day. General health, while in service, good. He is a brave officer and an able seaman; is married, and resides in Washington, D. C., having resigned on the 27th of December, 1865.

Sands, James Woodville, acting assistant paymaster: Was born on the 1st of August, 1838, in New York city, where he was educated at the Free Academy, but resided in Brooklyn, and was a book-keeper when the rebellion broke out. He served in the Thirteenth regiment New York National Guards, from April 21st to August 10, 1861, and on the 21st of December was appointed paymaster's clerk United States Navy. Was on the brig Sea Foam until January 26, 1863, when he was transferred to the flag-ship Hartford. On the 4th of November, 1863, he was promoted to the above rank, and on the 9th of the following January ordered to the Valley City, which led the expedition up the Roanoke river and picked up some fifty torpedoes, barely escaping when the Otsego was sunk. He took part during the war in eleven engagements, among them, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Warrentown, Port Hudson and Plymouth, N. C., and was in the expeditions up the Roanoke, Chowan, Blackwater and Scuppernong rivers. Honorably discharged, October 5, 1865.

Sands, Joshua R., rear-admiral: Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th of May, 1785, and had been fitted for college when he entered the navy as midshipman, on the 18th of June, 1801. His subsequent promotions were, to lieutenant, April 1, 1818; commander, February 28, 1840; captain, February 25, 1854; commodore (retired list), July 16, 1862; and rear-admiral (retired list), July 25, 1866. When the rebellion broke out this gallant veteran was ordered home from the Brazil station with his squadron, which he had commanded for two years with the frigate Congress, 50, Captain Goldsborough, for his flag-ship, and arrived at Boston in August, 1861. Was employed on courts-martial and of inquiry, the board of visitors to the naval academy, etc., until promoted commodore, when he was appointed inspector of the tenth light-house district, including Lakes Erie and Ontario and their islands, and the St. Lawrence and Detroit rivers. Since his promotion to rear-admiral he has been on waiting orders. He has been in the service fifty-four and a half years, nearly twenty-two of which has been passed afloat, and more than fourteen on shore duty.

Scanlon, James, seaman: Born of Irish parents, in the city of New York, on the 15th of May, 1842. Received a common school education, is unmarried and resides in New York, where he

was a tailor prior to entering the navy, October 9, 1862, at Baltimore as a landsman after three months service in the army. He was first on the Alleghany, but was transferred to the Para in which he was engaged at the bombardment of Fort McAllister. He also performed picket duty in Charleston harbor, was transferred successively to the Gladiolus and Home, and was discharged from the latter vessel on the 24th of August, 1865.

Scott, Henry Whitman, first assistant engineer: Was born at Olean, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., January 17, 1840, received an academic education, and when the war broke out was a draughtsman and engineer at Philadelphia. He entered the navy at New York, on the 1st of June, 1861, as third assistant engineer, from which he was promoted second assistant, December 18, 1862, and first assistant, January 30, 1865. He was ordered successively to the Rhode Island, July 1, 1861; to the San Jacinto, January, 1862; to the Sagamore, November, 1863; to the Philadelphia navy yard, December, 1864; and to the Rhode Island, December, 1865; and was engaged in actions at Hampton Roads, Va. (with the rebel ram Virginia), Fernandina, Cedar Keys, Appalachicola and Pensacola, Florida. Made a cruise in the West Indies for the pirate Alabama, and destroyed five hundred bales of cotton up the Suwanee river. Was wounded in the shoulder by bushwhackers in Florida, and was two months in hospital and one month off duty from yellow fever.

Selmer, John Anton, boatswain: Was born in the city of Wisby, Gottland, Sweden, September 14, 1823; received a common school education, and was a seaman, residing in Brooklyn, prior to entering service, with the above rank on the 2d of September, 1861, having previously served from 1840 to 1852 on the frigates Congress, Columbus and Cumberland. He served on the Brooklyn, sloop of war, through the actions on the Mississippi, until September, 1863, when he was transferred to the Roanoke iron-clad. In August, 1864, he was ordered to the Juniata, sloop of war, and served on her until May, 1865; participated in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher. He was then placed on special duty at New York, until January 19, 1866, and four days later was ordered to take charge of the Philadelphia rigging-loft. In February he was ordered to the Sacramento on special service and is now on duty on her in the North Pacific Squadron.

Sewell, George, chief engineer, with rank of commander: Was born of English parents on the 17th of December, 1824, in the city of New York, where he received a common school education. He was a marine engineer, residing in Jersey City, when he entered the service on the 13th of March, 1847, as second assistant engineer. He was promoted first assistant, July 10, 1847, and chief engineer, July 15, 1852. On the breaking out of the late rebellion, Mr. Sewell returned home from the Mediterranean, in the Susquehanna, the first vessel that came home from a foreign station for blockade and other duty, arriving at Boston, June 7, 1861. The Susquehanna refitted for sea, and participated in the fights resulting in the capture of Forts Clark, Hatteras, Beauregard and Walker, firing in the latter action over four hundred shells, and being struck thirty-one times. She subsequently took part in the capture of Fernandina, Florida, the shelling of Sewell's Point, and was the flag-ship at the capture of Norfolk. In April, 1863, he invented a plan for removing torpedoes, which met with the approval of the authorities, and for which he received the thanks of the department. On the 8th of May he was detached from the Susquehanna, and ordered to superintend the construction of steam machinery until the 11th of June, when he was ordered to report to Admiral Gregory, as general inspector of all machinery then building in his department. On the 24th of March, 1864, he was transferred to the Charlestown navy yard, as chief engineer, and there fitted for sea the machinery of every vessel that left the yard, until the 1st of September, 1865, when he was placed on special duty at Pittsburgh, Pa. After waiting orders from September 30 to December 6, he was ordered to the Rhode Island, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, which has since cruised in the West Indies. Mr. Sewell resides in New York, and is an officer of distinguished scientific ability.

Shepherd, John Denias, landsman: Was born at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, June 9, 1835. Received a common school education, and was a farmer at Levanna prior to the late war. He shipped at Brooklyn, August 28, 1864, on board the Lancaster, sloop of war, with the above rating, and was honorably discharged at the same place, on the 26th of October, 1865. Participated in the capture of pirates from the mail-boat Guatemala in November, 1865. A brother, Amasa, served on the same vessel.

Sheppard, Robert, acting ensign: Was born in London, on the 20th of September, 1838, and was a mariner residing in New York before entering the navy as a seaman, May 5th, 1861. Pro-

moted master's mate June 7th, 1862, and acting ensign December 19th, 1863. Was transferred from the North Carolina to the Penguin, June 17, 1861; to the New Ironsides, June 7, 1862; to the Dai Ching, December 17, 1863, to the Huron, August 7, 1864; to the Naval Academy, July 13, 1865, and to the Shamokin in October, 1865. He participated in the battle at Port Royal, November 7, 1861: in all the bombardments of the defenses of Charleston; in the bombardments and capture of Fort Fisher and the fortifications, Cape Fear river. Twice he was with landing parties on Edisto Island, and accompanied Captain Ammen in the examination of the obstructions from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. He is married, and resides in New York city.

Shurrager, John Price: Born at Constantia, Oswego Co., N. Y., April 10, 1838, and was a butcher at Stuyvesant prior to entering the navy, on the 13th of June, 1862, as second class fireman. Was transferred from the North Carolina to the Wabash, in July, and on the 14th of August promoted ship's butcher. Served on the Wabash at Port Royal and Fort Sumter, and in the boat attack on the latter was slightly wounded. Assisted in mounting the 300 pound Parrott gun on Morris Island, in July, 1863, and was mustered out at the Philadelphia navy yard, June 13, 1864.

Shuttleworth, William Lewis, colonel United States Marine Corps: Is of English descent, both his grandfathers having been officers in the British service, and was born at Piscataway, New Jersey, on the 6th of January, 1810. He received a common school education, entered the navy in 1831, was promoted carpenter, April 19, 1834, and transferred to the Marine Corps as second lieutenant, February 28, 1839. His subsequent promotions were, to first lieutenant and brevet captain, March 16, 1847; captain, September 28, 1857; major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, June 10, 1864. In April, 1861, he was ordered to the Minnesota steam frigate and served on her two years, participating in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, the action with the rebel ram Virginia, and numerous skirmishes in the neighboring rivers. At Hatteras he landed through a heavy surf and cut off the retreat of stragglers from the forts. In April, 1863, he was ordered to Pensacola to assist in holding the navy yard, and commanded the marines there until 1865, when he was ordered to the marine barracks at the Brooklyn navy yard, where he is now on duty.

Sicard, Montgomery, lieutenant-commander: Was born in the city of New York, September 30, 1836, and entered the naval academy at Annapolis, on the 1st of October, 1851. He was promoted midshipman, June 9, 1855; passed midshipman, April 15, 1858; master, November 4, 1858; lieutenant, May 31, 1860; and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. In December, 1861, he was detached from the Dacotah and transferred to the Oneida, ordered in May, 1863, to ordnance duty at Portsmouth, and thence to the Ticonderoga. In September, 1865, he was detached from the latter vessel and ordered to the naval academy as assistant commandant of midshipmen and assistant instructor of naval gunnery, infantry tactics and howitzer drill. He participated in Farragut's Mississippi river campaign and in the attacks on Forts Fisher and Anderson, Cape Fear river. In the cruise of the practice squadron of the academy, in the summer of 1866, he commanded the Winnipec.

Simpson, Edward, commander: Was born on the 3d of March, 1824, in the city of New York, where he was educated in the grammar schools and Columbia college, and entered the naval academy as midshipman, on the 11th of February, 1840. He was promoted, passed midshipman, July 11, 1846; master, 1854; lieutenant, April 18, 1855; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; and commander, March 3, 1865. When the rebellion broke out he was on duty at the naval academy, which was transferred in April, 1861, from Annapolis to Newport, and on his promotion, in 1862, was made commandant of midshipmen. In July, 1863, he was ordered to the Passaic iron-clad (then repairing at New York) and participated in the actions with Fort Wagner, July 29; Forts Wagner and Sumter, August 17; Fort Wagner, August 18; Fort Sumter, August 21; Fort Moultrie, August 31; Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, September 8; and Fort Moultrie, November 16. He commanded the Isonomia from May, 1864, until early in 1865, when he was appointed fleet captain of the Gulf Squadron, flag-ship Estrella, and participated in the capture of Spanish Fort and Mobile in April. He was detached, May 24, 1866, and placed on special duty in the Bureau of Navigation until the 30th of July, when he was ordered to command the Mohican (third-rate) now in the North Pacific Squadron.

Slosson, Henry Lawrence, second assistant engineer: Was born on the 30th of October, 1843, at Geneva, Ontario county, N. Y., received a collegiate education and entered the navy, October 13, 1863, as a third assistant engineer, from which he was promoted to his present rank, August 1, 1866. He was ordered, in November, to the Vicksburg, 6, and served on her in the North

Atlantic Blockading Squadron, until October, 1864, when he was placed on sick leave. In January, 1865, he was ordered to the Sagamore (fourth-rate), Lieutenant Commander Fleming, in the Gulf Squadron, from which he was detached April 21, 1866. On the 5th of June he was ordered to the naval academy, soon after to the Saco, and in September to special duty at Boston.

Smith, Baxter, acting second assistant engineer: Was born on the 3d of September, 1844, at Beech Hall, Worthalterton, Yorkshire, England, and received a collegiate education. His grandfather was present at and took part in the battle of the Nile. He was a practical engineer, and resided (unmarried) in Brooklyn, whence he entered the navy on the 16th of July, 1864. Ordered to the monitor Monadnock, he took part in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher, and the final capture of Charleston. After the destruction of rams in the James river he was engaged in removing torpedoes in April, 1865, and on the 22d of September was detached from the Monadnock and placed on leave until discharged, on the 23d of November.

Smith, Edgar Selden, acting passed assistant surgeon: Is of revolutionary descent, and was born at Huntington, Suffolk county, N. Y., on the 27th of April, 1836. He received an academic education, and was a physician and surgeon in New York city prior to entering the navy, on the 1st of September, 1861, as an acting assistant surgeon. He was one year on blockade in the Gulf, one year at Hampton Roads, and on the Wilmington blockade, and one year each in charge of the medical department of the receiving ships Potomac and Constellation at Pensacola and Norfolk. He served during the war on the Ringleader, Newbern, Brandywine, Nansemond, Florida, Potomac, and Constellation, and was honorably discharged, April 27, 1866.

Smith, Frederick Clapham, powder-monkey: Was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 18th of April, 1847, and shipped in the navy with the above rating, March 4, 1863; was transferred from the Naval Hospital, at New Orleans, to Portsmouth, Va., September 19, and honorably discharged November 21.

Smith, Melancthon, commodore: Is a grandson of Hon. Melancthon Smith, of Dutchess county, a son of Col. Melancthon Smith, U. S. A., and a nephew of Captain Sidney Smith, U. S. N., and was born on the 24th of May, 1810, in the city of New York, where he received an academic education. He entered the navy on the 1st of March, 1826, as an acting midshipman, and was promoted successively, passed midshipman, June, 1, 1832; master, 1836; lieutenant, March, 8, 1837; commander, September 14, 1855; captain, July 16, 1862; and commodore, July 25, 1866. On the 1st of May he took command of the Massachusetts, with which he engaged Ship Island, July 9, three rebel steamers and a cutter, later in the year, and the Florida in Mississippi sound, October 26, 1861. He commanded the Mississippi in the memorable action of April 24, 1862, the Chalmette batteries and the passage of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, where she grounded and was destroyed, and was then transferred to the command of the Monongahela sloop of war, with which he was engaged at Port Hudson from the 1st to the 20th of June. He was detached on the 25th, and on the 7th of July was ordered to command the Onondaga iron-clad. On the 23d of April, 1864, he was temporarily detached to command the squadron operating in the sounds of North Carolina, and in the Mattabesset engaged the Albemarle and Bombshell, and captured the latter in Albemarle sound, on the 5th of May. Returning to the Onondaga, in July he was made divisional officer on the James river, and on the 21st of October was transferred to the Wabash frigate, in which he participated in both bombardments and the capture of Fort Fisher. He was detached, February 15, 1865, and from March 14 to April 9, and May 1 to May 22 was on court-martial duty. He was stationed at the Washington navy yard as executive officer from June 7, 1865, to September 18, 1866, when he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department, where he is now on duty.

Snedecor, John, ordinary seaman: Is of Dutch descent, and was born June 9, 1842, at New Utrecht, Kings county, N. Y.; received a common school education, and resided at Gravesend when he entered the service. Was a seaman on the whaler Ocean Rover, and was captured by the pirate Alabama. In November, 1862, at New York city, he shipped with the above rating on the Commodore Hull and served a year in the North Atlantic Squadron, participating in the second seige of Little Washington, N. C., and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, in November, 1863.

Softly, James, acting ensign: Was born in Farham, Hampshire, England, March 3, 1829. Received a common school education, and was a seaman residing in Brooklyn when he entered the navy, April 3, 1863, as acting master's mate, from which he was promoted acting ensign,

June 18, 1864. He was transferred from the Savannah to the Ino, April 27, 1863; thence to the Anacostia in the Potomac Flotilla, May 7; to the Adela, May 30, 1865; and to the Ino, August 2, 1865. Placed on waiting orders, January 30, 1867. Destroyed by fire the sloop Buckskin, November 9, 1864.

Sprague, James P., first assistant engineer: Was born on the 16th of February, 1836, at Hamilton, C. W., and, entering the navy from New York, on the 17th of February, 1860, as third assistant engineer, was promoted second assistant, November 1, 1863, and first assistant, March 1, 1864. He participated in the Mississippi river campaign of 1863; the seige of Charleston; action in St. John's river, Florida; battle of Mobile, and the operations on the James river. Was on duty at the Norfolk navy yard in 1860, and inspecting boilers at New York in 1861. Is still in service on the Wateree, in the South Pacific.

Stanton, Oscar F., lieutenant-commander: Was born on the 18th of July, 1834, at Sag Harbor, Suffolk county, N. Y., received an academic education, entered the navy as midshipman on the 29th of December, 1849, and was promoted, passed midshipman, June 15, 1855; master, September 16, 1855; lieutenant, April 2, 1856; and lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He served on the Tioga gun-boat in the James and Potomac rivers in 1862, and in the West Indies and Gulf during 1863. He was transferred to the Panola in January, 1864, and served on the Mobile blockade until the capture of the forts, in August, when she was stationed off the city. In November he was ordered to New York and placed on ordnance duty until March, 1865. He then went to the Gulf again in the Powhatan, and assisted in the blockade of the Stonewall in the harbor of Havana. Arrived at Boston on the 12th of July, and was ordered to the naval academy as assistant commandant of midshipmen, and placed in command of the school ship Santee.

Staples, James Chappel, acting ensign: Is of French descent, and was born at Easton, Connecticut, September 28, 1840. He received an academic education, and was in the merchant marine, residing in New York at the time of his entry into the navy, as acting master's mate, in August, 1861. He was ordered to the Washington navy yard, where he served until January 21, 1863, when he was transferred to the brig Perry. On the 1st of January, 1863, he was ordered to the New York yard; thence to the Oleander, March 5, 1863, and to the Stettin, May 1st, 1863. Promoted acting ensign, January 5, 1863, and was honorably discharged on the 15th of September, 1865, after three months' leave of absence. Is unmarried, and had two brothers in the war, one on the U. S. steamer Acacia, and the other in the Seventy-fourth N. Y. Vols.

Stevens, Henry D., acting master and pilot: Was born in Prince George's county, Virginia, on the 15th of December, 1812, but resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., prior to entering the service as first-class pilot, March 28, 1862. His father served in the war of 1812, and he became a sailor at an early age, without receiving the benefits of a regular school education. He was ordered to the Patroon, but was transferred to the Susquehanna on the 1st of April, and participated in the action with Sewell's Point batteries. He was injured by falling through the hatch, and was sent to the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, whence he was ordered to the Onondaga, at Dutch Gap. Served also on the Minnesota and other vessels at Hampton Roads, and participated in the actions at Smithfield and Nansemond, Va., and New Inlet, N. C. Promoted to the rank of acting master, September 18, 1864, and honorably discharged, July 5, 1865. Is married, and now resides at Norfolk.

Stringham, Silas Horton, rear-admiral.*

Strong, James Hooker, captain: Is of English descent, and was born at Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., on the 27th of August, 1814. He received a collegiate education, and entered the service on the 2d of February, 1829, as midshipman. He was successively promoted lieutenant, September 14, 1841; commander, April 24, 1861; and captain, April 5, 1865. After his promotion in 1861, he was ordered to command the screw steamer Flag, of nine guns, in which he served in the South Atlantic Squadron until 1863, when he was detached and ordered to command the Monongahela, screw sloop of war. On the 27th of October he convoyed General Banks from New Orleans to Texas, and landed him and his forces on Brazos Island, on the 3d of November. On the 17th, he, with General Banks, captured the battery at Aransas Pass, and, in December, participated in the action at Pass Cabello. In the glorious action of the 5th of August, 1864, the Monongahela was fifth in line of battle, between the Lackawana and the Ossipee, with the Kennebec

*See Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Military Record, p. 488.

lashed to her port side. Passing the forts, she was the first to meet and to strike the Tennessee ram (bearing down for the flag-ship), and swinging round, poured in a broadside of solid eleven-inch shot. She lost her iron prow and cutwater, but bore down a second and a third time, when the ram struck her flag. He was detached in April, 1865, and ordered to the New York navy yard, as inspector.

Sutton, Levi, landsman: Born at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., March 26, 1835; received a common school education, and was a shoemaker in Brooklyn when he shipped on board the Sonoma gunboat at New York, August 22, 1863. Was subsequently transferred to the Sabine frigate, and honorably discharged at Brooklyn, August 22, 1864.

Swartwout, Samuel, commodore: Was born in New York in 1805, and entered the navy on the 10th of May, 1820, as midshipman, from which he was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; lieutenant, February 9, 1837, and commander, September 14, 1855. When the rebellion broke out, he was commanding the New York Naval Rendezvous, from which he was ordered to command the sloop Portsmouth, 18, in the West Gulf Squadron, where he served until April, 1863, when he was detached and placed on waiting orders. He was retired under the act of April 21, 1864, and again placed in command of the Naval Rendezvous at New York, but in the following year was detached and placed on waiting orders. He died on the 6th of February, 1867, at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, after a painful and lingering illness. He had been in the service forty-seven years, during twenty of which he had been on active duty afloat.

Swift, Charles, seaman: Born at Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., on the 21st of June, 1841, received a common school education, and was a farmer residing at Akron, Erie county, when he entered the navy, at Buffalo, on the 27th of August, 1862. Was engaged at Fort Donelson in February, 1863; in a skirmish at Palmyra, Tennessee, April 1st, and with guerrillas under Forrest. Honorably discharged at Cairo, Illinois, August 29, 1863. Is married, and resides at Akron.

Taylor, Gorham Coffin, master's mate: Son of Asher Taylor and Sarah Coffin, of Puritan and English descent, and was born on the 21st of November, 1835, at 75 Nassau street, New York city. His maternal grandfather served as midshipman on the U. S. frigate South Carolina, and in several letters of marque during the Revolution, and was twice in the Jersey prison ship in New York harbor. Receiving a common school education, he went to sea at the age of sixteen, and rapidly rose to the grades of seaman, second mate, mate and master, and on the 26th of October, 1861, entered the navy at New York as an acting master's mate. He was ordered to the Scioto, and joined the squadron in the gulf soon after, commanded by Commodore Farragut. He participated in the capture of Mississippi city, and in the engagements with and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the morning of the 24th of April, 1862. During this action a large rebel steamer, the Resolute, surrendered and drifted by down the river. A boat was ordered away to take possession of her. Taylor volunteered to command it, and passing through the fire of the forts and vessels, boarded the rebel, received the sword of its commander, and brought him off to the Scioto. On taking his report and the sword to Commodore Farragut, he was highly complimented and presented with the sword as a trophy of his gallantry. He was again engaged with the Chalmette batteries, and reached New Orleans with the rest of the squadron. While cruising and picketing up and down the Mississippi, he took part in many skirmishes with guerrillas, in the burning of Grand Gulf, passage of Vicksburg with the Hartford, in the fight with the Arkansas, the repassage of the Vicksburg batteries, and a sharp fight with guerrillas at Donaldsonville. He was the only man in the ship never on the sick list, never lost a day from duty, and was honorably discharged at New York in November, 1863.

Thall, Richard, acting second assistant engineer: Was born on the 2d of May, 1835, in the city of New York, where he received a common school education, and was a machinist residing in Williamsburg prior to the late war. He entered the navy on the 4th of March, 1863, as an acting third assistant engineer, and was promoted to his present rank on the 1st of February, 1865. On receiving his appointment, he was ordered to the Sumter, from which he was transferred, June 24, to the store-ship Roman, and thence, August 10, to the Ceres at Newbern, N. C. On the 24th of November, 1863, he was ordered to the Kineo, in which he patrolled Chesapeake Bay and the sounds of North Carolina, in search of the pirate Tacony, until the 2d of April, 1865, when he was sent to the Kanawha on the Galveston blockade. On the 7th of July he was given three months leave preparatory to being discharged, but four days afterwards it was revoked and he was ordered to the Nyack, on which he is now serving in the South Pacific Squadron.

Thompson, Augustus Frederic, gunner: Was born on the 3d of December, 1819, in the city of New York, where he received a common school education, and was a seaman and officer in the merchant service prior to entering the navy, in March, 1843, as a master's mate. He served three years and three months in this capacity, and two years and nine months as an acting boatswain, and was then, March 3, 1849, appointed gunner. From December, 1861, to the 9th of April, 1863, he was on duty at the magazine on Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, and, being appointed acting master, on the latter date, was ordered to command the side-wheel steamer Silver Cloud in the Mississippi Squadron, where he served until the 20th of October, 1865, when, on the reduction of the volunteer navy, he was honorably discharged as acting master and returned to his former rank of gunner. In December he was ordered to the school ship Macedonian at the naval academy, and in the following June was transferred to the Brooklyn navy yard, where he was placed on ordnance duty. He participated in the fight at Johnsonville, Tennessee, on the 4th of November, 1864.

Thompson, John Wesley, acting ensign: He was born of American parents of Scotch descent, on the 21 of December, 1834, at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y. Both his grandfathers were officers in the Continental army, one a colonel, the other a lieutenant. He received an academic education, and resided, at the time of his appointment, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. On the 2d of May, 1862, he entered the naval service at Washington, D. C., as master's mate, and on the 18th of April, 1863, was promoted acting ensign. He had previously served on the Macedonian, in the Japan Expedition; in the St. Lawrence on the coast of Brazil in 1856–59; and in the Constellation on the coast of Africa, 1859–61. He was on service in the interior, and participated in several engagements on the James river and sounds of North Carolina. Was up James river during the summers of 1862 and 1864. General health good. Is unmarried, and now on the Lenapee (fourth-rate).

Todd, George Brainard, acting passed assistant surgeon: Is of revolutionary descent, and was born April 30, 1834, at Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y. Received an academic education, and was a physician at Fayetteville prior to entering the service. He served as assistant surgeon of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, from April 24, 1861, to October 6, 1862, and was slightly wounded at Malvern Hill. On the 17th of October he was appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the navy, and ordered to the Yankee, from which he was transferred to the Brazilian, September 9, 1863, and was subsequently ordered to the Wissahickon, April 20, 1864; to the Montauk, iron-clad, July 1; to the South Carolina, May 29, 1865; and to the Tahoma in the fall of 1866. Dr. Todd participated in the actions at Acquia creek; on the Nansemond river; at Port Royal, Va.; attack on Stono river, July 1, 1864; and the attack on the forts on the Cape Fear river, N. C., in February, 1865; and was medical purveyor to the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons, from June 1, 1865, to June 20, 1866. He was promoted to his present rank on the 12th of April, 1865.

Tolfree, James Edward, paymaster: Was born of English and American parents, in Ithaca, Tompkins county, on the 11th of September, 1839. Received an academic education, and was a merchant when he entered the service on the 13th of September, 1862, as acting assistant paymaster. He was ordered to the United States steamer Vanderbilt, and, on her, cruised about 80,000 miles in pursuit of the pirates Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and took charge of powder divisions during both engagements at Fort Fisher. On the 3d of March, 1865, he was promoted assistant paymaster, and paymaster on the 20th of February, 1866. Is still in service on the Vanderbilt, and is unmarried. His brother-in-law, Commander C. H. Baldwin, commanded the Clifton and Vanderbilt during the war.

Totten, Benjamin James, commodore: Is a brother of the late Major-General J. G. Totten, U. S. A., and was born at Santa Cruz, West Indies, on the 16th of May, 1806. He received an academic education, and was a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., when he entered the navy, March 4, 1823, as a midshipman. His subsequent promotions were to passed midshipman, February 23, 1830; lieutenant, March 29, 1834; commander, September 14, 1855; captain, 1867; and commodore, March 12, 1867. He commanded the Brandywine, store-ship, in Hampton Roads, from 1861, to May, 1863, when he was ordered to command the naval rendezvous, at New Bedford, Mass. Under the act of April 21, 1864, he was placed on the retired list, and in 1865 was detached from duty at New Bedford, and placed on waiting orders. On the 4th of June, 1866, he was ordered to the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, where he is now on duty. He is the author of a naval text-book, for the instruction of junior officers of the navy, a work of no little value.

Townsend, Robert, captain: Is a brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Townsend, U. S. A., and was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1819. He graduated at Union College in 1835, and entered the naval service on the 1st of August, 1837, as midshipman, being subsequently promoted passed midshipman, June 29, 1843. Was actively engaged during the Mexican war, and in 1851 resigned his commission as lieutenant. After being out of the service ten years and four months, he re-entered it, on the breaking out of the rebellion, as an acting lieutenant, and was ordered to command the Miami, steam gun-boat, with which he served in the Gulf until the fall of 1862, and then on the coast of North Carolina. From April, 1863, to October, 1864, he commanded the Essex, iron-clad, on the Mississippi, having been in the mean time (early in 1863), reinstated in the regular navy, with the rank of commander, to date from July 16, 1862. He then commanded the Mohongo, until February, 1865, when he was detached, and soon after ordered to command the Wachusett, in which he sailed for the North Pacific. He was promoted captain July 25, 1866, and on the 15th of August died on board his vessel at King Chiang Foo, near Shanghai, China.

Trathen, James, acting volunteer lieutenant-commander: Born at sea, of English parents, August 28, 1810, and received an excellent general education, speaking English, French, Spanish, Italian, and modern Greek fluently. He entered the navy at an early age, and commanded the U. S. steamer Poinsett, from 1838 to 1840, while operating in conjunction with General Taylor, during the Seminole war. He had Osceola a prisoner on board for a time, and took him to Fort Moultrie, where the great chieftan soon after died. He re-entered the navy at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 26th of August, 1861, as an acting volunteer lieutenant, and was promoted to his present rank on the 16th of May, 1865. He commanded the bark Midnight until September 19, 1862, when he was ordered to command the U. S. S. Mount Vernon. In January, 1862, while having the bark Rachel Seaman, operating with the Midnight, under his orders, he had a severe engagement with the rebel batteries at Pass Cavallo and Valasco, on the coast of Texas, and entirely destroyed them. On the 1st of August, 1863, he cut out the blockade runner Kate, from under the guns of Fort Fisher, losing one man and considerably injuring the vessel. He was under the fire of Fort Fisher, during 1863-4, on nearly twenty different occasions, and had an arm broken while mounting guns for the attack on the Texan batteries. He has been twice married, and resides in Brooklyn, although he is still in the service. He is an able and accomplished officer, of great bravery and experience.

Tryon, James Rufus, passed assistant surgeon: Was born on the 24th of September, 1837, at Coxsackie, Greene county, N. Y. Received a collegiate education, and was a physician and surgeon in his native town prior to the late war. He entered the navy as a volunteer, on the 19th of March, 1863, and was promoted assistant surgeon September 22; and to his present rank in 1866. He served in the New York Naval Hospital until May 29, 1863, and then in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron until 1865. On the 19th of November of that year he was ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., but was detached early in 1866 He was then placed on duty in the bureau of medicine and surgery, and, on the 30th of June, appointed assistant to the chief of bureau. In the summer and fall of 1863 he was on duty at the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, during an epidemic of the yellow fever, from an attack of which he was himself prostrated.

Van Alstine, Cornelius T., acting volunteer lieutenant-commander: Was born on the 6th of October, 1814, at Canajoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y. Received an academic education, and began the study of law. Entering the navy on the 27th of February, 1833, with the rank of midshipman, he was promoted passed midshipman July 8, 1839; and lieutenant, April 11, 1845; but resigned in 1859. On the breaking out of the late war he left Boston as master's mate, on the purchased steamer Massachusetts, Captain Melancthon Smith, in which he served most of the time as executive officer, until March, 1862, when he was transferred to the Charlestown navy yard. He next served on the Canandaigua, off Charleston, from June to December, being then ordered to command the Stettin, with the rank of acting master, to which he had been promoted in 1861. In this vessel he was engaged principally on picket duty in the sounds of South Carolina and Georgia, and so severe and constant were his duties that it wore down an almost iron constitution, and induced a nervous action of his system, from which he never entirely recovered. He was promoted an acting volunteer lieutenant on the 12th of October, 1863; and in March, 1865, returned to Boston. In the following month the Stettin was laid up in ordinary, and Mr. Van Alstine was placed on duty at the Charlestown navy yard. In August he passed the examining board, and was promoted acting volunteer lieutenant-commander. He had always been very desirous of re-entering the regular navy and spending the remainder of his life in the service of his country, and when, on the 17th of October, he received a communication

from the Navy Department placing him on leave prior to being discharged (April 30, 1866), he was so affected that his reason left him, and he had to be conveyed to his home at Malden. His *dementia* becoming confirmed he was, after being for a time at the Somerville Insane Asylum, placed, by order of Secretary Welles, in the U. S. Hospital for the Insane near Washington, where he died on the 12th of August, 1866, and was buried on the 22d in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Van Alstine was a gentleman of high character and an excellent and faithful officer.

Vandyne, Robert C. B., first-class boy: Born in the city of New York, June 13, 1851. Received a common school education, and was an errand boy in the New York post-office. He shipped on board the Winoaski with the above rating on the 10th of September, 1865, for three years, and is still in service.

Van Slyck, Edgar, acting master: Born February 24, 1834, at Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., and went to sea after receiving an academic education. His parents, Hugh Van Slyck and O. M. Pulver, were Americans of Dutch and Scotch descent. He entered the navy at Valatia as acting master on the 19th of July, 1861, and was married three days afterward. His first action was with the Virginia in Hampton Roads, March, 1862. He was a pioneer in opening up James river, in May, 1862, and was in the actions with Fort Darling and Day's Point Battery in the same year. At Fort Darling, in May, 1862, he was wounded by a minie-ball which grazed the tibula. Was off Mobile in 1864, and the remainder of his term on blockading duty in the U. S. S. Henry Janes, except in 1865, which was employed on ordnance duty in Albemarle sound; shore duty, none; condition of health, excellent. Resigned on the 21st of June, 1865, the war being ended, and now resides at Valatia, Columbia county, N. Y. Had three brothers in the army, one of whom, Lieut. Charles L. Van Slyck, 128th N. Y. Vol. Inf., was killed at Port Hudson, La.

Van Tassel, Bela, landsman: Is of Dutch descent, and was born on the 1st of March, 1841, at Broome, Schoharie Co., N. Y. He received a common school education, and was a clerk at Franklinton prior to shipping on board the Governor Buckingham, at Philadelphia, on the 27th of October, 1863. He was transferred to the Valley City, January 13, 1864, and mustered out at Roanoke Island, N. C., October 26, 1864. Wounded by a splinter in the left leg in an action off Wilmington.

Wade, Thomas Francis, acting volunteer lieutenant: Born in Boston, Mass., in December, 1821, and was a sea captain prior to entering the navy in May, 1861, as an acting lieutenant. He served through the Mexican war as a master's mate, and was commissioned an acting volunteer lieutenant, October 9, 1861. Participated in Farragut's Mississippi river campaign, on the Richmond, sloop of war, Captain Alden, and was badly wounded by the destruction of the Commodore Jones by a torpedo, while leading the fleet up the James river on the 6th of May, 1864. He was placed on sick leave to enable him to recover from his wounds, until March, 1865, when he was ordered to the New York navy yard. From November, 1865, to June, 1866, he was on duty at the Boston navy yard, and was then transferred to the receiving ship Ohio, as executive officer.

Wait, Horatio Loomis, paymaster, with rank of lieutenant-commander: Is a grandson of Captain Marmaduke Wait, U. S. M. C., and a nephew of Lieutenant Israel C. Wait, U. S. N. He was born on the 8th of August, 1836, in the city of New York, where he was educated at Columbia College Grammar School, and was an accountant prior to entering the navy, on the 14th of July, 1862, as assistant paymaster, from which he was promoted to his present rank April 1, 1866. He served on the Pembina in 1862; the Mary Sandford, in 1863; the Philadelphia, before Charleston, August, 1863, to July, 1865, and was then ordered to the Ino, upon which he is now serving. Was in Dupont's squadron before Charleston, and Farragut's before Mobile, where he did picket and scout duty.

Walke, Henry, commodore: Was born on the 24th of December, 1809, at the ferry on Lynhaven river which empties into the bay of that name, and Chesapeake Bay, in Princess Anne county, Virginia. The ancestors of his father, Anthony Walke, were among the first English settlers of Virginia, while his mother was of Scotch descent. Many of the forefathers of Commodore Walke held distinguished and important civil, military and naval positions, two commanding vessels in the Virginia navy during the Revolution, and one fighting under Commodore Truxton, while his father at the age of twenty-one was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was selected by President Jefferson to deliver the last tribute money to Algiers. The Co[redacted] was educated at naval schools in Ohio and at Norfolk, and entered the navy as

midshipman, February 1, 1827. He was successively promoted, passed midshipman, June 10, 1833; lieutenant, December 9, 1839; commander, September 14, 1855; captain, July 16, 1862; and commodore, July 25, 1866. He took an active and honorable part in the Mexican war, in the bomb-brig Vesuvius and steam frigate Mississippi, and on the 1st of January, 1861, commanded the store-ship Supply in the Gulf. When the Pensacola navy yard was surrendered he aided Lieutenant Slemmer to evacuate Fort Barrancas, transported him with his men and material to Fort Pickens, and rescued one hundred and six loyal prisoners from impending suffering and ruin. For this act, which won the applause of all loyal men, but which was done without or in violation of orders, Commander Walke was court-martialed and admonished by Secretary Toucey. He was afterward ordered to command the gun-boat Taylor, on the Mississippi, and on the Western waters participated in the following engagements: Battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, commanding the Taylor and Lexington; capture of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862, in command of the Carondelet; attacks on Fort Donelson, February 13 and 14, and its capture, on the 16th; attack on the batteries at and above Island No. 10, March 17; ran the batteries at Island No. 10 with the Carondelet alone, April 10; captured the battery opposite Point Pleasant and spiked the guns, April 6, which eventuated in the capture of the rebel army and forts; capture of the batteries below New Madrid, and with the Carondelet and Pittsburg convoyed and covered the crossing of General Pope in the rear of the rebel army, April 7; battle at Fort Pillow and defeat of the rebel ram fleet, May 11; July 15, fought the rebel iron-clad ram Arkansas of 1,200 tons with the Carondelet of 500, and in a hot action of an hour and a half in the Yazoo river, inflicted more than double his own loss, which was but four killed and ten wounded; and the battle with, and capture of, the ram fleet at Memphis, June 6, 1862. From the 1st of November to the 26th of December, he commanded the lower and main division of the Mississippi Squadron and blockaded the Yazoo. On the 16th of April, 1863, in command of the Lafayette, attacked and passed the Vicksburg batteries with the rest of the squadron; and on the 29th participated in the hot action of five hours and a half at Grand Gulf. Attacked and silenced the upper batteries with the Lafayette alone, on the afternoon of the same day; passed below them in the evening, and took possession of them on the 3d of May. Transported General Grant's army over the river, and the next day passed up the Red river with Admiral Porter to Alexandria to co-operate with General Banks. Remained there until Banks returned to Port Hudson, when he blockaded the mouth of the Red river until July, 1863, intercepting and dispersing Dick Taylor's force at Semmesport, on the 4th of June. He was then ordered to command the United States steamer Sacramento on special service, and actively pursued the pirate Alabama until her destruction by the Kearsarge off Cherbourg, returning August 12, 1865. Commodore Walke is an able and gallant seaman and an accomplished and prudent officer. He has been three times married, to New York ladies, and has lived many years in Brooklyn. His eldest son was an acting master in the Mississippi Squadron, and was severely injured in the head, on the Carondelet, at Fort Donelson.

Waring, Henry, acting ensign: Was born October 5, 1817, at Greenwich, Conn., received a common school education, and was a steamboat pilot and master, residing in Brooklyn, prior to the late war. He entered the navy with the above rank, on the 8th of August, 1863, and was ordered to the Nansemond, on which he served in the North Atlantic Squadron, until honorably discharged on the 8th of November, 1865. In both attacks on Fort Fisher he was relieved from deck duty and stationed at the wheel to run the boat to the different vessels with dispatches from Admiral Porter. His son, Andrew G. Waring, served through the war in the 90th N. Y. Vol. Inf.

Watts, James Edward, second assistant engineer: Is of English descent, and was born at Rochester, N. Y., on the 21st of June, 1843. He entered the navy on the 17th of March, 1863, as third assistant engineer, and was promoted to his present rank on the 25th of July, 1866. He served on the Tahoma, in the West Gulf Squadron, until 1864, when he was transferred to the San Jacinto, on which he was wrecked on No Name Keys, Bahama Islands, January 1, 1865. After serving for a time on the Swatara and Resaca, he was in the same year placed in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, where he is now on duty. Was wounded in the left arm.

Waugh, Edward John, gunner: Was born on the 1st of December, 1838, in the city of New York, received an academic education, and was a seaman, residing in Brooklyn, prior to his entry into the navy. He first served as landsman and ordinary seaman a year and a half (1853-5), and then as seaman from April, 1857, to February, 1860, making a cruise to the East Indies in the Mississippi steam frigate. On the first of July, 1861, he received his warrant as gunner, and on the 3d joined the Preble sloop of war, on which he participated in the occupation of Ship Island,

the action with the Iva on the Mississippi, October 9, 1861, with the Manassas and fire-ships at the head of the Passes on the 13th, and with the rebel fleet off Mobile, April 3d, 1862. On the 24th of September he was detached from the Preble at Pensacola, and ordered to the Susquehanna, steam frigate, on which he served until May 14, 1863, when she went out of commission at New York. From June 24, 1863, to June 15, 1864, he was on ordnance duty at Baltimore, and ten days from the latter date rejoined the Susquehannah at New York, and sailed in search of the Tallahassee. She was engaged in both attacks on and capture of Fort Fisher, after which she returned to New York, was repaired, and in May sailed with the Monadnoc, Canonicus and three gun-boats, in search of the Stonewall, which was found at Havana. Returning to Fort Monroe, in the following month she sailed for Brazil, where she was the flag-ship of Admiral Gordon, until the arrival of the Brooklyn. On her return to New York, in June, 1866, Mr. Waugh was detached and placed on ordnance duty at the New York navy yard.

Webb, Robert Leslie, second assistant engineer: Was born at Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N. Y., April 14, 1841; received a collegiate education, and entered the navy, February 28, 1862, as third assistant engineer, from which he was promoted to his present rank on the 15th of October, 1863. He served during the late war on the Maratanza, Idaho, Gurriere, Fortune, Osceola, Franklin, Peoria and prize steamer Stag, and was engaged in action at Yorktown, West Point, Port Walthal, Malvern Hill, with the Teazer; at Harrison's Landing, Fort Powhatan, Fort Caswell and water batteries, both engagements with Fort Fisher, Cape Fear river batteries, Fort Anderson, etc. Was slightly wounded in the wrist and foot by sharp-shooters while ascending the James river.

Welch, William, mate: Was born on the 6th of March, 1839, at Caldwell, Warren Co., N. Y.; received an academic education, and was an officer in the merchant service, residing in his native town, when he entered the navy as an acting master's mate, January 15, 1864. He sailed from New York on the Iroquois (on special service), July 10, 1864, and returning October 1, 1865, was ordered to the Sagamore, on the west coast of Florida, where he served until the 21st of the following April. He was then detached, and on the 15th of May was honorably discharged. On the 30th of August he was reappointed and ordered to the Tahoma, on which he is now serving in the Gulf.

Wells, John Calvin, acting volunteer lieutenant: Was born on the 7th of June, 1834, at Greenport, Long Island. Received a common school education, and was a sea captain prior to his entry into the service on the 20th of February, 1862, as acting master. He was ordered to the U. S. screw sloop of war Wyoming, which was on special service, and in the China seas. On the 13th of July, 1863, he was engaged with his vessel in the fight with the Japanese forts and vessels in the Strait of Simoda Laki. On the return home of the Wyoming, Mr. Wells was detached and ordered to command the bark Midnight on the coast of Florida, where he sent out a number of successful boating expeditions. At the close of the war he returned home, was granted leave of absence, and honorably discharged on the 21st of November, 1865. He is married, and resides in Brooklyn.

Wells, Lyman, acting master: Was born at Hopkinton, N. H., on the 21st of July, 1826, and was a seaman prior to entering the navy from New York, with the above rank, on the 23d of November, 1861. He served on the Brooklyn sloop of war through the Mississippi river campaign of 1862-3, and in the latter year was transferred to the Antona, and thence to the command of the New London (fourth-rate), in the West Gulf Squadron. In the summer of 1865 the New London went out of commission, and Mr. Wells was ordered to the Tioga, and remained in the gulf until transferred to the South Carolina, in 1866. In the same year he was detached and ordered to command the supply steamer Memphis.

Wheeler, Horace Kennedy, acting assistant surgeon: Was born at Whitefield, Maine, August 21, 1835. Received an academic education, and was a physician at Flatbush, N. Y., where he entered the service with the above rank on the 24th of May, 1862. He was at Key West, Fla., in June and July, 1862; on the Pursuit bark in the East Gulf Squadron, July, 1862, to January, 1864; then in charge of Naval Hospital at Key West; on the De Soto, April to June, 1864; and on the Yantic in the North Atlantic Squadron, August, 1864, to April, 1866. While on the Yantic he participated in the attacks on Fort Fisher and the campaign resulting in the capture of Wilmington, N. C. Honorably discharged, August 13, 1866.

Wheeler, William H., landsman: Was born January 23, 1846, at Mohawk, Herkimer county, N. Y., and was a machinist prior to shipping in the navy with the above rating, August 22, 1864. He served on the Ino, in 1864, and then on the Tallapoosa on the Florida coast until July 18, 1865. Honorably discharged, August, 1865.

Wheeler, William Knox, master: Was born in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y. Received an academic education, and was a clerk before entering the service. He was appointed midshipman on the 2d of December, 1859; and promoted to ensign, October 1, 1863; and to master, May 10, 1866. He was transferred from the Naval Academy to the New Ironsides, iron-clad frigate, October 5, 1863, and in the South Atlantic Squadron until February 6, 1864. He was then ordered to the Iroquois sloop of war, and cruised in search of the Shenandoah, Florida and other pirates, making over forty-five thousand miles in fourteen months, and returning in October, 1865. In December he was ordered to the Rhode Island, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and one year after he was transferred to the Huron, Lieutenant-Commander Erben, now on the Brazil station.

Wilkes, Charles, rear-admiral: Was born in the city of New York, in 1801, entered the service as midshipman on the 1st of January, 1818, and was promoted lieutenant, April 28, 1826; commander, July 13, 1843; captain, September 14, 1855; commodore, July 16, 1862; and rear-admiral (on the retired list), July 25, 1866. He commanded the great exploring expedition of 1838–42, which discovered the Antarctic Continent on the 16th of January, 1840, and is one of the most distinguished and able of our men of science. When the rebellion broke out he was on special duty at Washington, but in the fall of 1861 was placed in command of the San Jacinto and ordered to the West Indies, where, on the 8th of November, he took the rebel emissaries Slidell and Mason from the British mail steamer Trent, and brought them to Hampton Roads and thence to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. After commanding the James river Flotilla, in the summer of 1862, he was in the fall appointed to command a special squadron in the West Indies. He was recalled in June, 1863, and afterward court-martialed on charges preferred by the secretary of the navy and sentenced to be publicly reprimanded and suspended for three years. (General Orders 33, Navy Department, May 3, 1864.)

Willets, Nicholas Lafayette Benizitte Henderson, gunner: Was born at Cape May, N. J., July 14, 1832, received an academic education, and was an officer in the merchant service prior to entering the navy. He was appointed master's mate in October, 1864, and promoted to gunner, July 28, 1858. On the 11th of July, 1863, he was commissioned an acting master in the volunteer navy, and at the close of the war, October 24, 1864, was honorably discharged, and resumed his former position as gunner. He was engaged with rebel gun-boats on the James river, at Island No. 10, where he was wounded in the foot; at Fort Pillow; at Memphis; at Haines Bluff, where he was wounded in the breast, both shoulders and right thigh; three times at Vicksburg; at Grand Gulf, where he had two ribs broken; and in both of the Red river expeditions. He successively commanded the Rattler, Victory, and Ibex, and was then ordnance officer of the Benton gun-boat until his discharge from the volunteer navy. On the 20th of November, 1865, he was ordered to the naval academy at Annapolis.

Willoughby, Peyton Dunwoodie, seaman: Was born on the 27th of January, 1838, at Norway, Herkimer county, N. Y., received a common school education, and was a carpenter prior to entering the navy, on the 15th of April, 1864, for three years, with the rating of ordinary seaman, until June, 1865. He served on the Belle in the North Atlantic Squadron until June, 1865, participating in the action at Plymouth, N. C., October 31, 1864, and the expedition up the Roanoke river. He was then transferred to the Memphis until September 23, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at New York.

Wilson, Copeland, seaman: Was born on the 18th of April, 1837, and was a seaman in the merchant service prior to shipping on board the Morse at New York city, August 31, 1862. In the following year he was transferred to the Daylight, honorably discharged September 1, 1863, and died May 7, 1865.

Wilson, Stephen Bayard, captain: Was born at Clermont, Columbia county, N. Y., August 18, 1795; went to sea at the age of fourteen, and was captured by the British on his return home. He entered the navy as midshipman on the 1st of January, 1812, and was promoted lieutenant, January 13, 1825; commander, September 8, 1841; and captain, September 14, 1855. He served through the wars of 1812 and 1846, but, owing to a severe injury, he was unable to take any part in the suppression of the late rebellion. He was retired under the acts of August 3 and December 21, 1861, and died at Hudson, N. Y., March 15, 1863.

Wilson, Theodore Delevan, assistant naval constructor: Was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1840, and was a ship carpenter prior to the late war. He entered the navy with the rank of carpenter August 3, 1861, and was ordered to the Cambridge, on which he served during 1861-2, and was then for two years on special duty with Admiral Gregory, superintending repairs to vessels. On the 21st of May, 1866, he resigned as carpenter to accept the position of assistant naval constructor, and was ordered to Pensacola, Florida.

Wilson, Thomas Robert, gunner: Was born on the 25th of December, 1832, at Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., and entered the navy September 15, 1847, as a naval apprentice, from which he was promoted to gunner January 21, 1858. In the late war he served on the Brooklyn, sloop of war, until 1862, when he was transferred to the State of Georgia, and subsequently to the Vanderbilt and Niagara. He participated in the attack on and capture of Fort Macon, Beaufort, S. C., and of the rebel forts and defenses of Wilmington. His last cruise expired in November, 1865, and he was then ordered to the Portsmouth navy yard, where he is now on duty.

Winans, Nelson, acting chief engineer: Was born in Germantown, Columbia county, N. Y., December 26, 1820, received an academic education, and was a mechanical engineer at Morrisania. He entered the navy with the above rank on the 9th of March, 1863, and served on the Keokuk in the attack on the Charleston defenses on the 7th of April, 1863, when his vessel was sunk by a torpedo. He was then for sixteen months on special duty at New York, at the end of which he was ordered to the Shenandoah, and participated in both attacks on and the capture of Fort Fisher and the capture of Charleston. Honorably discharged September 28, 1865.

Woolsey, Melancthon Brooks, captain: Is a son of Captain Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, U. S. N., whose father and grandfather were also in the service of their country, and was born at the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on the 11th of August, 1818. He was educated at the naval station and on board ship, entered the service as midshipman September 24, 1832, and was promoted passed midshipman, July 16, 1840; lieutenant, July 16, 1847; commander, July 16, 1862; and captain July 25, 1866. When the war broke out he was a lieutenant on the reserved list (under the act of February 28, 1855), residing in the city of New York, but at once applied for active service, and was ordered in the fall of 1861 to command the Ellen (fouth-rate) in the South Atlantic Squadron. In the following year he engaged Fort Pemberton at the head of Wappoo creek, on the 30th of May, and fought the enemy on Secessionville creek on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 16th of June. He then for a time commanded the Vandalia sloop of war at New York, and in 1863 commanded the Princess Royal on the Mississippi, participating in the defense of Donaldsonville and Fort Butler on the 28th of June. In the same year he was promoted commander, but was not confirmed by the Senate until April, 1866, and in the following month (May 11, 1866) was restored to the active list. In May, 1865, he was detached from the Princess Royal and ordered to the naval observatory at Washington, and on the 1st of December, 1866, was ordered to command the Pawnee, fitting out at Portsmouth for the South Atlantic Squadron.

Worden, John Lorimer, captain: Was born on the 12th of March, 1818, at Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, N. Y.; entered the navy as midshipman on the 10th of January, 1834, and was promoted past midshipman, July 16, 1840; lieutenant, November 30, 1846; commander, July 16, 1862; and captain, February 3, 1863. He left Washington on the 7th of April, 1861, and proceeded via Atlanta to Pensacola with dispatches to Captain Adams, of the Sabine, but on his return was arrested at Montgomery, Ala., on the 12th, and incarcerated in the county jail until the close of November, when he was discharged. After being for a time on duty at the naval rendezvous at New York, he was ordered (February, 1862) to command the new iron-clad floating battery Monitor, then being completed at New York. After a tempestuous voyage he arrived in Hampton Roads on the evening of the 8th of March, and the next morning engaged and defeated the rebel ram Virginia. During the action he was stunned and partially blinded by powder driven into his eyes from a bursting shell. Upon his recovery he sailed from New York in command of the Montauk iron-clad, December 24, 1862, which he commanded in the attacks on Fort McAllister, Ga., January 27 and February 1; the destruction of the Nashville, February 28; and the attack upon Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863. He was soon after detached and ordered on special duty with Admiral Gregory at New York, where he remained until the fall of 1866, when he sailed for the Pacific in command of the Pensacola sloop of war.

Young, William, boatswain's mate: Was born on the 13th of March, 1833, in New York city, where he received a common school education, and was a seaman prior to entering the navy with that rating on the 4th of October, 1852. He served in Farragut's Mississippi river campaign on

the Cayuga, was specially mentioned in the dispatches for gallantry in the action of April 24, 1862, in which he commanded the Parrott gun, and was awarded a bronze medal of honor by the Navy Department. He served subsequently on the Texas blockade, and is now on the Frolic in the Mediterranean.

Zeller, Theodore, chief engineer, with rank of commander: Was born in New York, and entered the navy from his native State on the 15th of June, 1843, as a third assistant engineer, receiving the promotions, to second assistant, July 10, 1847; to first assistant, November 6, 1849; and chief engineer, June 27, 1855. On the 19th of November, 1860, he was appointed a member of a board on the Michigan to make a series of experiments with steam used in every degree of expansion, of such importance that they were continued day and night for three months. He was detached on the 3d of June, 1861, and from that time until the 19th of May, 1863, when he was ordered to the East Gulf Squadron as fleet engineer. Mr. Zeller superintended the construction of steam machinery at New York and Brooklyn, and was president of two important experimental boards. After recovering from an attack of the yellow fever (September 1, 1864) he was given two months' leave, and on arriving at New York was ordered to report at Hampton Roads by the 5th of October as fleet engineer of the North Atlantic Squadron. In August, 1865, he was detached and ordered to the Philadelphia navy yard, where he is now on duty.

LIST OF WAR RELICS

AND OTHER OBJECTS OF MILITARY INTEREST PRESENTED TO THE BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

FROM MAY, 1863 TO FEBRUARY 1ST, 1864.

Ackerman, A. Frank, corporal of Company F, Ninth New York State Militia, New York: New York State button and rebel bullet. The button was struck by the ball, and left the imprint of the eagle upon the lead.

Bishop, Lieutenant Prentice E., Jamestown: Rebel cannon-ball (12 pound) from the battle-field of Bristow Station. It struck four men in Company B, Seventy-second Regiment, of whom two were crippled for life, and two slightly wounded.

Boynton, Captain Edward C., West Point: A collection of projectiles, fuses, primers, etc., comprising balls, muskets, various patterns, viz.: "Hotchkiss" cannon, with and without lead bands; "Whitworth." Caps: musket, finished and unfinished; cannon. Cartridges: Burnside rifle; Colt's army; combustible envelope; cylinders, two patterns, English manufacture; fuse, with explosive charges; United States cavalry. Friction tubes: New pattern; old pattern; primers and wafers for cannon. Fuses for ten inch mortars, filled and not filled; eight inch, filled and not filled; paper. Fuse plug for ten inch mortar; eight inch, and ten inch columbiad. Maynard primers; one case. Powder: mammoth cannon, mortar and musket. Quill tubes. Shells: Brooks (rebel) pounds; Whitworth small, with percussion fuse and tin canister for cartridges; Schenkl, with percussion fuse; Blakley, with percussion fuse; five; rebel nondescripts. Plate from one of the monitors before Charleston, showing the effect of shot.

Brown, General William C., Syracuse: Piece of the original Monitor, obtained at the Washington navy yard, August 31, 1863.

Brownell, Lieutenant Francis E., Troy: Gun with which Colonel Ellsworth, of the Eleventh Regiment, was shot, at the Marshal House, Alexandria, May 24, 1861.

Cook, Captain John, Ninety-first Regiment, Albany: Fifty cent bill, parish of ————. General order, No. 43, H. Q. Department of the Gulf, one and a half by two and a quarter inches; printed on a piece of wall-paper. Pass of provost-marshal's office, Baton Rouge, La., with oath required.

Cornell, Frank B.: Canteen formerly belonging to a rebel soldier. It was taken at Port Hudson by one of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment.

Davis, Henry L., Oswego: File of the Oswego Commercial Times (extras), April 19, 1861, to March 12, 1862, bound. Section of sub-marine cable laid by rebels near Fortress Monroe. Small Mississippi button; exchanged by Captain John A. Judson while a prisoner; large Virginia State button.

Doell, J.: Piece of the lining timbers of the rebel iron-clad "Merrimac."

Godard, Colonel Abel, Sixteeth Regiment, Richville: Sword of a rebel colonel commanding forces at Lookout Mountain; taken by the Sixtieth Regiment, November 24, 1863, presented by Colonel Godard, through His Excellency Governor Seymour.

Gongeor, Anthony: Pieces of a secession flag taken at Roanoke Island.

Gongeor, Joseph: Bullet cut from the side of the United States gun-boat "Commodore Barney."

Gray, General Thomas S., Warrensburg: Sword of his son, Colonel Charles O. Gray, of the Ninety-sixth regiment, who was killed at Kinston Bridge, N. C.,

Higby, Sergeant Albert E., Hartford: A bullet by which he was wounded in a skirmish on the Rappahannock. The button attached was from the coat of a dead rebel.

Hill, Lieutenant E. F., First Illinois Artillery, Washington Co.: Two rebel primers of pasteboard, taken at Champion Hills, Mississippi.

Hovey, Frank H., Dansville: Breastplate of steel, found on a dead Union soldier at Gettysburg. It had been struck by a bullet which deeply indented but did not pierce the plate. A Remington rifle and sword-bayonet found by the side of a dead rebel soldier at Gettysburg. (These articles have been deposited.)

Hulbert, John, Jr., lieutenant of the Ninety-first Regiment: Eight specimens of southern fractional money. Seven rebel passes and transportation tickets. Two commissions from State of Florida in rebel army. Proclamation and laws relating to post-office, "C. S. A."

Kellogg, J. S., Washington: Cavalry saber taken from a rebel officer at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

May, Dr. Henry C., One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment: Piece of a rebel flag taken at Fort Pulaski. Section of a fuse from a Union shell prepared by a Union soldier at Gettysburg. It contains the powder soaked in oil, in the center is wrought the red star of the First Division, Twelfth Corps.

Millor, Lieutenant Wilson, Sixth Regiment, Albany: Rebel cutlass captured near Alexandria, Louisiana, May, 1863. Copy of southern paper printed on the back of wall-paper.

Parrott, Robert P., Cold Spring: Series of shells, of his invention and manufacture, of 300, 100, 30 and 10 pounds.

Ripley, John F., Perry: A knife picked up on the battle-field of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, by Solon G. Ripley.

Swinburne, Dr. John, Albany: Gun, haversack, and cartridge-box of a rebel soldier killed at Fair Oaks. It is supposed that he was killed by the same ball that pierced the haversack. Gun from Fair Oaks, formerly belonging to a rebel soldier. Gun of the common "A" pattern of southern manufacture, from the hospital at Savage's Station. Shell fired from Cobb's rebel battery at Savage's Station, and exploded over the hospital of 2,500 Union wounded prisoners, June 29, 1862.

Thomas, Albert, New York: Small Virginia State button from the vest of Captain O. Jennings Wise, son of General Henry A. Wise, who was shot in attempting to escape in a boat from Roanoke Island.

Wilber, Mark D., quartermaster of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth New York, Poughkeepsie: Piece of a rebel flag flying on the State House at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, captured by General Banks' army.

Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel John, Forty-third Volunteers, Albany: Canteen from the battle-field of Rappahannock Station. Specimens of confederate money, four bills of $2, and one bill of $1. Rebel canteen from Germania Ford. Rebel canteen from near Mine Run beyond the Rapidan.

LIST OF WAR RELICS FOR 1864.

Addington, William, Albany, New York: Belt-plate, "C. S."

Bentley, Colonel R. C., Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteers: Large knife, found in a deserted camp at Manassas Junction.

Bliss, Colonel George, Jr., New York: An extensive collection of relics, shells and ammunition. It embraces a series of Hotchkiss shell, five pieces; Whitworth projectile (three shells), one solid shot; Shenkl shell (six specimens); group of fragments from Fort Wagner; shackle for confining prisoners, furnished with an English padlock, captured at Morris Island; four pairs of handcuffs, captured at Morris Island; group of fragments from Fort Johnson, South Carolina; torpedo taken from Charleston harbor; four specimens of Parrot shell; specimens of shot and shell from Charleston harbor; patterns (rebel) for making shot and shell; fifteen inch solid shot; Brooks' shell (seven); canister shot, whole and broken (four); three stands of grape; one Sawyer shell; section of pine-tree, from Newbern, North Carolina, in which a twelve pound shot is lodged; and other valuable relics. The foregoing collection forms one of the most interesting features of the War Museum.

Carpenter, Dr. E. S.: Sword, captured by Lieutenant Bruce.

Cheeseboro Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.: Patent cap-box Shuttuck, Eighty-fifth regiment New York Volunteers.

Carter, Enoch, Esq., Newburgh: A valuable collection of experimental shells and other ammunition, of an interesting character. Armstrong shot, with two bands of lead for taking the groves of the gun; this shell has been fired at West Point, in an experiment. Three experimental shells; sent to West Point for trial. Two experimental shells, in which the rotation is intended to be gained by a charge of meal powder, which, when ignited, issues forcibly from

oblique openings on opposite sides. Weight, twenty and twenty-three pounds. Experimental shell; intended to receive its rotary motion by oblique wings; weight eleven pounds. Hotchkiss shell, with the base removed; furnished with a percussion fuse that explodes upon striking. Hotchkiss shot, with the lead removed. An early form of rifled projectile that has since been perfected in the Parrot shell. Three rifle projectiles. Fragment of a rifle projectile, fired in an experiment at West Point. A Napoleon rifle shell, from the battle-field of Magenta, in Italy; the rotation of the shell is secured by means of leaden pins that enter the groves of the gun; weight, eight pounds.

Corning, Erastus, Jr., Albany: Model of a pontoon bridge made under the supervision of Major William A. Ketchum, by Corporal William Hendrickson, and privates Martin Crispell, A. H. Miller, Samuel Dodge, and G. Mothersole; bears certificate of Brigadier-General H. W. Benham.

Cassidy, Lieutenant-Colonel Michael, Sixth New York Volunteers: two cartridge boxes, with cap pouch and case for armor oil combined, from a rebel camp in Louisiana. Belt, with plate representing American eagle and thirteen stars, from a rebel camp in Louisiana.

Day, Miss Nellie C., Albany: Sample of Greek Fire, used by General Gilmore in the bombardment of Charleston.

De Forest, Colonel Jacob J., Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteers: Lieutenant-colonel's coat, worn by him at the battle of Seven Pines, where he was shot through the body, the ball entering the breast in the region of the heart, passing out at the back: the coat bears the bullet holes and is stiff with blood. General Worth's Mexican saddle-cloth, with silver buttons; bridle-bit worn by General Worth's horse in the Mexican war. Saber (half), of revolutionary date, dug up in trenches at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1862. Saber bayonet, picked up on battle-field at Yorktown, Virginia. Photograph, found at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.

Doell, J.: Wood from the lining of the rebel steamer Merrimac.

Duryee, General Abram: Pair of bayonets found at Valley Forge, on the site of the winter camp of the Army of the Revolution.

Farley, Lieutenant, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers: Fragment of a shell found near the spot where Colonel Donnelly, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York State Volunteers was wounded, and supposed to have caused his death.

Filkins, Captain Morgan L., One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers: Saber from Port Hudson, the blade rusted with blood. Inscribed on the blade, "Captain J. F. Porter, Jr., Company C, First Metropolitan Light Cavalry," (Fourteenth New York Cavalry.)

Gale, Lieutenant G. N. P., Eleventh Battery: Fuse of a shell fired at Rappahannock Station; fragment of a Quaker gun at Manassas; bullet taken from a tree from Manassas; fossil wood found near Fort Ellsworth; petrified wood from Beverly Ford, Virginia; part of a sword hilt found at Bucklin Mills, Virginia; army telegraph wire; knife found on the Bull Run battle field; minie-balls found at Beverly Ford, Virginia; six buttons found on the spot used by the Washington Artillery; spur from the same place; clasp of a belt found at Cobble Hill, Virginia; tip of bayonet sheath; spike taken from a fort at Manassas; piece of a rebel black flag found at Fort Beauregard, Centerville; canister shot from the battle-field of Gettysburg; gun lock taken from a musket belonging to the Charleston Greys, at Fredericksburg, Virginia; cane found in an abandoned camp at Manassas; two knives found on Gettysburg battle-field; dirk case of tin found on battle-field of Bull Run; three cap boxes from the battle-field of Bull Run; model of the winter quarters of G. N. P. Gale, of the Eleventh New York Independent Battery, camp at winter quarters, near Brandy Station, Virginia.

Gibson, Captain George, Twenty-third regiment Wisconsin Volunteers: Explosive ball from Vicksburg; alligator's scales from Fort Jackson, Louisiana; leather valise, rebel, taken in Louisiana.

Grinnell, Mr. J. D., Evans Mills, New York: The several parts of a rebel shoe (wooden soles and cotton uppers), taken from a store at Atlanta, Georgia, where they were found in great quantities. The establishment was a large one; a steam-engine was used in cutting the soles. The parts were put together by girls, a large number of whom were employed in the works. The building had been shelled by General Sherman, and was pierced in many places by shot and shell. Also, three round musket balls, three conical musket balls, three minie-balls, taken on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, from a position occupied by the rebels; rebel sword, taken at Kenesaw Mountain, four miles east of Marietta, Georgia; these places were evacuated on the night of July 3, 1864; piece of rock, taken from the cave under Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, near railroad track, specimen of rock, taken from Georgia mountains, near the silver mines — nearly all the mountains are of this kind of stone; specimen of telegraph wire running from foot to top of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.

Hawkins, Colonel Rush C., Ninth New York Infantry, New York: One sabre, captured on board blockade runner "Ella Warley"; one sword, captured at New Orleans; one saber, earliest United States pattern, captured at New Orleans; one broadsword, captured at Roanoke Island.

Heald, Charles W., Second New York Artillery: Pair of straps from a knapsack, found at Williams' Farm, Virginia.

Herrick, R. P., United States Navy, acting master's mate flag-ship Hartford: Key of the armory taken from the rebel ram Tennessee, off Mobile, August 6, 1864; sea-biscuit, taken from the Tennessee at the same time.

Hotchkiss & Sons, New York: A series of their patent shell, eight in number, from six-pounder to six-hundred-pounder; Hotchkiss' canister.

Johnson, Colonel Robert L., Albany: Sword captured on General Burnside's expedition, North Carolina; also, one Brooks' solid shot, square head, 100 pounds.

Judson, Captain John A.: Mississippi button, exchanged while a prisoner.

Lawrence, George H., West Troy, the following collection of ammunition: Howitzer shell, 24-pounder; howitzer canister, 24-pounder; howitzer shot, 24-pounder; howitzer spherical case shot, 24-pounder; howitzer shell, 12-pounder; howitzer canister, 12-pounder; solid shot, 12-pounder; canister, 12-pounder; solid shot, 6-pounder; spherical case shot, 6-pounder; canister, 6-pounder; mountain howitzer shell; mountain howitzer canister; minie cartridges, caliber 69; minie cartridges, caliber 58; minie cartridges, caliber 54; spherical ball cartridges, caliber 69; spherical ball cartridges, caliber 54; buck and ball cartridges, caliber 69; Sharp's carbine cartridges, linen; Savage's pistol cartridges; Colt's army pistol cartridges; French minie cartridges; Smith's breach-loading carbine cartridges; cannon caps; Borman fuse.

Patrick, Lieutenant C. M., Twenty-second New York Cavalry: Spur of rebel General Rossiere, captured with his baggage, at Cedar Creek, Virginia.

Sanford, Major Isaac, paymaster United States Army: Cartridge-box taken from the side of a dead rebel at Bragg's headquarters, on Missionary Ridge, after the battle of Chattanooga; contains three packages of cartridges, two of which were manufactured in Richmond, and one at Atlanta, Georgia.

Seeley, L. A. H., Albany: Silk tobacco pouch, from a rebel physician at New Orleans.

Smith, Captain William, Ninth New York Cavalry: Saddle captured at Berryville, November, 1862 — received through Benjamin Smith, Esq.

Strong, Major Thomas J., Sixteenth New York Artillery: Two solid shot from Yorktown — of revolutionary period.

Swineburne, Dr. John, Albany: Bullet, and a part of a gun lock, from Savage's Station.

Tarbell, Lieutenant Colonel J., Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteers: Bayberry-bark candle, made by a family near Brashear, Louisiana; a rebel sword from near Brashear, Louisiana.

Viele, Augustus & Sons, West Troy: The following collection of ammunition: Mortar shell, 12 inches, weight 213 pounds; mortar shell, 10 inches, weight 88⅓ pounds; columbiad, 8 inches, weight 49¾ pounds; shell, 42-pounder, weight 31¼ pounds: shell, 32-pounder, weight 22¾ pounds; shell, 24-pounder, weight 16⅝ pounds: shell, 18-pounder, weight 13⅓ pounds; shell, 12-pounder, weight 8⅝ pounds; shell, 6-pounder, weight 4 1-10 pounds; grape-shot, 42-pounder, weigh, 6 1-10 pounds; grape-shot, 42-pounder, weight 4¼ pounds; grape-shot, 32-pounder, weight 3⅛ pounds; grape-shot, 24-pounder, weight 2⅓ pounds; grape-shot, 18-pounder, weight 1¾ pounds; grape-shot, 12-pounder, weight 1 1-10 pounds; stand of grape, 10 inches, each ball weighing 12 pounds. This is the largest size of grape made.

Willard, General W. T., Troy; Fragment of a shell thrown from Lookout Mountain into the village of Chattanooga, over which it exploded, about 300 yards from the head-quarters of General Thomas. This piece fell into a fire where a colored man was cooking his dinner, to his great alarm.

Zyler, Rev. Dr., chaplain Fifty-eighth regiment, New York Volunteers: Spoon belonging to a rebel lieutenant-colonel, captured at Chancellorsville.

LIST OF WAR RELICS FOR 1865.

Ainsworth, Colonel Ira W., Albany: Three specimens of Confederate currency.

Anderson, G. K., Albany: Piece of wood from the tree under which General Lee surrendered.

Armsby, Dr. James H., Albany: Grape-shot, ploughed up on the bank of Cranberry creek, at Alexandria, Jefferson county, New York. It was thrown from one of the three British barges, during the war of 1812, in the engagement at above place, in an attempt to retake a vessel previously taken from the British.

Airy, A. L.: Miniature books, cross (inlaid), heart, knapsack, cap pouch, etc., etc., cut from wood and ivory, by James Airy, of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers.

Bala, David, Company E, Seventy-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers: A canteen taken by him from a dead rebel colonel, at the battle of Cedar Creek.

Barker, G. W., Illinois: One hundred dollar compound interest Confederate note.

Barnard, Wm. H., Albany: Rebel belt, taken by Geo. Kniskern, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, at Atlanta, Georgia.

Batchellor, General Geo. S., Inspector-General State of New York: A brick from Fort Sumter, Charleston.

Beach, George F., Lieutenant of Second Regiment New York Veteran Cavalry, Keeseville, New York: Belt and pistol of Major-General James H. Clanton (rebel), taken by Lieutenant Beach at the battle of Bluff Springs, Alabama.

Benedict, Colonel Henry M., Albany: A silver medal, struck at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, bearing on one side the likeness of Abraham Lincoln, on the other side that of George Washington. One ($100) Confederate State bond (eight per cent); one treasurer's certificate for $200, dated Treasury Office, Virginia, January 4, 1862; one ($10) bill, Bank of Western Virginia; one ($10) Treasury note of Confederate States; one ($1), corporation of Richmond, Virginia; three (10 ct.) Confederate postage stamps; piece of the halyard used in raising the Confederate flag on Castle Thunder; ten cent note of corporation of Fort Valley, North Carolina; fifteen cent note of the corporation of Winchester, Virginia; twenty-five cent note, Old Market Bank of Richmond, Virginia; fifteen cent note, Prince William county, Virginia; $1, corporation of Grand Coteau, Louisiana; twenty-five cent note of the town of Opelousas.

Bilson, William, Albany: Three dollar Confederate note, State of North Carolina; fifty cent fractional note, city of Richmond.

Bramhall, Frank J., New York city: Badge worn by the delegation of the U. L. of A. of New York, at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln in New York city. Also, baton used on the same occasion, by F. J. Bramhall, aid to the marshal of the division of the U. L.; medallion bust in plaster of Major-General Jos. Hooker.

Britt, Michael, Company G, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers: Five dollar Confederate note.

Bridgeford, Captain S. L., Albany; Impressions of the seal of the city of Richmond; full sheets of fifty cent and one dollar rebel currency, city of Richmond; a pistol, taken in Norfolk county, Virginia, near the North Landing river, from one who was a farmer by day, and a guerrilla by night. It was fired at Captain B. while on a tour of inspection; a piece of telegraph wire, thus used: the rebels secretly occupied a house on north side of the Rappahanock, near Burnside's headquarters, while he was preparing to cross at Fredericksburg, and telegraphed all Burnside's movements. The fact was discovered by a German staff-officer, who heard the click of the instrument.

Brownell, Lieutenant Frank E., United States Army, St. Louis, Missouri: Uniform worn by him at the time he shot the rebel Jackson, the murderer of Ellsworth, at the Marshall House, Alexandria, in May, 1861.

Brockway, Lieutenant J. W., Eighty-first New York Volunteers: One $5 note, Confederate States; one fifty cent note, corporation of Richmond; one ten cent note, State of North Carolina.

Burt, Dr. Asahel, Jr., late surgeon of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, Albany, New York; A rebel magnetic battery, inscribed as follows: "Presented by Hon. John Tyler (late President of the United States), to William and Mary College;" a rebel spur captured near North-west landing, Virginia; a piece of shell fired by the rebels on Butler's line, south side of James river, Virginia; a Palmetto button (of northern manufacture), cut from the coat of a wounded rebel before Petersburg, Virginia, June, 1864; a piece of clay from the bottom of Dutch Gap canal; rebel bullet extracted from a wounded soldier at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; bullet extracted from a wounded contraband, and a part of the handle of a knife carried into the wound by the bullet, during the battles before Petersburg, Va., June, 1864; rebel bullet fired by a sharp-shooter at the surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, while on duty with regiment in rifle-pits, Petersburgh, Va.; rebel bullet fired by sharp-shooters at the hospital head-quarters of First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, in front of Petersburgh, Va.; rebel bullet extracted from a soldier of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, in front of Petersburg, Va.; six bullets extracted from wounded men of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, at battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; copy of "The Strangers' Guide and Official Directory for the City of Richmond," for year 1863; half of the rebel flag which floated over the City Hall building at Richmond, Va., the only flag used by the city authorities on that building during the war (the other half of flag is deposited in the Museum in Con-

necticut); a fuse taken from a loaded rebel cannon by the hospital steward of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, during the charge on Fort Harrison, Va., September 29, 1864.

Burt, Mrs. Dr. A., Jr., Albany: A piece of the rebel ram "Merrimac," taken from the vessel by Dr. Pratt, of Maine (presented by him to Mrs. Dr. Burt).

Burgess, Captain John H., Rochester: Commissioned officer's sword and belt; a battle-ax and pipe of peace (Indian), found in Georgia near the Great Chicopee river, during Sherman's march to the sea, and belonging to an Indian chief.

Cameron, Captain W. S., Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment: A rebel letter taken from the depot at Columbia, S. C., by Captain Cameron, February 18, 1865.

Campbell, A S., Brooklyn: One $10 Confederate note, obtained from Colonel Alfred Rhett.

Carter, E., Esq., Newburgh: Flag of steamer "Beaufort," C. S. A., James River Fotilla, captured by Chas. Mosher, of U. S. N., at the taking of Richmond; manuscript order of R. Semmes, Rear Admiral C. S. N., to S. V. Wyatt; Whitworth six pound shell, hand grenade and torpedo exploder, captured by Chas. Mosher on steamer "Beaufort."

Cary, Miss, Albany: Piece of stone from the "White House," on the Pamunkey river.

Carr, William H., chaplain Fourth artillery, Albany: $100 Confederate note, taken from General Lee's ambulance train, near Farmsville, Va., April 7, 1865.

Cavert, M. P., Albany: Twenty-five cent note of corporation of Winchester, Virginia. One fifty cent South Carolina shinplaster.

Clark, Robert, Forty-third New York Volunteers: Piece of wood from third story of Libby prison; one five dollar Confederate note; one two dollar Confederate note; one fifty cent note of Richmond and Charlottesville Turnpike Company.

Colvin, Captain A., Company B, Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers; Fifty dollar Confederate treasury note; certificate of depositary of Confederate States for one hundred dollars.

Conner, Colonel Freeman, Charleston, South Carolina: Cane cut from the flag-staff of Fort Sumter.

Cook, Mrs. H. S., Albany: Knife given to Mrs. C. by a rebel, who was shot at Belle Plain; the rebel claimed to have been an orderly of Stonewall Jackson, and that the knife belonged to that famous chieftan; the knife was given to the orderly for the purpose of tightening his girdle.

Corliss, Major S. P., Albany: Piece of the flag that floated over Andersonville prison. Piece of wood from the stockade, and a cane from the timber composing the "dead-line," Andersonville prison.

Craft, George F., Albany: One two cent Confederate postage stamp.

Crapo, Captain Angelo, commissary of subsistence: Chip cut by himself from the root of the apple-tree under which General Lee surrendered.

Crawford, Charles, of Company G, Ninety-first New York Volunteers, Newburgh, New York: A piece of the root of the apple-tree under which General Grant negotiated for the surrender of General Lee.

Curtis, Lieutenant N. S., Albany: Pair of rebel shoes purchased by Lieutenant Curtis, while a prisoner in Texas, for fifteen dollars, greenbacks, or seventy-five dollars, Confederate, worn by him eight months, having marched in them over four hundred miles.

Darling, Colonel Charles W., acting assistant paymaster-general, State of New York, 544 Broadway, New York: Piece of the flag of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, captured by Sergeant Murphy, April 1, 1865, at battle of Five Forks.

Davidson, Captain George M., Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers: The bullet which passed through his leg, at a charge on the enemy's works, in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, 1864.

DeLamater, Lieutenant James, Albany: Piece of the flag-staff from Fort Darling.

Dempsey, Mrs. James L., Albany: A belt taken by Lieutenant James L. Dempsey, of Company H, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, from the body of the rebel General Jones, who was killed at the battle of Piedmont, in the Shenandoah valley, June 8, 1864.

Dennis, Hon. Thomas J., Mayor of Springfield, Illinois: The following articles, used at ceremonies of President Lincoln's funeral, viz.: Wand carried by one of the pall-bearers; two pieces of silver lace used in decorating catafalque; one piece of gimp used in decorating catafalque; two rosettes used for decorating the hall; one rosette worn by city council and city officers; one card, used to pass in and out of the hall; two envelopes inclosing special invitations; four programmes, &c., used during ceremonies: articles of Lincoln Monument Association.

Deyo, E., Newburgh, N. Y.: Tennessee State vest button, from the vest of a rebel brigadier-general.

Dobbin, J. S., Argyle, New York: A draft on the Planters' Bank, of Savannah, Georgia, for $1,010.94; $1 and $10 treasury notes of State of Georgia; certificate of deposit for $1, in Mechanics' Savings and Loan Association, Savannah, Georgia.

Doty, William H., Albany: Badge worn by the officers and clerks of the State Department, at the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, in Albany.

Dresser, Sergeant A. C., Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteers: Two and five cent Confederate States postage-stamps, taken at Franklin, Louisiana.

Egolf, Major Joseph, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment New York State Volunteers: Pipe, pen-filter and tobacco-box; piece of wood from a shelf in Libby prison; shoulder-straps worn by him at battle of Ream's Station; sword; coat worn by him when wounded.

Eldridge, S. S., United States Navy, 212 Lumber street, Albany: Piece of the wall of Fort Sumter, obtained April 14, 1865, at the time the old flag was raised on Fort Sumter; rebel fuse obtained at Fort McAllister, February 22, 1864.

Farrell, Colonel M. J., Albany: Rebel bond received by General P. H. Jones, in payment for services as a member of the improvised Legislature of Georgia, when Sherman's army took possession of Milledgeville.

Ferguson, Dr. Nelson D., acting staff surgeon, United States Army (forwarded by R. A. Allen, hospital steward, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry): Box of surgical instruments consisting of twenty-two pieces, captured from General Early, October 9, 1864, and bearing the following inscription: "From Medical Purveyor, Richmond, Va., C. S. A."

Fales, John, Company C, Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers: Five hundred dollar Confederate treasury note.

Freeman, Lieutenant G. W., First New York Volunteer Artillery: Two one thousand dollar (eight per cent) bonds of the Confederate States loan: one $100 (eight per cent) bond of the Confederate States loan; one $50 (eight per cent) bond of the Confederate States loan; a bill of sale of State of South Carolina; certificate for $2,100 given to Charleston Floating Dry-Dock and Marine Railway Company, for issues of Confederate bonds, dated April 1, 1864; unsigned letter, urging importance of maintaining a light on Sullivan's Island, for guidance of pilots of blockade runners; also discharge papers of a private of Company H, Charleston Guard.

Gale, Lieutenant G. N. P., Eleventh New York Battery, Caldwell, New York: Bowie-knife, formerly the property of G W. Johnson, Alabama regiment, C. S. A.; North Carolina military button, taken from a rebel coat; specimen of moss taken from Clover hill, near the spot where Lee surrendered; rebel buttons from battle-field of Amelia Court-House; rebel fuses (four), from ammunition chest of a cassion, from battle-field near Petersburg, near the spot where General A. P. Hill was killed; star from a rebel officer's coat, near Farmsville, Virginia; Whitworth rifle ball cartridge (English manufacture); Confederate postage-stamps, and currency of several denominations.

Goheen, Sergeant Charles A., Company G, Eighth New York Cavalry: A Virginia State button.

Gordon, Captain W. H., Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers: Piece of the tree under which General Lee surrendered; specimen of tobacco captured at Appomattox Court-House; rebel powder-flask; rebel sword (deposited); $5 and $10 Confederate notes; number of bullets from Chickamauga; fuse to Parrott shell, from Chickamauga; one-half of a shell from Kenesaw mountain; one solid Hotchkiss shot, thrown by Sherman's army into Atlanta; one-half shell and one Hotchkiss shell, from battle-field of Atlanta; ten Confederate army and navy buttons; seventy-two rebel navy buttons, from confiscated rebel stores; rebel carbine, made at Richmond, Virginia.

Green, John, Port Jervis, New York: One rebel bayonet (rusted with blood).

Grinnell, J. D., Evans Mills, New York: Thirty-six Confederate railroad tickets.

Hallenbeck, Frank, Albany: Rebel cartridge-box.

Hall, Captain O. S., Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers: One $10 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1776; one $20 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1777; one $20 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1778.

Hall, Brevet Brigadier-General James F., New York city: One 32-pound solid shot, fired from the Union gun-boats at battle of Port Royal, November 7, 1861.

Hammatt, E. R., Rochester: Sword of a rebel colonel, captured at Fredericksburg by Lieutenant John Gummer, of Company E, Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, and presented to E. R. Hammatt; this sword was thrown away by the rebel colonel while the Thirty-third regiment was storming the heights.

Harris, J. W., New York city: Piece of muslin stained with the blood of President Lincoln being a portion of that used in stanching the blood from his wound.

Hatch, Major C. H., 26 Exchange Place, New York: Overcoat and cape of a guerrilla chief captured by privates Crump and Price, Company A, Thirteenth New York Cavalry.

Henry, John, late color-sergeant of Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteers: Rebel officer's belt, captured at Taylor's Bridge, near Hanover Junction.

Horn, John A., Company H, Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteers: Rebel dirk, taken at battle of Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862.

Hotchkiss, Captain Arthur, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers: Two cotton bolls from Murfreesboro', Tennessee; a piece of petrified pine-tree, taken from a hill, about fifteen feet from the surface, while making a road near Stafford Court-House, Virginia.

Johnson, Hon. S. H., Sing Sing, New York: One dollar Confederate note, of Alabama; also others of denominations of $2, $10 and $20.

Johnson, Captain Charles J., late of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers: Piece of Marshall House flag-staff, from which floated the flag torn down by Colonel Ellsworth.

Jones, William H., One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers: Ring made from screw of a shrapnel thrown at One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers, before Savannah, Georgia; one dollar treasury note, State of North Carolina.

Keefe, John Sarsfield, Albany: Sword and canteen taken from a rebel sergeant at Port Hudson, Louisiana.

Kendrick, Sergeant John W., Company K, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps: Two dollar Confederate note.

Kibbie, Egbert A., Eleventh New York Battery: Rebel canteen.

Kingsley, Lieutenant H. P., Second Veteran Cavalry: A rebel jacket obtained at Mobile, while a prisoner, with a view of escaping, but was soon after removed.

Knowlton, Lieutenant D. R., acting assistant quartermaster, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, Albany: Rebel torpedo taken from the Savannah river, Ga.; also a piece of shell taken from Fort Sumter, S. C.

Kreutzer, Colonel, Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers: Two rebel swords taken at Richmond, Va., on our occupation, and used by the officers in the home guard of that city. The blade of one is thirty-seven inches long from the hilt. The sword weighs four and a half pounds; also a rebel shoe found near Fort Harrison.

Larkin, John, Company D, Seventh Heavy Artillery: Two twenty-five cent Confederate shinplasters, taken by him at Andersonville, Ga. (Was confined in prison eleven months.)

Lawrence, F. W., Company C, Ninety-first regiment, New York Volunteers: Ten cent Confederate shinplaster.

Lightbody, J. M. F., Albany: Two dollars of bank of Greensborough, Ga., dated June 1, 1858.

Lombard, Lieutenant William, Albany: A rebel cap of Company B, Second Battalion; also copy of "Daily Corps," published at Danville; a piece of petrified wood from Danville.

Loucks, Lieutenant Richard, Sixteenth Heavy Artillery: Specimens of sub-marine fuse (gutta percha covering) used by the rebels in exploding torpedoes; taken at Fort Fisher by Lieutenant Loucks. Coil of electric wire used by the rebels in exploding magazines, torpedoes, etc.; the wire is of copper, and covered with composition; three second fuse for exploding shells. Waist-belt and cap-pouch, marked C. S. on the belt plate, dud stamped likewise on the pouch; taken by Lieutenant Loucks. Eight buttons, United States army, cut by Lieutenant Loucks from the coat of a dead rebel officer at Fort Fisher; three North Carolina buttons; specimens of English coins, taken from the pockets of dead rebels; specimen of pebble used by the rebels in allaying thirst; pocket edition of Gospel of St. Mark. The gospels were printed separately in this manner, in England, for the rebels. This was one of a large number taken by the Union army at Fort Fisher.

Luce, Charles B., Fourth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery: Ring of Princess metal, made from fuse plug of a Whitworth shell, thrown across the Appomattox river, October 1, 1864.

Manley, Colonel John, Albany: Twenty dollar Confederate note.

Marvin, E., hospital steward, Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers: Three specimens of Confederate fractional currency; two specimens of Confederate railroad tickets.

McConihe, Captain William, Troy, New York: Half-penny of the year 1811, found on the battle-field of the second Bull Run, August 29, 1862, our forces occupying the grounds the rebels did in the first Bull Run.

McKinney, James, private, Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers: One Parrott shell (still charged), from Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; nine pieces of fragments of shell; one ball (canister); fifteen (rifle or musket) balls, picked up on battle-

field of Lookout Mountain; cartridge-case, for Spencer carbines; ten cent fractional note, of State of North Carolina.

McMichael, Richard, Saratoga Springs: One hundred dollar Confederate note, of the State of Alabama.

Melius, W. B., Albany: Two United States Navy buttons, also military buttons of seven States.

Morton, Lieutenant E. M., Mortonville, New York: An autograph letter of President Lincoln.

Morton, Captain George C., Fifth New York Volunteer Cavalry: Coat taken from General Rosser's (Confederate) head-quarters, at Cedar Creek, obtained by Captain Morton, November 19, 1864.

Munson, Frank, Albany, New York: A knife picked up by the side of a rebel soldier, at Fredericksburg, Va., by private J. Johnson, ——— Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Murray, Lieutenant N., One Hundred and Thirty-first New York Volunteers, and acting assistant quartermaster: Torpedo taken out of the Savannah river below the city, after that place was occupied by Union forces.

O'Sullivan, James, former secretary Republican General Committee: Rebel hat found in a house near the banks of the Nansemond river, at Suffolk, Va., occupied by Captain Williams, of the First Virginia Cavalry, and is of the kind worn by that corps. The hat was found by Lieutenant P. H. Grady, of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, State New York.

Parsons, S. H. H., captain and provost-marshal, Fourteenth District, Albany: Draft wheel, used in counties of Albany and Schoharie.

Park, Colonel Sidney W.: Revolutionary button, dug up at White Plains, Westchester county, New York.

Peabody, Captain O. D., brevet major of Volunteers, Keeseville, New York: Sword with wooden scabbard, copper hilt, being one of a number given up by General Robert E. Lee, on his surrender.

Perry, A. J., major of Thirtieth Regiment, New York Volunteers: Regimental medal struck for Thirtieth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and worn by Major Perry through the war.

Platt, John R., president Volunteer Fire Department, city of New York: Flag of the Marshal House, Alexandria, Va., in the taking of which Colonel Ellsworth met his death; fire bucket of the sloop-of-war "Cumberland," sunk off Newport News. These articles were presented to the Fire Department of New York city, and, through Mr. Platt, presented by them to the Bureau; also, one-half of a $2 Confederate note, of the city of New Orleans.

Prince, Colonel F. W., Sixteenth New York Artillery, New York city: Armstrong shell, Whitworth shell, and bell of the rebel guard-house, all from Fort Fisher.

Ransom, Captain A., Twenty-third New York Independent Battery: Austrian rifle taken from the rebel ram "Albemarle," at Plymouth, N. C.

Reagan, Captain P. C., Seventh New York Independent Battery: Prisoners' kit, consisting of a leather plate, made from a boot leg, wooden spoon, and a knife, made by placing tin between two pieces of wood and secured by a string. Received by him from an exchanged prisoner (a member of his battery), who had used it while in prison for several months.

Ridicar, John, Twenty-first New York Volunteer Cavalry: Eleven specimens of rebel shinplasters.

Robens, J. P., New York city: Confederate blanket, obtained while in a Texas war prison, in a lottery of fifty chances, each chance being sold for one dollar in Confederate money.

Rodgers, William H., major Ninety-eighth Volunteers: Key of Jeff. Davis' "private whiskey cellar," found at his late residence.

Ruttenber, E. M., Newburgh: Lock of hair and piece of scalp of a Camanche Indian chief.

Seeley, Lieutenant H., Eighteenth New York Cavalry: Sample of seed cotton from Red river; also a cane cut by him at Port Hudson, February 12, 1865.

Shusted, George R., Company E, Sixth New York Artillery: $2 and $5 Confederate notes.

Stewart, Colonel Charles H., Third New York Artillery: Portion of a Wiard gun used by Battery F, Third New York Artillery, which gun was first in action at White Hall, N. C.; also twenty-five cent postage currency, State of North Carolina.

Stevens, Charles: Note for $300 on Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg, given by Abner Leitch.

Stewart, Dr. J. D., late assistant surgeon Seventy-fourth New York (Fifth Excelsior) Volunteers: Grape-shot which fractured left foot of Surgeon Stewart, at Gettysburg: fragment of shell which wounded Surgeon Stewart in left groin at battle of Gettysburg; package of papers.

Tarbell, Colonel J., Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteers: One military button of State of Virginia, and one Confederate cavalry button, both taken from coats of dead rebels.

Thomson, C. B., LeRoy, N. Y.: The minie-ball that killed Albert Russell, of Company B, One Hundredth Regiment, New York Volunteers, at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862.

Troy, the city of, through His Honor Mayor Gilbert: Four rebel officers' swords, captured by Second Regiment New York Volunteers, at Charles City Cross-Roads, from officers of the Seventeenth Regiment Virginia Infantry; sword taken from Lieutenant W. M. Simpson, of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Virginia Infantry.

Vandercook, George, Inspector General's Office, Albany: $100 Confederate treasury note; $5 and $10 Confederate notes, Richmond, Va.; five cent fractional currency, Bank of Tennessee; certificate of deposit for twenty-five cents, of Augusta Savings Bank.

Van Wyck, General Charles H.: Fifteen-inch solid shot (weight 450 pounds), fired from Monitor into Fort Wagner, during its bombardment by Union forces; 200-pounder Parrott fired into Fort Sumter from Morris Island; 100-pounder Parrott fired into Charleston from Morris Island, distance nearly five miles.

Walke, Mrs. H., Williamsburgh, N. Y.; Battle-flag of United States gun-boat "Carondelet," Mississippi Squadron, borne through every fight from Fort Henry.

Westley, Charles P., sergeant Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers, formerly captain in Ninth New York Volunteers: $10 note of the trans-Allegany Bank of Virginia; rebel sergeant-major's sword, taken from Richmond, April 3, 1865; also sash accompanying the same; package of official papers from Danville.

White, Lieutenant Thomas M., Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers: Confederate guidon, taken from a lance staff of the Fifth Virginia cavalry.

Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel L. S., Sixtieth New York Volunteers: Specimen of $20 note, State of South Carolina (£32 10), date of 1777.

Wilson, William J., New York city: Piece of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.: Four copper coins; one Confederate bill, State of Florida; one Confederate bill, Richmond, Va.; ink-bottle found on Morris Island; a rebel explosive percussion bullet; one ball wormer; two pieces of flint; two round musket balls — all of which were found at Magnolia, Fla.

Williams, H. C., late captain Sixty-first New York Volunteers: Ax picked up on the Wilderness battle-field.

Williams, M. P., Hudson: A brick from Fort Sumter.

York, Lieutenant-Colonel R. P., Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, and provost-marshal, District Savannah, Ga.: Three $1,000 Confederate bonds, two at six, the other seven per cent interest; one $500 Confederate bond, seven per cent interest; one $100, seven per cent interest; one $100 non-taxable Confederate certificate, six per cent; three $500 Confederate treasury notes; two $200 Confederate treasury notes; two fifty cent notes of Western & Atlantic Railroad Company; two fifty cents Confederate currency.

Young, Colonel Campbell H., late of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers: Sword belt, a relic of the Revolutionary war, and also used by a rebel officer in the late rebellion; captured in South Carolina in February, 1865, by a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers.

Allee, R. P., Lyons, New York: Piece of rebel underground telegraph wire, excavated near Munson's Hill, Virginia, used to convey messages from Beauregard to Johnson, before and during the first battle of Bull Run.

Armsby, Dr. James H., Albany, New York: Pair of rebel wooden shoes, taken from an English blockade runner; $5 Confederate treasury note; four per cent Confederate bond (blank).

Bailey, L. W., Covert, Seneca county: $500 Confederate treasury note.

Bishop, Coleman E., Jamestown, New York: Paper cutter and crochet needle, made with penknife from soup bones, in Libby prison, by Captain B. G. Classler, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Infantry, New York State Volunteers.

Bramhall, F. J., New York: Piece of the mulberry-tree under which Lord Baltimore, the founder of the colony of Maryland, was buried, on the shore of Britton's Bay.

Brooklyn City: Two military and naval bronze medals, presented by the city of Brooklyn to its veterans, 1866.

Chase, C. Thurston (late superintendent Freedmen's common schools of Virginia), Albany, New York: Samples of paper, envelopes, stationery, blank books, etc., made by the rebels and used by the Confederate government, found at the custom-house, Richmond; canteen pierced by a bayonet, and bullets from Fair Oaks, Va.; gun-clamp from the gun which guarded the Union prisoners on Belle Isle; piece of human skull picked up near Gaine's Mills, Va.; desk from the Confederate provost-marshal general's office, Richmond; desk and arm-chair from the House of Delegates, Richmond; chains, manacles, handcuffs, balls, from Richmond prisons and slave-pens.

Coe, Hiram, Albany, New York: Fifteen cent fractional note of county of Washington, Va.; ten cent fractional note of city of Lynchburg, Va.

Colvin, Colonel J. A., One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York State Volunteers: $500 Confederate treasury note.

Conklin, Sergeant D. T., Southold, Suffolk county: Piece of General Anderson's mantle-piece, knocked down by a shell during the first attack upon Fort Sumpter; pieces of brick from the wall of Sumpter and of quartz from Charleston; England's sympathy cartridges.

Crapo, Captain Angelo, Albany, New York, United States flag (miniature, 54 by 33 inches), presented by loyal ladies of Tennessee to Captain Crapo, and by him presented to the loyal ladies of New York State.

Darling, Brigadier-General Charles W., New York City: Rebel uniform coat from Port Royal, S. C.; badge of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

DeForest, Colonel J. J., Albany, New York: $10 Confederate treasury note.

Doty, Captain Ed. E., Albany, New York: $5 Confederate treasury note, Richmond.

Doty, William H., Geneseo, New York: Piece of a limb of the great oak called Big Tree, near Geneseo.

Dunham, Thomas M., Troy, New York: Cane cut from the oak under which was settled the surrender of Vicksburg by General Pemberton to General Grant. Presented to Mr. Dunham by General Maltby. Tobacco pouch (deer-skin embroidered) once worn by White Face, Chief of the Gros Ventres tribe of Indians, and friend of the white man, from Fort Union; also Indian tobacco.

Eager, John M., New York: $100 Confederate treasury note, dated August 2, 1862, with interest at two cents per day.

Farr, Rev. A A., Albany, New York: Fifty cent Confederate note given by Joshua C. Gunnell, at Fairfax Court-House, Va., redeemable at the office of the sheriff at Fairfax Court-House.

Gale, Lieutenant G. N. P., Caldwell, New York: Confederate battle-flag taken near Clover Hill, Va., April 9, 1865; piece of silk carried with the guidon of the Eleventh New York Battery, from the surrender of General Lee until the muster out of the battery; automaton battery, used by the officers of the Eleventh, in the schools of instruction in their camps; silver medal presented by Queen Victoria to one of her braves in the Crimean war; Confederate two cent postage-stamp bearing head of General Jackson.

Hagadorn, Lieutenant W. P., Troy, N. Y.: Fork made and used by himself, after the loss of three fingers of his left hand and the breaking of his right wrist by a shell; rebel pass, Headquarters Department of Henrico, Richmond; rebel transportation ticket from Augusta to Atlanta.

Hoffman, H. C., late colonel Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, New York State Volunteers, Horseheads, N. Y.: National flag and regimental banner of the Twenty-third Regiment Infantry, New York State Volunteers.

Jacobs, Dr. Ferris, Jr., Delhi, N. Y: $1 Confederate note, Petersburg, Va.; fifty cent, North Carolina; $1 Confederate treasury note.

Lawrence, F. H., brevet major Sixteenth New York State Volunteers, Artillery: $5 Confederate treasury note; $2 Confederate treasury note; fifteen cent Confederate note of the State of South Carolina.

McGill, James, late of Second Regiment Infantry, New York State Volunteers: Third Corps badge.

Mitchell, John H., United States Navy, "Britannia:" $10 Confederate treasury note from Beaufort, N. C.

Morton, Captain Chas. F., Mortonville, N. Y.: Certificate of indebtedness, No. 20, dated at New Windsor, N. Y., the last day of November 1779, to John Ellison, for $1,237.50, and signed in behalf of Colonel Henry Hay, D. Q. M. G., Robert Hunter; certificate of indebtedness, No. 4, dated at New Windsor, N. Y., April 30, 1780, to John Ellison, for $3,789, and signed in behalf of Colonel Hay, D. Q. M. G., Robert Hunter; indented bill for eight ($8) dollars, dated at Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1774, signed by William Eddis and I. Clapham.

Prey, Colonel G. G., One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, Eagle, N. Y.: Piece of petrified wood, taken in May, 1862, near Clond's Mills, Va., from a tree thirty feet long and six inches in diameter.

Randall, Jacob, Albany, N. Y.: Sword belt worn by Captain Thomas B. Smith, of Second Veteran Cavalry.

Rawson, Rev. T. R., chaplain United States Ira Harris Hospital, Albany: Soldier's portable writing desk.

Roemer, Brevet Major Jacob, late commanding Hamilton Light Artillery and Thirty-fourth Independent Battery New York State Volunteers, Flushing, N. Y.: Guidons of Hamilton Light

Artillery New York State Militia, of Second New York Artillery, Battery L; flag of Thirty-fourth Independent Battery, New York State Volunteers.

Ruttenber, E. M., City Press, Newburgh, N. Y.: $1 Confederate treasury note, dated December 2, 1862; fifty cent Confederate treasury note, dated April 6, 1863; ten cent fractional currency, issued by Monroe County Bank in 1862; twenty-five cent fractional currency, issued by Chandler & Ames, Mexico, N. Y., 1862; ten cent fractional currency, issued by Mr. Van Wagner, Fishkill Landing, 1862.

Savage, Captain E. B., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: Coat worn by him when wounded by a solid shot, at Laurel Hill, September 29, 1864.

Shephard, Alexander, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York State Volunteers, Albany, N. Y.: Silk memorial badge from Christ Parish, S. C., thus inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of Major General C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina, who departed this life August 16, 1825, aged 79 years."

Stanhope, Major P. W., Norfolk, Va.: Guidon of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Infantry, New York State Volunteers, found at a hotel in Norfolk.

Vandercook, George, Albany, N. Y,: Wooden ball found at General Rhett's Headquarters, Georgia.

Van Nort, Geo. D., ——: Lock of the hair of Uzael Knapp, last surviving member of General Washington's body-guard, buried at Newburgh, N. Y.

Waldo, Homer D., Oakfield, N. Y.: $100 Confederate note, Richmond, on which interest had been twice paid.

Weaver, Wm. H. H., late of One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Infantry, New York State Volunteers, Cambria, N. Y.: Saber captured from a rebel captain, in a charge before Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865.

LIST

OF OIL PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS,* ENGRAVINGS AND DRAWINGS, RECEIVED AT THE BUREAU DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Alexander, F. E., Alexandria, Va.: Photograph of the United States Steam Frigates Wabash and Mississippi.

Bartholomew, Captain N. G., Company E, Seventy-sixth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, who fell at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864: Photograph of, four by four, oval frame, black and gilt.

Barton, Miss Clara, Washington, D. C.: Photograph (*carte*) of relics of Andersonville prison, belonging to a collection brought therefrom in August, 1865, by Miss Barton and Dorence Atwater. Photographed by Brady & Co. for the National Fair, Washington, June, 1866.

Bramhall, Colonel F. J., New York: Engraving of General George Washington; engraving of Esek Hopkins, of Rhode Island, commander-in-chief of the American Navy, 1776; photograph, four by four, of John W. Moore, chief engineer, United States Navy; thirty-three photographs (*carte*) of United States volunteer generals; photographs (*carte*) of rebel generals Joseph E. Johnston, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and —— Fagan; photographs (*carte*) of Secretary Welles, and one hundred and thirty-nine officers and seamen of the United States Navy and Marine Corps; engraving of the gold medal awarded by Congress, January 6, 1814, to Lieutenant Ed. R. McCall, United States Navy, for bravery in the action, who, in command of the United States brig "Enterprise," captured the British sloop-of-war "Boxer."

Brown, Mrs. Charlotte, New York: Photograph (large) of Colonel Jas. M. Brown, late of the One Hundredth Regiment New York Volunteers; heavy rich gilt frame.

Cassidy, Major A. S., New York, two photographs (*carte*) of, one taken before his imprisoment and one after his release from Libby Prison.

Churchill and Dennison, Albany, N. Y.: Photographic view of Broadway, Albany, with the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteers marching up, on their return from service.

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*Photographs (*carte de visite*) accompanying personal records, not included.

DeForest, Colonel Jacob J., Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Albany, N. Y.: Photographs (*carte*) of Rev. J. G. Duryea, chaplain; Lieutenant J. Edward Mallette, adjutant; and Captains James J. Butler and T. Dwight Stowe, all of the Eighty-first

DeForest, B. S., late lieutenant and quartermaster Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteers: Photograph of Wm. Quarrill Mansfield, assistant surgeon Ninety-second (1861-1864), and late surgeon of One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteers; cabinet, walnut and gilt.

DePeyster, General J. Watts, New York: Photographs (*carte*) of General DePeyster; photographs of his son, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. De Peyster, as hoisting the flag over Richmond, and two vignettes of the colonel; photographs of the De Peyster vault, Trinity church, in which General Winthrop was deposited, and of the Watts' family vault, in which George Watts, United States Dragoons, and his nephew, Major-General Kearney, lie buried.

Dolbier, Lieutenant Samuel, photograph of, Company G, Eighty-first New York Volunteers, who was wounded at the storming of Fort Harrison, Va., September 20th, and who died September 30, 1864.

Duganne, Colonel A. J. H., New York; Engraving of "The Southern Prisons of United States Officers," being scenes from life as prisoner of war, with explanations sketched by Lieutenant and Topographical Engineer O. R. Dahl, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

Duryee, General Abram, New York: Two views of Federal Hill, Baltimore, Maryland, on its occupation by Duryee's Zouaves (Fifth New York State Volunteers), and prior to the erection of fortifications thereon. Portrait of a member of the Zouaves. The three pictures painted in water-colors, by private McIlvaine.

Gandalfo, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B., One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers, New York: Photograph of a group of the returned officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers. Same in *carte de visite*.

Hagadorn, Lieutenant W. P., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, Troy, New York: Photograph, full length, of Lieutenant H., who was severely wounded at Bristow Station, October 14, 1863, four by four, rustic frame.

Hedges, Captain Seth N., Dansville, New York: Photograph, large, with rustic frame, of Major Job C. Hedges, late of Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, killed at one of the assaults on Petersburg, Va.

Hobbs, C. H., New York State surgeon-general's office: Photographs (*carte*) of H. McG. Wilson, late assistant surgeon Second Mounted Rifles, New York Volunteers; William B. Little, United States Army consul at Panama, late surgeon Thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers; J. M. Flood, late assistant surgeon One Hundred and Seventh Regiment New York Volunteers; A. B. Shipman, late surgeon Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers; H. J. Phillips, late surgeon Fifty-third Regiment and One Hundred and Second Regiment New York Volunteers.

Kimball and Sons, Concord, New Hampshire: Twenty-one photographs of flags of New Hampshire volunteer regiments.

McCullough, D. L., Illinois: Photograph of the eagle, Old Abe, which was carried through three years, and many battles of the war, by the Eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. It would mount up in the air during a battle, and would unite its screams with the cheers of the Union soldiers, over a victory. It was twice wounded.

Miller, Lieutenant Willson, Washington, D. C.: Lithograph memorial of Company B, Twenty-eighth United States Colored Infantry.

Morris, George U., commander United States Navy: Photograph of the sinking of the "Cumberland," by the "Virginia," from a drawing by himself.

Pratt, Colonel Zadock, Prattsville, New York: Portrait of Colonel George W. Pratt, Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia, or Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteers, who was wounded at Manassas, August 30th, and who died at Albany, September 11, 1862. Painting in oil, by Amos Hamlin, Jr., Schoharie C. H. Cabinet size, heavy gilt frame.

Roemer, Major Jacob, late commander Thirty-fourth New York Veteran Volunteer Light Battery, Flushing, New York: Photograph (*carte*) of the Thirty-fourth New York Independent Battery shelling the rebel lines and city of Petersburg, Va., June 18 and 19, 1864; photograph of Major Roemer (*carte*).

Sill, Brevet Major Edward E., late captain and assistant adjutant-general of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Livonia, New York: Photograph of himself and Lieutenant A. P. Lamson, One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers, taken in the dress which they wore on their escape from prison, Columbia, S. C., and in their flight of nearly six hundred miles to the Union lines.

Silliman, Mrs. W., Bloomfield, New Jersey: Photograph of Colonel W. Silliman, late of the Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops, four by four, oval frame, rosewood and gilt.

Stiles, Hon. Orson, Fredonia, New York: Photographs, four by four, of William B. Cushing, lieutenant United States Navy, who sunk the rebel "Albermarle," October 31, 1864; Milton B. Cushing, acting assistant paymaster United States Navy; Howard B. Cushing, lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery; Alonzo H. Cushing, lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery, killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. (*Passe-partout frame.*)

Stringham, S. H., rear-admiral United States Navy: Photograph (*imperial*) of the United States line-of-battle-ship "Ohio," now receiving ship at Boston navy yard.

Tibbets, Brevet Major-General William B., late major Second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Troy, New York: Photograph of. (*Imperial passe-partout frame.*)

Townsend, Mrs. Harriet, Newburgh, New York: Photograph, four by four, of Colonel Charles Townsend, of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, who fell at Coal Harbor, June 1, 1864.

Ward, Rev. J. C., Frankfort, N. Y.: Photographs (*carte*) of the executive committee of the New York central branch of the United States Christian Commission: Hon. Wm. J. Bacon, Hon. H. Denio; Rev. Drs. P. H. Fowler, D. G. Corey, S. Hanson Coxe, S. M. Campbell, and A. G. Vermilye; Revs. S. R. Fuller, J. C. Ward, H. N. Dryer; Wm. D. Walcott, T. W. Seward, Esqs. George C. Carter, secretary, and Robert S. Williams, treasurer, New York central board United States Christian Commission.

Weer, Captain Norman F., photograph of, late of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, four by four, oval rosewood.

Woolsey, Captain M. B., United States Navy: Photograph of United States steamer "Princess Royal," from a drawing by himself.

LIST

OF DONATIONS OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER, AND ALSO MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Achilles, Charles P., Rochester, New York: Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, 1865, bound.

Alexander, J. E., Alexandria, Va.: Service Record (manuscript) of Commodore Melancthon Smith, United States Navy.

Armsby, Dr. James H., Albany, New York: Copy of The Statutes at Large of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America; copy of the Satyricon (Latin) published 1691; Gospel of St. Mark, published at Oxford.

Baker, N. B., adjutant-general State of Iowa: Reports of the Adjutant-General of Iowa for years 1864 and 1865.

Barnes, Joseph K., surgeon-general United States Army: Copy of Circular No. 6, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, November 1, 1865.

Barton, Miss Clara, Washington, D. C.: Two copies of Roll of Missing Men, No. 3; two copies of Roll No. 4; copy of List of Union Soldiers buried at Andersonville.

Batcheller, General George S., inspector-general of New York: Report of Inspector-General of the State of New York, 1865; copy of Albany Zouave Cadets to the Rochester Blues, 1866.

Batcheller, George S., brigadier-general, inspector-general National Guard State of New York: One copy Annual Report of the Inspector-General State of New York, January 9, 1867.

Bates, Samuel P., State historian, Harrisburg, Pa.: Report of the State Historian, appointed to prepare a Military History of the Organization of Pennsylvania Volunteers and Militia, 1866, two copies.

Bates, Willard W., colonel Eighth Regiment Heavy Artillery, killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.: One large size photograph, gilt frame. Presented to the Bureau by his father, Henry W. Bates.

Beach, Captain O. W., Little Falls, New York: Outline History of Company F, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery; list of casulties and roster of officers at muster-out.

Beckwith, Captain J. C., Almond, New York: Outline History of Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers.

Beecher, Dr H. H., late surgeon One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Norwich, N. Y.: Record of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, bound, 582 pages.

Benedict, Colonel H. M., Albany, N. Y.: Five copies (pamphlet) of history of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteers; General Orders, 1861, War Department, one volume, bound; memorial of Brevet Brigadier-General Lewis Benedict, colonel of One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, Infantry, who fell in battle at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864.

Bentley, Colonel C. W., State Inspector-General's Office, Albany, N. Y.: Three copies of the Military Code of the State of New York.

Bigelow, J. M., Albany, N. Y.: The Weekly Junior Register, Franklin (Altakapas), Parish of St. Mary, La., April 25, 1863—a Union newspaper, printed on the back of wall-paper.

Bishop, Coleman E., Jamestown, N. Y.: The Libby Prison Minstrels, programme of, presented by Captain B. G. Cassler, One Hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers.

Blauvelt, N. C., Spring Valley, N. Y.: Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Rockland county, 1865.

Boreman, Arthur J., Governor of West Virginia, Wheeling, Va.: Message of Governor to Legislature of West Virginia, January 16, 1866; Constitution of the State of West Virginia.

Bouton, H. H., Goff's Mills, N. Y.: Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Steuben county, 1865

Boynton, Captain and Adjutant Edward C., West Point, N. Y.: Official register of the officers and cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; regulations United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Bradley, Colonel John, Brownville, Jefferson county: Memorial (pamphlet) of John Brown Bradley, midshipman United States Navy, who fell in the naval battle under Admiral Farragut, below New Orleans, April 24, 1862.

Bramhall, F. J., New York: Copies of the Alta California, August 3, 1865; The People (Irish), August 19, 1865; Le Temps (French), July 30, August 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1865; speech of Hon. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, on Freedmen's Bureau and Restoration of the Rebel States; United States Service Magazine, Volume 2, No. 10, 1864, and Volume 4, 1865; President's message in relation to the States lately in rebellion, with reports of General Grant and Brigadier-General Carl Schurz; the Monroe Doctrine; No. 34 of publications of Loyal Publication Society, eight copies; copies of New Orleans Times, October 23, 1864; Charleston Courier, May 30, 1865; Arizona Miner, March 9, 1864; New York Sunday Atlas, September 16, 1838; Skandanavisk Post; one hundred and twenty-seven copies of publications of Loyal Publication Society, New York, being from No. 1 to No. 79, inclusive, excepting Nos. 73 and 74, and the following named numbers being in duplicate, viz.: No. 10, seven copies; No. 15, five copies; No. 33, two copies; No. 34, nineteen copies; No. 36, two copies; No. 47, eleven copies; No. 54, two copies; No. 60, six copies; and also an index to the publications of the Society from February 1, 1863 to February 1, 1864, being from No. 1 to No. 44, inclusive; Constitution and By-Laws of the Loyal Legion of the United States; proceedings of a Lincoln and Johnson ratification meeting, at Washington, D. C., eight copies; speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, in United States Senate, February, 1866; speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on Reconstruction, in Congress; circular of Union League of America in reference to the National Lincoln Monument; God Save the Nation, a war hymn, two copies; the Morning Star (London), dates of September 22, 23 and 24, 1864; National Anti-Slavery Standard, April 16 and October 1, 1864; Columbia Republican (Hudson), July 23, and September 3, 1861; Massachusetts Weekly Spy, October 6, 1865; Daily Reese River Reveille (Nevada), February 15 and 16, 1866; the Union (New York city), October 14, 1865; the Crutch (Annapolis, Md.), June 11, 1864; Herald of Truth, October 7, 1859; Reconstructionist, February 17 and March 3, 1866; speeches of Hon. H. J. Raymond, on Peace and Restoration, and on Restoration and the President's Policy; speeches of Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, on the Constitutional Amendment, and on the Public Debt and Specie Payments, March 16, 1866; speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, in New York city, on Our Foreign Relations; sermon of Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows on Unconditional Loyalty; Webster's Almanac, 1864; General McClellan's Record; pamphlet on Report of the Adjutant-General of State of Maine, 1864; speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, on the Freedmen's Bureau Veto Message, March 16, 1866; Constitution and By-Laws of the National Union League, two copies; petition to Legislature by National Union League, four copies; Lincoln mourning badges of Union League Association; A Rainy Day in Camp,

and the Invitation, published by the Protestant Episcopal Book Society, Philadelphia; the Soldier from Home, published by the American Tract Society, New York; Friendly Counsels for Freedmen, and Out of the House of Bondage (tracts); New Gospel of Peace, book fourth; Constitution and By-Laws of the Soldiers and Sailors' National League; rebel envelopes; two envelopes in memory of Major Winthrop, designed by William L. Bramhall, Company I, Seventh New York State National Guard; remarks of Hon. James A. Garfield on the death of President Lincoln; United States Navy Registers for 1864 and 1865; forty-two numbers of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times and New York Citizen; pamphlet of a Constituent to a Representative; Log of Scenes and Incidents on Board the United States Steamer Nansemond, late of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Potomac Flotilla, during the rebellion, 1861-5, as kept by Henry Warring, United States Steamer Nansemond; speech of the Hon. Mr. Deming, of Connecticut, on the President's Message, January 19, 1866; Roll of Honor of the Seventh Regiment New York State National Guard; Twentieth Annual Report of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C., two copies; speech of the Hon. George S. Boutwell, on the admission of Tennessee; speech of General Benjamin F. Butler, at Cleveland; resolutions of the subordinate Union League, No. 3, New York, October 16, 1866; General Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Grand Army of the Republic.

Bramhall, Colonel Wm. L., Washington, D. C.: Proceedings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention, held in Albany, N. Y., April 1866, two copies; Proceedings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Washington, D. C., six copies.

Bramlette, Thomas J., Governor of Kentucky: Constitution of the State of Kentucky.

Brown, W. H., Hartford, N. Y.: Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Washington county, 1865.

Browning, F., United States Sanitary Commission, N. Y.: Pain and Anæsthetics, Hemorrhage from Wounds, Plaster of Paris Splints, published by the United States Sanitary Commission.

Buckingham, Wm. A., Governor of Connecticut; Proclamation appointing March 30, 1866, a day of fasting and prayer; special message to the Legislature of Connecticut, May, 1866, three copies.

Bullard, General Ed. F., Waterford, N. Y.: The Nation's Trial (pamphlet), two copies.

Bullock, Alex. H., Governor of Massachusetts: Manual for the General Court of Massachusetts, containing the Constitution of the State; address of His Excellency, Governor Bullock, to the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, January 4, 1867, two copies.

Burleson, John H., secretary, Ann Arbor, Michigan: Catalogue of the officers and students of the University of Michigan.

Burt, Mrs. Mary S. L., Albany, N. Y.: Ulster County Gazette, January 4, 1800, containing an account of the funeral ceremonies of General George Washington.

Bush, A. M. C., captain A. D. C., G Company, Ninety-fifth Regiment, New York State Volunteers: One photograph, four by four size, extra framed.

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Thompson, John, Samsonville, N. Y.: Register of the commissioned officers actually in service on January 1, 1865; nominal list of killed, wounded and missing, and summary of casualties of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers; sketch and photograph of David Van Kleeck.

Tibbetts, Brevet Major-General W. B., Troy, N. Y.: Sketch of the Second Regiment New York Volunteers Infantry.

Townsend, Mrs. Harriet, Newburgh, N. Y.: The Costly Sacrifice—a Memorial Discourse, occasioned by the death of Colonel Chas. Townsend of the Army of the Potomac—by Rev. W. T. Sprole, D. D., delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, N. Y., June 18, 1865, bound.

Trumbull, Rev. H. Clay, Hartford, Conn.: Journal of incidents connected with the travels of the Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers for nine months, in verse, by an orderly-sergeant; an allegory of the members of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, by a member of company.

Underhill, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P., Macedon, N. Y.: Outline history of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Van Horn, Hon. Burt, Washington, D. C.: President's message and documents Department of State, parts one and two, 1863-4; parts one, two, three, four, 1864-5; message and documents, Navy Department, 1862-3, 1864-5; message and documents, War Department, 1863-4; message and documents, department of Interior, 1863-4, 1864-5; message and documents, Post-Office Department, 1864-5; annual report of the War Department, 1864-5; report of Postmaster-General, 1863-4; general orders and general court-martial orders and circulars, Army of the Potomac, 1864, War Department, 1863, 1864, 1865.

Walker, David S., Governor of Florida: Laws of the State of Florida, passed at the first session of the fourteenth General Assembly, under the amended constitution, 1865-6.

Walker, James E., New York: Thirty-five copies of the Brooklyn Daily Union for 1865, dates of April 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 22, 27, 28, May 1, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 31, June 7, 9, 10, 19, 24, 29.

Walter, Charles, Tobacco pouch from Japanese Commissioners.

Weed, M., Wyoming, N. Y.: Regimental History of the First New York Dragoons, three copies, pamphlet; sermon on the death of President Lincoln, by Rev. Charles Ray, of Buffalo, three copies.

Welder, Alexander, New York: Narrative of the services of his nephew, William B. Avery, late captain Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, manuscript, thirty-five pages.

Welles, Hon. Gideon, Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. C.; report of the Secretary of the Navy 1863.

Welles, Chandler J., Mayor of Buffalo, New York: Annual statement of the Trade and Commerce of Buffalo for the year 1865.

Wetmore, General Prosper M., New York: Reports, resolutions and documents of the Union Defense Committee of the Citizens of New York, 1862; supplement to the same, 1862.

Williams, Chauncey K, Rutland, Vermont: Governor's message and documents, 1866; eleventh annual report of the Railroad Commissioner of Vermont, 1866; annual report of the Auditor of Accounts of Vermont, 1866; Adjutant and Insurance-General's Reports, of Vermont, for 1865 and 1866; report of the Quartermaster-General of Vermont, October 1, 1866; Seventh and Eighth Registration Reports, 1863 and 1864; tenth annual report of the Vermont Board of Education; report of Vermont Commissioners on the National Statuary Hall; Manual of the Legislature of Vermont, 1866; the Vermont Directory for years 1864 and 1866.

Woolworth, Hon. James A., Omaha, Nebraska: Sketch of the Life and Services of Major-General John James Peck, Syracuse New York, United States Volunteers.

Worth, Jonathan, Governor of North Carolina: One copy executive and legislative documents laid before the General Assembly of North Carolina, session of 1866-7.

Wilkes, Charles: Palmetto button.

Wright, James S., Secretary of State, Des Moines, Iowa: Acts and resolutions of Iowa, 1858, containing the Constitution of the State.

LIST

OF FLAGS, BANNERS AND GUIDONS OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS DEPOSITED AT THE BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

Infantry.—First, 4; Second (including two staffs detached), 6; Third, 4; Fifth, 10; Sixth, 2; Seventh, 4; Eighth, 3; Tenth, 5; Eleventh, 2; Twelfth, 1; Thirteenth, 3; Fourteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 2; Seventeenth, 5; Eighteenth, 7; Twenty-first, 1; Twenty-second, 1; Twenty-third, 2; Twenty-fourth, 1; Twenty-fifth, 1; Twenty-sixth, 1; Twenty-seventh, 2; Twenty-eighth, 1; Twenty-ninth, 5; Thirtieth, 1; Thirty-second, 2; Thirty-fourth, 1; Thirty-fifth, 2; Thirty-seventh, 6; Thirty-eighth, 2; Thirty-ninth, 3; Fortieth, 5; Forty-first, 5; Forty-third, 4; Forty-fourth, 2; Forty-fifth, 4; Forty-sixth, 10; Forty-seventh, 4; Forty-eighth, 6; Forty-ninth, 3; Fifty-first, 7; Fifty-fourth, 11; Fifty-sixth, 1; Fifty-seventh, 1; Fifty-eighth, 4; Fifty-ninth, 14; Sixtieth, 4; Sixty-first, 6; Sixty-second, 7; Sixty-third, 5; Sixty-fourth, 3; Sixty-fifth, 2; Sixty-sixth, 6; Sixty-eighth, 2; Seventy-first, 1; Seventy-third, 3; Seventy-fifth, 4; Seventy-sixth, 1; Seventy-seventh, 6; Seventy-eighth, 1; Seventy-ninth, 7; Eightieth, 2; Eighty-first (including one staff detached), 6; Eighty-sixth, 6; Eighty-seventh, 3; Ninetieth, 1; Ninety-first, 1; Ninety-second, 1; Ninety-third, 4; Ninety-fourth, 2; Ninety-fifth, 3; Ninety-sixth, 1; Ninety-seventh, 6; Ninety-eighth, 7; One Hundredth, 4; One Hundred and First, 1; One Hundred and Second, 7; One Hundred and Third, 7; One Hundred and Fourth, 2; One Hundred and Fifth, 1; One Hundred and Sixth, 15; One Hundred and Seventh, 2; One Hundred and Eighth, 4; One Hundred and Tenth, 3; One Hundred and Eleventh, 4; One Hundred and Twelfth, 3; One Hundred and Thirteenth, 1; One Hundred and Fourteenth, 2; One Hundred and Fifteenth, 6; One Hundred and Seventeenth, 5; One Hundred and Eighteenth, 3; One Hundred and Nineteenth, 7; One Hundred and Twentieth, 2; One Hundred and Twenty-first, 4; One Hundred and Twenty-third, 2; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, 4; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, 2; One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, 2; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, 4; One Hundred and Thirtieth, 1; One Hundred and Thirty-first, 10; One Hundred and Thirty-second, 9; One Hundred and Thirty-third, 5; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, 4; One Hundred

and Thirty-fifth, 1; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, 4; One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, 3; One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, 5; One Hundred and Fortieth, 3; One Hundred and Forty-first, 1; One Hundred and Forty-third, 6; One Hundred and Forty-fourth, 8; One Hundred and Forty-sixth, 4; One Hundred and Forty-seventh, 3; One Hundred and Forty-eighth, 1; One Hundred and Fiftieth, 2; One Hundred and Fifty-first, 5; One Hundred and Fifty-second, 5; One Hundred and Fifty-third, 8; One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, 2; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, 2; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, 3; One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, 3; One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, 8; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, 2; One Hundred and Sixtieth, 2; One Hundred and Sixty-first, 4; One Hundred and Sixty-second, 6; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, 3; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, 5; One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, 3; One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, 4; One Hundred and Seventy-third, 3; One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, 6; One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, 8; One Hundred and Seventy-seventh, 2; One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, 2; One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, 4; One Hundred and Eighty-third, 5; One Hundred and Eighty-fourth, 3; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth, 2; One Hundred and Eighty-seventh, 3; One Hundred and Eighty-eighth, 2; One Hundred and Eighty-ninth, 2; One Hundred and Ninety-first, 3; One Hundred and Ninety-second, 2; One Hundred and Ninety-third, 2; Second Company Sharp-shooters, 1; Twentieth United States Colored, 6; Twenty-sixth United States Colored, 2; Eighty-fourth New York State National Guard, 1.

Cavalry.— First, 12; First Veteran, 3; Second, 1; Second Veteran, 2; Third, 2; Fifth, 5; Fifth Veteran, 4; Sixth, 4; Eighth, 1; Ninth, 1; Tenth, 1; Twelfth, 10; Thirteenth, 4; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 2; Sixteenth, 4; Twentieth, 5; Twenty-second, 2; Twenty-fourth, 1; Twenty-fifth, 2; First, Frontier, Company K, 1; First Mounted Rifles, 2; Second Mounted Rifles, 4; Second Harris' Light, 2; First Dragoons, 1; Third Provisional, 1.

Artillery.— First, 10; Second, 4; Third, 9; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 6; Seventh, 2; Eighth, 2; Ninth, 5; Tenth 1; Twelfth, 1; Fourteenth, 4; Sixteenth, 2; Hamilton, Light, 1.

Independent Battery.— First, 1; Seventh, 1; Eleventh, 4; Thirteenth, 1; Fifteenth, 1; Nineteenth, 1; Twenty-first, 1; Twenty-third, 1; Twenty-fifth, 1; Twenty-sixth, 2; Twenty-seventh, 2; Thirtieth, 1; Thirty-third, 1; Thirty-fourth, 1.

Engineers.— First, 5; Fifteenth, 8; Fiftieth, 2.

Flags deposited at the Bureau without name or number, including four staves, 37.

Miscellaneous Flags.— State Flags, 3; brigade flags, 5; garrison flag, 1; headquarters flag, 1; boat flag, 1; New York State flag, borne in the Mexican war; United States flag (miniature, of loyal ladies of Tennessee; United States flag of ladies of Jamestown, New York; flag of United States gunboat Carondelet; rebel flags, including the flag of the Marshall House, Alexandria, Virginia, captured by Ellsworth, and one-half of the flag of the City Hall, Richmond, Virginia—19.

Recapitulation of Flags deposited at the Bureau.— New York State Volunteer Infantry, 564; Cavalry, 86; Artillery, 55; Independent Batteries, 19; Engineers, 15; unknown, 37; Miscellaneous, 35; total, 811.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

GRATUITOUSLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD, AND REGULARLY RECEIVED BY MAIL FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Albany County.—Cohoes Cataract, Cohoes: Masten & Clark

Cattaraugus County.—Olean Advertiser, Olean: James T. Henry.

Chautauqua County.—Jamestown Journal, Jamestown: Coleman E. Bishop. Chautauqua County Democrat, Jamestown: Fletcher & Waite. Fredonia Censor, Fredonia: A. W. McKinstry. Westfield Republican, Westfield: M. C. Rice. The Dunkirk Weekly Journal, Dunkirk: George & Morgan. Dunkirk Union, Dunkirk: G. R. Dean.

Chemung County.—Elmira Daily Advertiser, Elmira: Fairman & Caldwell.

Chenango County.—Chenango American, Greene: Denison & Fisher.

Clinton County.—Plattsburgh Sentinel, Plattsburgh: W. Lansing. Plattsburgh Express and Sentinel, Plattsburgh: A. G. Carver.

Columbia County.—Hudson Gazette, Hudson: M. Parker Williams. Columbia Republican, Hudson: Bryan & Webb.

Cortland County.—Gazette and Banner, Cortland: Charles P. Cole.

Delaware County.—The Delaware Republican, Delhi: Sturtevant & McIntosh.

Franklin County.—The Malone Palladium, Malone: J. J. & J. K. Seaver.

Jefferson County.—Northern New York Journal, Watertown.

Lewis County.—Journal & Republican, Lowville: Smiley & Hazen.

Livingston County.—Nunda News, Nunda: C. K. Sanders. Union & Constitution, Mount Morris: Hugh Harding. Dansville Herald, Dansville: George A. Sanders. Dansville Advertiser, Dansville: A. O. Bunnell. Livingston Republican, Geneseo: A. Tiffany Norton. Dansville Weekly Express, Dansville: Robbins & Poore.

Monroe County.—Mendon Free Press, Mendon: S. Francis Jory.

Montgomery County.—Mohawk Valley Democrat, Fonda: Freeman & Van Antwerp. Mohawk Valley Register, Fort Plain: Webster & Matthewson.

New York City.—Army and Navy Journal, New York: W. C. Church. The New York Atlas, New York: Anson Herrick & Sons. The Methodist, New York. The New York Tablet, New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. Sunday Times, New York: Noah, Deans & Howard. The Despatch, New York: A. J. Williamson. The Soldier's Friend, New York: W. Oland Bourne.

Oneida County.—Utica Evening Telegraph, Utica: Francis A. Crandall.

Onondaga County.—Syracuse Standard (daily), Syracuse: Summers & Brother. Syracuse Daily Courier & Union, Syracuse: D. J. Halsted.

Ontario County.—Ontario Repository & Messenger, Canandaigua: J. J. Mattison. Ontario County Times, Canandaigua: N. J. Milliken.

Orange County.—Newburgh Daily Journal, Newburgh: Cyrus B. Martin. Newburgh Telegraph, Newburgh: E. W. Gray, George M. Warren and I. V. Montanye. City Press (daily), Newburgh: E. M. Ruttenber.

Orleans County.—Orleans American, Albion: Bruner Bros.

Rockland County.—City and Country, Nyack and Piermont: Robert Carpenter.

Saratoga County.—Ballston Journal, Ballston Spa: H. L. Grose & Sons. Saratogian, Saratoga Springs: W. M. Potter & B. F. Judson. Waterford Sentinel, Waterford: Masten & Clark.

Schoharie County.—Schoharie Union, Schoharie Court-House: Henry E. Abell.

Schuyler County.—Havana Journal, Havana: Charles Cook. Watkins Express, Watkins: Levi M. Gano.

Seneca County.—Seneca County Courier, Seneca Falls: Isaac Fuller.

Ulster County.—Kingston Journal, Kingston: William H. Romeyn & Sons.

Warren County.—Glens Falls Messenger, Glens Falls: Norman Cole.

Washington County.—Salem Press, Salem: D. B. Cole. Whitehall Chronicle, Whitehall: H. D. Morris. Whitehall Times, Whitehall: Times Association.

Westchester County.—Eastern State Journal, White Plains: Edmund G. Sutherland. The Statesman, Yonkers: M. F. Rowe.

Wyoming County.—Attica Atlas, Attica: Silas Folsom. Western New Yorker, Warsaw: Dudley & Merrill. Silver Lake Sun, Perry: George A. Sanders.

Yates County.—Yates County Chronicle, Penn Yan: S. C. Cleveland. Penn Yan Democrat, Penn Yan: Eli McConnell.

AT LARGE.

Washington City, D. C.—Daily Morning Chronicle, Washington City: D. C. Forney. Donated to the Bureau by General J. Meredith Read, Jr., Albany.

Richmond, Va.—Daily Richmond Whig. Richmond, Virginia: Bondurant, Elliott & Shields.

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing records and statistics suggest the variety of information gathered by the Bureau of Military Statistics. The result of four years' labor has been the collection of an amount of material for history which no other State of the Union possesses. It is probable that by the close of another year the personal notices of New York volunteers, received and filed, will number one hundred and sixty thousand, while the regimental data accumulated in print and manuscript, will furnish details sufficient for a comprehensive and accurate History of New York State, both military and civil, as connected with the War for our Union.

The accounts of the treatment of New York soldiers confined in SOUTHERN PRISONS, are, it is believed, to be relied upon as truthful in every particular. Many of the narratives received were crudely written, but one corroborates another in every important point; and I have no hesitation in indorsing the chapters on war prisoners, in the Reports of 1866 and 1867, as faithful portraitures of the sufferings endured by our soldiers, while prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

The collection of statistics concerning New York ships and sailors engaged in the war, was intended to extend over a larger field than it has actually covered; and the plan of Mr. FRANK J. BRAMHALL, to whom the Naval Division was confided by my predecessor, embraced accounts, not only of individual officers and seamen, but of all warlike marine operations engaged in by vessels built in or sailing from the waters of our State, during the rebellion.

The labors of Mr. BRAMHALL, which were both skillful and assiduous, necessarily terminated with the expenditure of the appropriation made under chapter 748, Laws of 1866; but the result of them, so far as prosecuted, have opened an interesting area of research, which, it is hoped, may be thoroughly explored in the future.

The general work of the Bureau of Military Statistics has been greatly facilitated by the attention and fidelity of Mr. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, my able assistant, who has been associated with the Bureau since its creation, and also of Mr. WM. DIAMOND, the Recording Clerk of the Bureau, during nearly two years. Other gentlemen, temporarily employed, have also rendered efficient service.

In concluding this Report, in which I have sought to advise Your Excellency regarding the history, objects and present condition of the Bureau, I beg leave to suggest that the mass of materials collected might be at once drawn upon for the preparation of a History of the part taken by New York State throughout the war; a History which should rehearse and immortalize the services of our gallant volunteers in the field, and the patriotic sacrifices of their fellow-citizens at home who contributed, nearly to the last of their means, to sustain the cause of Liberty and Union.

I trust that Your Excellency's intelligent influence will, as heretofore, assist the labors of the Bureau of Military Statistics, and that, as an institute based on the patriotism and liberality of New York State citizens, it may perpetuate the memory of your administration, in connection with the glories of our loyal commonwealth.

A. J. H. DUGANNE, *Chief of Bureau.*

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